

100-391697-281

PART-I

PAGES 1-60

September 15, 1955

[redacted] *memo of*
6610
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The Fund for the Republic's report dated May 31, 1955, reflects that 25,000 copies of "Faceless Informers and our Schools," a pamphlet containing articles written by [redacted] of "The Denver Post," are being distributed by the Fund to State School Board Associations. A letter dated December 22, 1954, signed by [redacted] of the Fund reflects that the Fund intended to buy a sizable number of these pamphlets from "The Denver Post." No mention of any direct contact between [redacted] and the Fund was located in the review of Bureau files. (62-93875-2657)

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In 1951 at the request of the State Department an applicant-type investigation (Voice of America) was conducted of [redacted] of "The Denver Post." This investigation developed no derogatory information concerning [redacted]. By memoranda dated September 28 and 29, 1954, the Attorney General was advised that our files contain no information of a derogatory or subversive nature which was identifiable with [redacted] of "The Denver Post" and furnished copies of several of the articles in the series "Faceless Informers and our Schools." Other articles in the series were furnished to the Attorney General on subsequent dates under the caption "Responsibilities Program." The indices of the Denver Office reflect no derogatory information concerning [redacted] as of December 20, 1954. (23-9009; 62-93875-2414; 2462, 2436)

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The booklet "Faceless Informers and our Schools," which includes articles [redacted] appearing in "The Denver Post" dated from September 19 through October 7, 1954, and

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(6)

123-9009 (Yellow)

100-391697 (Original)

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DATE 7/31/89 BY SP8/SJ/ag

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100-391697-281

editorials appearing in that paper on September 19, 23, 30, and October 3, 1954, is available in serial 100-384660-138. Adverse criticism concerning the Bureau contained in these articles resulted in a complete review and revision of our handling of the Responsibilities Program, in which information was furnished by the Bureau to governors concerning some individuals employed by their states.

_____ a young Negro school teacher, was one of the individuals featured in the _____ article of this series _____. _____ is the subject of a pending Security Matter - C; Perjury investigation. On August 31, 1955, a prosecutive summary report concerning _____ was furnished to Assistant Attorney General William F. Tompkins for consideration as to a possible violation of the Perjury statute by _____ when he testified at a public hearing of the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 13, 1955.
(100-384660-138; 100-294507-48)

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Palmer Hoyt, Editor and publisher of "The Denver Post," wrote the forward to this group of articles and editorials. On April 19, 1955, Mr. Nichols discussed this series of articles with Hoyt, pointing out that the articles and editorials appeared to be crusading on the point of who told the authorities about Communists in the school system and not on whether the individuals were in fact Communists or on the fundamental violation of due process in civil rights which was demonstrated by the action of the state authorities in the summary action which they took against the teachers. Mr. Nichols told Hoyt it was difficult to understand why a paper of the standing of "The Denver Post" would miss the point so far that they would pitch their stories on the false premise of denouncing the calling of the attention to appropriate authorities of an evil that could be corrected. Mr. Nichols pointed out that these articles were now being used by the extreme left wing to undermine security. Hoyt stated he could see nothing wrong with what the Bureau had done and that he could see "where the FBI got a bum rap." He stated he had called his paper and nothing further would be used on the "Faceless Informers." Subsequent to this

conversation another article and an editorial appeared in the June 4 and 5, 1955, issues of "The Denver Post," which were critical of Bureau informants. There was no indication that either of these was written by [redacted] Concerning these the Director noted, "The leopard hasn't changed its spots! Palmer Hoyt seems to not have been affected by Nichols' conversation. H." (94-8-108-104, 106)

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From January 9 through 17, 1955, "The Denver Post" carried a series of 9 articles [redacted] on the new anti-subversion laws passed by Congress in 1954. In this series of articles [redacted] described the eleven new anti-subversion laws pointing out the expected results and some of the defects in the new laws. There is no indication that this series of articles has been analyzed either in the field or at the Seat of Government. (94-8-108-94, 95, 96, 97)

15-55)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
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Supervisor 7633
Room _____

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

☒ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main DATE 3-1-89 References on 20815348
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

Identifying info from 1954-55 when who

SUBJECT

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place 12-11-21-87 Pitts Pa.

R# _____ Date 9-11 Searcher Initial JRZ

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I 123-9009 I

UTD from 123 dated 1951

NR

NR 100-190787

Above file is possible I. There are approx 100-150 sec in the sep. operation index I with 100 not searched or UTD.

NR 25-344647

NR 15-1992

NR 26-30176

NR 26-62611

NR 31-47611

NR 60-3556

NR 60-3960

NR 97-3083-13

NR 77-53946-8

NR 65-60889-10 p7;

NR 100-384660 138

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

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FILE NUMBER

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(Cont'd)

~~97-3083-13~~ *Dupe p. 1*

~~97-53946-8~~ *Dupe p. 1*

~~65-60889-10 p 7~~ *Dupe p. 1*

~~100-294507-32~~

~~NP 100-384660-135, 138~~ *Dupe p. 1*

~~NP 43-13592-114~~

~~NP 94-8-108-91~~

~~NV 88-9417-8~~

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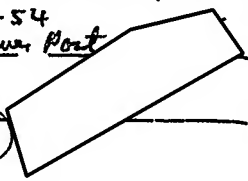
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~~NR 7-7373-4, 6~~ *NR*

✓ ~~62-93875-2414, 2462, 2472, 2480, 2493~~ *ST ST ST*

NR ~~62-96332-A~~ *2-7-54 Denver Post*

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section
10-12 1955

1955

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Supervisor
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☒ All References
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American 5-30-55

Bureau 150 copies of

bulletin not checked

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September 9, 1955

HAROLD CHADWICK MCCLELLAN *Summary*
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Harold Chadwick McClellan, President, Old Colony Paint and Chemical Company, Los Angeles, California, is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic.

Harold Chadwick McClellan was born August 20, 1897, at Crows Landing, California, graduated from Occidental College, California, in 1922. He was employed by the Crescent Creamery Company in Los Angeles, California, from 1923-1927 and at that time founded the Old Colony Paint and Chemical Company. He was appointed as an Industrial Panel Member of the Tenth Regional War Labor Board in 1944 and a member of the Wage Stabilization Board, San Francisco, California, from October 1951 to January 1952. In 1954 McClellan was President of the National Association of Manufacturers. (Who's Who in America, 1954-1955)

An applicant-type investigation was conducted in April and May 1954 on Harold C. McClellan for the Foreign Operations Administration where he was being recommended to serve as a member of the Public Advisory Board. Investigation did not develop any derogatory information concerning McClellan. Of the associates, friends, and neighbors interviewed no one questioned his character, reputation, loyalty, or patriotism.

Investigation did establish that McClellan's [redacted] is married to [redacted] [redacted] was born in Germany and escaped from there in 1939, residing in Shanghai, China, for the next eight years. He came to the United States in 1948, and has resided in Los Angeles, California, since 1951. A confidential informant advised that in 1951 and 1952 [redacted] was associated with "New Americans" and edited "Voice of New Americans" for that organization. The informant stated that a review of two or three issues indicated the organization might follow the Communist Party line. He subscribed to "Frontier" magazine, which according to a confidential informant is the official organ of Americans for Democratic Action and has followed the Communist Party line in some instances. [redacted] appeared at the Los Angeles Field Office on November 21, 1953.

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[redacted]:dje:pat
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original in 100-391697
cc 124-8366

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[redacted] said his purpose in contacting the Bureau was to go on record as not being a member of the Communist Party or any front organizations and not being acquainted with any such persons. Informants of the Los Angeles Office generally familiar with certain phases of Communist Party activity in that area advised that they were not acquainted with [redacted]

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[redacted] (124-8366)

A current Bureau investigation was ordered on McClellan August 26, 1955, at the request of the White House. This investigation is currently being handled in the field.

[REDACTED] OCT 13 1955

The Fund for the Republic's report of 5-31-55 reflects that 25,000 copies of "Faceless Informers and Our Schools," a pamphlet containing articles written by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] "Denver Post," are being distributed by the Fund for the Republic to State school board associations. A letter dated 12-22-54 signed by [REDACTED] of the Fund reflects the Fund intended to buy a sizable number of these pamphlets from the "Denver Post." (Memorandum dated 9-15-55 by [REDACTED] lmm)

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From January 9 through 17, 1955, the "Denver Post" carried a series of 9 articles written by [REDACTED] on the new anti-subversion laws noting the expected results and some of the defects in the laws. (Memorandum dated 9-15-55 by [REDACTED] lmm)

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A source advised that a copy of the booklet "Faceless Informers and Our Schools," written by [REDACTED] and labeled as "The Denver Post Reports on a Crucial National Issue" was distributed at the Town Meeting. The booklet of 13 pages is critical in part of the FBI's method in furnishing information on teachers and its policy of refusing to furnish this information in writing as well as requiring the individual to whom the information is supplied to protect the anonymity of the Justice Department's informers. (100-384660-135)

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Bureau files do not reflect any direct contact between [REDACTED] and the Fund nor any derogatory information concerning [REDACTED]

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DATE 7-31-89 BY SP8 BTJ/afp

September 9, 1955

~~WARD MELVILLE~~

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Ward Melville, President of Melville Shoe Corporation, New York, New York, is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic.

Ward Melville, born New York City, January 5, 1887, graduated from Columbia University in 1909. He began as a retail shoe salesman after completing college and became successively manager, buyer, and advertising manager of the John Ward Stores; he subsequently became Vice President and President of Melville Shoe Corporation. (Who's Who in America, 1954-1955)

No Bureau investigation has been conducted on Ward Melville. A file review reflects no derogatory information concerning him.

In 1936 Melville wrote to the Director asking to see him to discuss a situation affecting retail shoe stores in the City of New York. At that time Melville was President of the Retail Shoe Council, a group he stated was organized by various retail shoe interests to secure action against the imposition upon employees and employers alike of a type of labor organization which appeared not to be classed with the recognized type of such activity. In the Director's answer to this letter, Melville was referred to the SAC, New York. There is no indication in Bureau files that this contact was ever made. (62-44561)

On stationery being used by Russian War Relief, Inc., (not cited) in 1942, the name of Ward Melville, as a member of the Executive Committee, was used frequently for publicity and collection campaigns. (100-37226-209)

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September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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The Fund for the Republic's annual report of May, 1955, lists [REDACTED] among the Fund's officers and staff but furnishes no further identifying data concerning her. Bufiles reflect no information relative to an individual by this name being connected with the Fund for the Republic.

Bufiles do reflect that an applicant-type investigation (European Recovery Program) was conducted during 1949 and 1950, concerning [REDACTED] who might be identical with the captioned individual. The only derogatory information developed during that investigation reflected that [REDACTED] had been charged with being pro-Nazi in 1941 and 1942 by [REDACTED] during the time they were estranged and a divorce was being obtained. Other sources stated that this charge was biased and untrue.
(124-3296)

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October 13, 1955

WALTER MILLIS

Walter Millis, former editorial writer and columnist for the "New York Herald-Tribune," has been a full-time consultant with the Fund for the Republic, since August, 1954.

The September 13, 1955, issue of the "Daily Worker," east cost Communist newspaper, reflects that Millis denounced the present Federal security risk program in a radio broadcast the previous Sunday. Millis described the security system as loose and infringing on civil rights and said he objected "not to the procedure of the system, but to the very fact that the system is there."

Millis said the risk program infringes on civil rights by "secret trial without confrontation" and "very heavy penalties without any approach to what could be called due process of the law." He added that the program ^{SEEKS} ~~checks~~ to decide whether individuals "present a risk of becoming saboteurs" -- not whether they are actual spies or saboteurs. He doubted whether judicial review could be applied, and termed star chamber proceedings and secret evidence "more or less unavoidable if the charge is of this loose, vague and empty character." ("Daily Worker," 9-13-55 p. 3)

In February, 1948, he wrote a series of four articles

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in the "New York Herald-Tribune" in which he related the story of the espionage network which the Soviet government was found to be operating in Canada during World War II. Millis stated that by the articles, he sought to illuminate the real nature of the Communist problem, not to offer solutions. He said that it was scarcely to be disputed that we cannot take an attitude of tolerant neutrality toward a system skillfully calculated to plant the secret agents of a foreign or a hostile power almost anywhere in our social, political and economic organizations. He concluded by stating that at that time, the extent of the Communist difficulty and danger might be open to argument, but before addressing the complex question of what was to be done about it, the character of the problem should be understood. (62-102013-3)

Millis was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hawaiian group of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1935 - 1936 and a member of the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) in 1937 and 1938. (IPR documents; 100-64700-364, p.32; 271, p. 1769, 2822; 1004, p. 17; 12115, p. 101; 1224, p. 1222)

The IPR was founded in 1925 in ^{HAWAII}~~Havana~~ as an organization engaged in research on economics, political, and social aspects

of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in its report dated July 2, 1952, stated the activities, administration and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small ~~corpe~~^ε of Communists or pro-Communist personnel; that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policies, propaganda and military intelligence. (62-60527-40132 p. 2)

October 13, 1955

EDWARD ROSCOE MURROW

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, p. 41, the Fund distributed "See It Now" the Murrow-Oppenheimer television interview, and "See It Now" the television program on book censorship in California.

Among Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) documents, made available by the IPR, there appeared a letter dated April 8, 1935, on the letterhead of "Pacific Affairs," a quarterly publication of the IPR at Honolulu, Hawaii, from to Edward C. Carter

of the Japan Council of the IPR which stated that the writer was attaching the itinerary of one Dr. Wittfogel and that copies of the itinerary had been sent to several individuals including Edward Murrow. Also contained in these IPR documents was an announcement on the letterhead of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., of a dinner to be given in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of the USSR, on March 25, 1942, at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel, New York City. Under a captioned "members list" was the name Edward R. Murrow. (62-86094-46)

The IPR was founded in 1925 in Hawaii as an organization engaged in research on economics, political, and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in its

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report dated July 2, 1952, stated the activities, administration, and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small core of Communists or pro-Communist personnel; that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policies, propaganda, and military intelligence. (62-60527-40132, page 2)

In 1942, Edward Murrow, London correspondent, Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS), was listed in an official bulletin of the organization as a sponsor for the Committee for the Care of Young Children in Wartime, which was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report. (62-86094-46)

On April 13, 1943, the "Milwaukee Sentinel," Milwaukee, Wisconsin, newspaper, stated that Edward R. Murrow was the English narrator for the Russian film, "Siege of Leningrad," an Artkino full length documentary film based on photographs taken by the Russians in 1941 and 1942. (62-86094-46)

The "Herald Tribune," a New York City newspaper, reported on June 21, 1948, that Jackson Lughter planned to produce a motion picture on the case of George W. Polk, CBS correspondent who was murdered in Salonika, Greece, on May 9, 1948, based on a script by Murrow with Gregory Peck playing the lead. Another government agency advised that a source

(reliability not indicated) of that agency in Athens, Greece, had described all three of the above individuals as known leftists." (State Dept; 64-32399-58)

An article appearing in the "New York Times" on March 13, 1954, entitled, "Murrow Replies--Defends '35 Role," related that Edward R. Murrow had stated the previous day that he would claim neither "ignorance nor youth" for having served on the Advisory Council for a summer session in Moscow University in 1935. In rebuttal to a charge made the preceding Thursday night by Senator Joseph R. McCarthy, Murrow said he was only one of twenty-five persons, most of whom were distinguished educators, who served on this Advisory Council. According to the article Murrow was 27 years old at the time and Assistant Director of the Institute for International Education. The article continued that the Institute for International Education was explained by Mr. Murrow to have "dealt primarily with the exchange of students and professors between this and foreign countries." He said that the Board of Trustees of the organization created the Advisory Council in 1935 for a proposed Moscow University Summer School, but the school was "abruptly and without satisfactory explanation cancelled" in the spring by the Russian authorities and no effort was made to revive the venture. According to the article the Institute still functioned at 1 East 67th Street, New York City, and Mr. Murrow was one of the trustees. (62-86094-36)

"Counterattack," on March 19, 1954, stated that Edward R. Murrow "went to bat for Radulovich in a very cleverly slanted program that produced no evidence that Radulovich had been judged wrongly." According to "Counterattack," Lieutenant Milo Radulovich was an Air Force reserve officer who refused to resign his commission when asked to do so because it was decided that he was not a good security risk although his loyalty was not questioned. "Counterattack" devoted its entire March 19, 1954, issue to examples of what Murrow has said or done on his broadcasts and telecasts in answer to the proposed question, "Why does the Communist press praise Edward R. Murrow so highly?" (100-350512-576)

In 1949, Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, was named as a reference on the passport application of Winston Mansfield Burdett. b6 b7C
Burdett has admitted he was a contact of Jacob Golos, a Soviet agent, in 1939, It was also ascertained that Burdett was a contact of [redacted] a known Soviet espionage agent in 1945. Burdett has admitted Communist Party membership from 1937 to 1940 and contacts with several Soviet intelligence personalities during 1940-1942. (100-376050-97)

An informant who was acquainted with Edward R. Murrow as a correspondent advised in 1950 that Murrow had an active part in a national convention of the American Student Union which was held while he (the informant) was a student at Harvard University. The informant graduated in 1927. This informant has been described by informants who have furnished reliable information in the past as being under the discipline of the Communist Party, a Communist Party member and a Soviet apologist. (77-13677)

In August, 1950, the name of Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, appeared on a miscellaneous mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. The National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill was cited as "a registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against anti-subversive legislation" by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities in 1950. (62-86094-46)

Edward R. Murrow, CBS, New York City, has been described as a friend of [redacted] On December 17, 1953, an individual who occupies a responsible position abroad advised that [redacted] in making a recent application for a passport for his daughter, had given Edward R. Murrow as a reference. [redacted] has been identified as a Soviet agent known to have been operating in the United States in 1944, and as having many contacts and associates who are Communist sympathizers. (65-58367-359)

Two confidential informants, who have furnished reliable information in the past, reported on April 9, 1954, that [redacted] organizer of the Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, Branch of the Socialist Workers Party, stated that Edward R. Murrow was a "very good liberal," and that it was "open talk" that Murrow was an old-time member of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) at Seattle, Washington. Westbrook Pegler, in his column on September 1, 1954, stated that an article in the "Saturday Evening Post" of December 10, 1948, had named Edward R. Murrow as having been a member of the IWW, dates not indicated. The Socialist Workers Party and the IWW have been designated by the Attorney General

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of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

([redacted]) (62-86094-41; 62-36434-A)

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In November, 1954, Edward R. Murrow was reported to be a good friend of John Rothschild, Executive Director of the Open Road.

✓ Rothschild was reported by Louis Budenz, admitted former Communist, to have been referred to in Politburo meetings as a Communist, dates not indicated. He has also been named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as affiliated with Communist front organizations and he has admitted membership in the American Russian Institute in the 1930's. The Open Road was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report, and the American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-413306-3)'

September 9, 1955

~~NATIONAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES~~
~~OF CHRIST IN U.S.A.~~
297 Fourth Avenue
New York 10, New York

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The report of the Fund for the Republic, dated 5/31/55, stated that \$10,000 had been awarded to the Department of Racial and Cultural Relations of the National Council of Churches of Christ in U.S.A. (NCCC). This money is to be used for a study of racial discrimination.

The Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning the NCCC. In November, 1953, a pamphlet issued by the organization stated that the NCCC, which was organized in 1950, was a fellowship of thirty national denominations representing most of the major historic bodies of American Christianity, except Roman Catholics. The membership of the organization at that time was 35 million. (94-1-31672-11)

Our files reflect voluminous correspondence concerning the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America (FCCCA), the predecessor of NCCC. Allegations have been received from individuals and rival church groups stating that many leaders in FCCCA follow the Communist Party (CP) line and have been members of numerous CP front groups. In July, 1950, the New York Office conducted an inquiry limited to confidential informants of that Office as well as public statements issued by FCCCA and rival organizations. This inquiry failed to develop any substantial evidence that the organization was Communist dominated. Because of the controversial nature of both FCCCA and NCCC, the Bureau has repeatedly declined to issue a statement on the organizations. (100-50869)

There are listed hereinafter typical examples of controversial statements which have appeared in publications concerning FCCCA and NCCC:

A pamphlet entitled "How Red is the Federal Council of Churches" published by the American Council of Christian Laymen in Madison, Wisconsin, which was copyrighted in 1949, set forth a list of Council leaders, together with their affiliation with cited organizations. The pamphlet stated that the FCCCA "went underground" in November, 1950, by merging with a dozen other interdenominational agencies under the name of National Council of Churches of Christ in the U. S.A., but that the aims, programs and leaders were unchanged.

[redacted] :pyp
Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 100-50869

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The FCCCA subsequently published a pamphlet entitled "The Truth About the Federal Council of Churches" which was an answer to various attacks, particularly to accusations made in the pamphlet "How Red is the Federal Council of Churches." The executive committee of FCCCA stated that the Council has explicitly and vigorously repudiated Communism; that the men who published the critical article concerning FCCCA were "too confused to be able to distinguish between the man of progress seeking social reform within the general pattern of our American way of life, and the Communists who seek to overthrow our system." (100-50869-124)

Our files contain a pamphlet entitled "What is Wrong with the Federal Council? Now Known as the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A.," published in 1950 by [redacted] of the American Council of Christian Churches, which organization split off from FCCCA in 1941. The publication stated that FCCCA is anti-American and has championed a "near Communism." [redacted] alleged the Rockefeller millions have been tapped to finance the pet projects of the Federal Council in its efforts to destroy the free economy of America and to promote world socialism. Our files contain a pamphlet [redacted] wrote in May, 1953, listing Communist front connections of eight translators of the National Council of Churches' revised standard version of the Bible. (94-37557-10, 16)

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During the review of our files, it was noted that much of the information appearing in the public source statements concerning alleged Communist front activity on the part of leaders in FCCCA and NCCC was taken from published reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

October 13, 1955

JOHN LORD O'BRIAN

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, John Lord O'Brian, a Washington, D. C. attorney is a member of the Board of Directors of that Fund.

Page 35 of the May 30, 1955, issue of "Life" magazine contains an editorial captioned "Security and Fair Play," which in part states that John Lord O'Brian, an elder statesman of the law, in a recent lecture at Harvard University on "Security, Sanity and Fair Play," warned that the nation's obsession with "security" is creating "an atmosphere hostile to our traditional freedom of ideas and which threatens - - - the American sense of fair play," and that many basic constitutional rights have been seriously impaired. (140-0-A "Life" 5-30-55)

According to a source who has furnished reliable information in the past, O'Brian, as of 1938, was a member of the Committee on Labor, Employment and Social Security of the National Lawyers Guild, which was cited as a Communist front by the Special House Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1944 report. (100-7321-6 p. 651; 100-391697-15)

On January ~~31~~³³, 1948, O'Brian made an address on "Loyalty Tests and National Unity" at the 71st annual meeting at the House of the Association of the Bar of the City of

P.C.YOUNG:mlp

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New York, in which he discussed loyalty tests as a threat to our constitutional theory of the rights of the individual. During the address O'Brian criticized the loyalty program and certain phases of its administration. (94-4-2757-12)

September 9, 1955

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~~"FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC"~~

The "Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the U.S." published by the Fund for the Republic reflects that [redacted] Harvard University, prepared the selective bibliography on early American radicalism and the antecedents of Communism in the U.S. (u)

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A review of Bureau file references has failed to disclose any information which can be identified with the captioned [redacted] on the basis of the presently available information concerning him. However, the following information which may relate to this individual has been found. (u)

[Bu letter of 5-7-48 one [redacted] advised Dr. Ervin Munk that he was a student at the University of Minnesota and [redacted] [redacted] further stated that [redacted] were making applications for visas at the Consulate in Chicago and that they would be in Czechoslovakia from July 1 to September 1. [redacted] expressed to Munk his "deep admiration for the success with which your Nation is solving its postwar problems." [redacted] then listed the individuals in his group with the field of study they would follow [redacted] and indicated his own field as "History of the Communist Party." (Source [redacted] in report of SA Rudolph V. Gliniak, New York, 11-21-49, entitled "Dr. Ervin Munk, was., (S) [u] Espionage - R and CZ," 100-354851-192, page 76.) Above contained in administrative section of SA Gliniak's report. (S)

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Investigation at Minneapolis, Minnesota, on 11-29-49 and 12-14-49 revealed that records of the University of Minnesota reflect that [redacted] (note: not [redacted] enrolled there [redacted] His residences were listed as follows: (u)

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

University records also indicated he was born [REDACTED] (u)
at Minneapolis, Minnesota. His mother's name was listed as [REDACTED]

He enrolled at the University from [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He received his BA degree from the University
of Minnesota with a major in [REDACTED] and since
10-25-49 had been employed as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (u)

He was unknown to Minneapolis informants T-1 and T-2,
of known reliability, [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] respectively). (u) (X)

[REDACTED] Minneapolis indices were negative concerning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] (100-354851/-196 Administrative report of SA Glen R.
Dornfeld, Minneapolis, entitled "Dr. Ervin Munk, was.,
Espionage - R and CZ." (u) (X)

Dr. Ervin Munk, while Czechoslovakian Consul General
at New York City, was declared persona non grata by the
Department of State on 10-31-49. (65-58051-171) He was
identified as a representative of the Czechoslovak Ministry
of the Interior who came to the United States to set up an
espionage network by [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] who requested his identity be kept
confidential. (WFO report 9-27-49 "Czechoslovakian Intelligence
Activities in the United States; Internal Security - R and CZ,"
Bufile 65-38136-1285 p. 7.) (u) (X)

An account of the Fifth Annual Convention of Federal
Union, Inc., which opened at the William Penn Hotel, Pittsburgh,
Pennsylvania, on 11-16-45, was received from an unknown source,
under the same date. It states that Federal Union, Inc., was
then sponsoring what was known as the "Student Federalist," a
publication of student Federalists composed of high school and
college groups opposed to war and for peace, with headquarters
the same as Federal Union, Inc. The national headquarters was

*dated 12-15-49

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given as 700 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Editorial office was said to be at 547 Ashland Avenue, St. Paul, Minnesota, and the editor was listed simply as [redacted] (100-28173-37) (u)

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The publication "Freedom and Union-Journal of the World Republic," editor Clarence Streit, for November, 1946, indicates it was published by Federal Union, Inc., 700 9th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C. Page 7 sets forth the Student Federalist Charter adopted at Chicago 9-7-46. It advocates "world citizenship in a world community," a "new world sovereignty," and support of the United Nations as a step toward "federal world government." (100-28173-40) (u)

The "Minneapolis Times" for 12-6-45 revealed that a police morals squad raided a poker game at the Elgin Hotel at 4 a.m. and among those arrested and released on \$25 bail was [redacted] (city not stated). (62-75147-43-73 p. 83 - General Crime Survey, St. Paul Division, 4-15-46.) (u)

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Check of the current issue of "Who's Who" failed to disclose any listing of [redacted] (u)

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October 13, 1955

[REDACTED]

The "Bibliography on the Communist
Problem in the U.S.," published by the Fund for
the Republic, reflects that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] at Harvard University,
prepared the selective bibliography on early
American radicalism and the antecedents of
Communism in the United States.

There is no pertinent information
identifiable with [REDACTED]

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(100-391697)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

9/7, 1955

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NI	74-849	
NI	133-5291	
NR	25-54150	
NI	26-77743	me
NI	26-57525	me
NIR	57-5751	
LT	100-5121	
NI	76-5970	
NR	26-123160	
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NI 100-63478-14

ND 47-25006-10

NI 26-71400-1; NI 26

NI 7-3099-295; NI 616 (119)

NI 100-392716-2

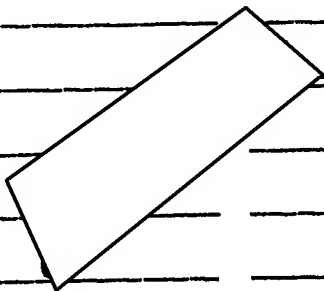
NI 95-37306-1

NI 62-44746-2

NI 40-35253-1

NI 100-62676-30 p. 18

NI 129-125-5



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September 9, 1955

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic, [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, is [redacted] to the Fund. Bureau files contain information concerning several individuals with the name [redacted] and [redacted] none of which can definitely be identified with the individual connected with the Fund for the Republic. However, possibly identical is the [redacted] reported on January 1, 1955, as [redacted] of the organization known as the American Foundation for Political Education. By letter dated February 9, 1955, the Chicago Office advised that a review of its files failed to reflect any identifiable information relative to the current Board of Directors and staff of the American Foundation for Political Education, 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois. (100-415452)

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Our records also reflect an Atomic Energy Act Applicant investigation in 1951, of one [redacted] wife of [redacted] On her Personnel Security Questionnaire she listed membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, 19 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Illinois, (the address of the American Foundation for Political Education referred to above) from 1949, to the date she executed the questionnaire. She also listed membership in the American Student Union (cited as a Communist front by a Congressional Committee) at Bryn Mawr College from 1937 to 1939. The investigation developed that [redacted] was the daughter of [redacted] and the granddaughter of [redacted] Her uncle [redacted] was described as an authority on Russia. (116-263297)

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Localities

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Date

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September 9, 1955

HERBERT L. PACKER
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Herbert L. Packer, according to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic, is in charge of Analysis of Testimony Relative to Communism and is on the Advisory Committee on Case Studies in Personnel Security. He was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, on July 24, 1925. He received a B.A. degree from Yale University in 1944, and an LL.B. degree also at Yale in 1949. He was Assistant Instructor in Law, Yale University, during 1948 and 1949, and was admitted to the New York Bar in 1950. He is currently an associate member of the law firm of Cox, Langford, Stoddard and Cutler, 1625 Eye Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C. (Martindale - Hubbell Law Directory, 1955).

A review of Bureau files reflects no investigation of Packer. He served as a member of the advisory committee to Adam Yarmolinsky in connection with Yarmolinsky's gathering of histories of personnel security cases. In August, 1955, Yarmolinsky published 50 of these case histories. Yarmolinsky received funds for his studies from the Fund for the Republic. (62-101860)

The review revealed the following information concerning two members of the law firm with which Packer is associated:

Oscar Cox is the subject of a closed Security Matter - C investigation instituted in February, 1954, at the request of the Air Force under the Delimitations Agreement inasmuch as Cox was a civilian employee of the Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation, Oakland, California, an Air Force contractor. Investigation revealed that Cox, Assistant Solicitor General, 1942 - 1943, signed a letter of recommendation for Henry Hill Collins, Jr., in behalf of Collins' efforts to secure an Army commission in 1943; entertained the Harry Dexter Whites at dinner in February, 1946, and March, 1947; was listed in the personal address book of Allan R. Rosenberg in 1946; and was listed in the personal records and notes of David R. Wahl in 1947. Henry Hill Collins, Jr., Harry Dexter White and Allan R. Rosenberg have been identified as formerly involved in Soviet espionage. David R. Wahl has been identified as a member of the Communist Party in the late 1930's and as an associate of members of the Silvermaster espionage group, which operated in Washington, D.C., and New York City in the early 1940's. (62-60527-38568)

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Lloyd N. Cutler, also a member of the above firm, furnished an affidavit on May 10, 1950, in which he attested to the loyalty of Najeeb Elias Halaby, an employee in the office of the Secretary of Defense. Halaby was the subject of a Loyalty of Government Employees investigation in 1950 based on his reported association with pro-Nazi suspects in 1942. The loyalty investigation failed to reveal any disloyal activities on Halaby's part.

At a conference in the office of the Secretary of Defense, held in February, 1949, at which the Director was in attendance, Halaby described the FBI as a "more or less police agency with no knowledge of espionage or sabotage investigative experience." Halaby also criticized the Inter-departmental Intelligence Conference. (62-60527-38568)

October 13, 1955

HERBERT L. PACKER
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Herbert L. Packer, according to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic, is in charge of its Analysis of Testimony Relative to Communism and is on the Fund's Advisory Committee on Case Studies in Personnel Security.

In an article dated August 22, 1955, the "San Francisco Chronicle" reported that Robert M. Hutchins had announced a grant of \$25,000 to the Leland Stanford University Law School for a study and analysis of the testimony of leading witnesses on Communism and that this study would be directed by Herbert Packer, a Washington, D. C., attorney who had already begun work on the project in the East. The article reported that Carl Spaeth, Dean of the Stanford Law School, had stated that Packer would be in Stanford on August 31, 1955, to discuss in detail the scope and specific plans for the study and would return to Stanford on January 1, 1956, when he would become an Associate Professor of Law. Spaeth said that the compilation and analysis was expected to take more than a year.

According to this article, Hutchins, in announcing the Fund's grant, stated that the accepted view of Communist activity in this country rests largely on evidence given by a

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small number of witnesses, and ^{there} ~~it~~ has never been a "sustained and rigorous analysis" of the evidence. Hutchins stated that the aim of the Stanford study would be "to assemble the statements of the most important of these witnesses and to make an objective analysis and critical summary of them." At the same time Hutchins noted the expansion of Government loyalty programs to cover "guilt by association." (100-391697-A)

In his radio broadcast of August 24, 1955, Fulton Lewis, Jr., stated that Herbert Packer, who was directing the analysis of testimony of witnesses in proceedings relative to Communism, was also one of four members of the Advisory Committee of the Fund's Committee which was compiling stories on Government employees and their attorneys who have been involved in security cases. Lewis stated that the Government's side of these security cases was not given out. Lewis questioned why Leland Stanford University allowed outsiders to come in and make a study and why the Fund did not make the study itself. Lewis wondered who decided to approve the project at the University as one member of the University Board of Trustees said that the Board had not approved it. In his radio broadcast of August 26, 1955, Lewis pointed out that Packer was already an employee of the Fund and that it was not Leland Stanford University doing the study, but their good name being used. Lewis stated that the object of the survey was an attempt to pick inaccuracies and flaws in the testimony of anti-Communist witnesses with a view to discrediting

the testimony and the people who gave it. (94-4-2189-188;
100-391697-170)

In his radio broadcast on August 31, 1955, Lewis stated he had tried to contact Packer to inquire whether Packer feels he is capable of doing a legitimate and objective job in view of the fact that he is not an employee of the Stanford University at all, but rather of the decidedly-slanted Fund for the Republic run by individuals, who, by their own statements, are ~~decidedly slanted~~ against loyalty-security investigations of Communism and subversive activities generally. In his radio broadcast on September 19, 1955, Lewis stated that Stanford University had accepted the \$25,000 from the Fund for the Republic for this study. Lewis stated that the President of Stanford made it very clear that the Fund will not be permitted to exercise any influence over the study or the results and that the study will be an impartial study by legal scholars. (94-4-7189-191; 100-391697-174)

4-22 (6-15-55).

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SUBJECT Pacheco, Herbert J.
Address _____

Localities Utah - 4-54
Birthdate & Place _____

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Pacheco, Herbert J.
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SUBJECT Packer, Herbert L.

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Localities ~~HEREIN IS NOT LISTED~~

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~~279639~~ FILE NUMBER SERIAL

~~SI~~ 100-391697-163

~~NR~~ 100-294511 I

~~SI~~ 100-391697-174; 170

~~I~~ 100-391697-A 8/22/55

~~I~~ 94-4-2189-191-144

~~NR~~ 100-34-537-272-161

~~NR~~ B. 100-34-537-272-161

~~H.L.~~ 100-34-537-272-161

~~SI~~ 100-391697-161

~~I~~ 94-4-2189-188

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September 9, 1955

~~TALCOTT PARSONS~~ *Sum...* *L*
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Talcott Parsons.

Based on the foregoing data it is not possible to positively identify Talcott Parsons in Bureau files; however, the following data may possibly be identical with the above individual.

BACKGROUND

"Who's Who in America" 1951-1952 reflects Talcott Parsons was born Colorado Springs, Colorado, on December 13, 1902. He graduated from Horace Mann School for Boys, New York, 1920. He received his A.B. degree at Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, 1924. In 1927 Parsons received his Ph.D. from the University of Heidelberg, Germany, and married Helen B. Walker on April 30, 1927. He was an instructor at Amherst College during 1926 and 1927 and Harvard University 1927 and 1931. "Who's Who in America" 1952-1953 reflects that Parsons is the author of "Protestant Ethic and Spirit of Capitalism" (1930) and "Structure of Social Action" (1937). "Who's Who in America" 1954-1955 reflects Parsons resides at 62 Fairmont Street, Belmont, Massachusetts, and employed as a professor at Harvard University since 1944.

RELATIONS WITH THE FBI

The Boston Office by letter dated July 29, 1954, advised that it is believed an interview with Parsons, whose name appears on the proscribed list of those Harvard University professors whom Boston Agents are forbidden to contact and interview, would develop no worthwhile additional information and noted that the possibility of developing a deeper antagonism to the Bureau is enhanced.

Original - 100-391697

Yellow - 100-390459

T. Coleman/bew
(10)

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ACTIVITIES

On November 14, 1952, the "Boston Herald," a metropolitan newspaper, under the caption "Eight at Harvard Win Ford Grants" identified Talcott Parsons, Professor of Sociology, among eight Harvard University faculty members who received grants of \$5500 each from the Ford Foundation for research studies into human behavior (the original source of this information is not available at the Bureau).

On July 31, 1952, [redacted] (use T symbol) of unknown reliability stated he was under the impression that certain professors, among them Talcott Parsons, in the division of Social Relations at Harvard were slanting their teachings to conform with either Communism or Socialist theories. [redacted] stated that based on his observations over the years he feels that Parsons was perhaps the "hidden leader" of a group of Harvard professors who were devoted to furthering Communist Party projects and espousing its propaganda line.

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An anonymous source of known reliability on May 5, 1945, identified Talcott Parsons, Harvard University, as a member of the Educators Committee of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. The American Committee for Spanish Freedom has been cited by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

On March 28, 1947, [redacted] (use T symbol) of known reliability advised that Professor Talcott Parsons was one of the Faculty Advisors of the John Reed Club of Harvard as of that date. Page 68 of the publication "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, May 14, 1951, identified the John Reed Club of the United States as, (1) "named after the founder of the American Communist Party;" (2) "Communist organization named in honor of John Reed, who was one of the earliest Communist leaders in the United States;" (3) "among organizations created by the Communist Party or part of a united front to

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the Party, which supported the First United Congress Against war. The congress was specifically led by the Communist." (100-390459-7)

The "Official Register of Harvard University" for October, 1950, under the caption, "Committee on International and Regional Studies - Programs on China - Soviet-Russia International Affairs," in part contained the following information concerning the Russian Research Center. "The Russian Research Center, established February 1, 1948, is supported by the Carnegie Corporation on a grant covering the period until July 1, 1953. The major objective of the Russian Research Center is the study of Russian institutions and behavior in an effort to determine the mainsprings of the international actions and policy of the Soviet Union." It is noted that the Russian Research Center of Harvard University annually publishes, "Programs, Census of Current Projects and Publications." Under the caption "Staff Members for the year 1952" Talcott Parsons was identified as a member of the eight man Executive Committee of the Russian Research Center. (100-390459-7)

The results of an investigation conducted by the State Department, Security Division, in 1954 (use T symbol) reflects that an interrogatory was directed to Parsons by the International Organizations Employee's Loyalty Board, Washington, D. C. In answer to the interrogatory Parsons denied that he had ever been a member of the Communist Party or affiliated with a Communist Party cell at Harvard University. He indicated that he did not at any time sympathize with the political opinions held by members of the John Reed Club of Harvard but accepted sponsorship only because he believed in their right of free speech and discussion. Parsons stated that the allegation that in May, 1945, he had served as a member of the Educational Committee of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom is false. (100-390459-46)

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities indicate that the "Daily Worker" for February 4, 1939, reflected that more than 1,000 Harvard University students and 200 outstanding faculty members signed petitions calling on President Roosevelt to "exercise his legal prerogative of lifting the embargo" on loyalist Spain. According to the "Daily Worker" among the professors who signed the petition was one Talcott Parsons. (138-25-72-19)

During a December, 1946, meeting of the Cambridge Association of (Atomic) Scientists according to [REDACTED] Talcott Parsons in discussing the passing of legislation which satisfied social scientists as well as physical scientists noted the possibility of securing passage of such legislation through Leverett Saltonstall. Parsons allegedly stated that there was a danger of a "red hunt" in any concentrated effort to pass legislation. (100-344452-45)

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MISCELLANEOUS

Boston letter to the Bureau dated July 29, 1954, reflects that inasmuch as Parsons in his affidavit to the Eastern Industrial Personnel Security Board in the matter of Samuel Andrew Stouffer in addition to his answers in the interrogatory propounded to him by the International Organization Employee's Loyalty Board categorically denied any Communist Party affiliation and since he appears to have provided a straightforward account of his association with other individuals known to him in connection with the Communist Party and related Communist front organizations and since investigation has failed to develop proof of the allegations made against him the investigation of this case should be concluded and the case closed.

October 13, 1955

TALCOTT PARSONS

Talcott Parsons' assistance was acknowledged in Professor Samuel A. Stouffer's book "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties."

The February 4, 1939, issue of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, reflected that more than 1,000 Harvard University students and 200 outstanding faculty members signed petitions calling on President Roosevelt to "exercise his legal prerogative of lifting the embargo" on loyalist Spain. According to this article, Professor Talcott Parsons was among those who signed the petition. The November 14, 1952, issue of the "Boston Herald" identified Talcott Parsons, Professor of Sociology, as among eight Harvard University faculty members who received grants of \$5,500 each from the Ford Foundation for research studies in human behavior.

In July, 1952, another Harvard University professor stated that in his opinion Talcott Parsons was among certain professors in the Division of Social Relations at Harvard University who were slanting their teachings to conform with either Communist or Socialist theories. This professor felt that over the years Parsons was perhaps the "hidden leader" of a group of Harvard professors who were devoted to furthering

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Communist Party projects and espousing its propaganda line.

In May, 1945, Parsons was identified as a member of the ^{Educational} ~~Educators~~

100-390459-7 Committee of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. Parsons admitted being a sponsor of the John Reed Club at Harvard University. The American Committee for Spanish Freedom has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450 and the John Reed Club has been described by a Congressional Committee as "named after the founder of the American Communist Party." ([redacted])

anonymous; State Department interrogation)

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Talcott Parsons has denied membership in the Communist Party and on the Educational Committee of the American Committee for Spanish Freedom. (interrogation by State Department in 1954 directed to Parsons by the International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board, Washington, D. C.; 100-390459-46)

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12

, 1955

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☐ All References
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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-10-55

SUBJECT Parsons, Talcott

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

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FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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October 13, 1955

[REDACTED]

Bufiles contain no identifiable information with any [REDACTED] employed by the Gallup Poll or living in New Jersey, headquarters for the Poll.

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On page 5 of Stouffer's book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," he acknowledged the field work done by the American Institute of Public Opinion, (Gallup Poll) under the direction of [REDACTED].

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DATE 8-1-89 BY 20857368

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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Room 7633

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☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-8-55

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SUBJECT ☐
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10/12 Searcher Initial *me*
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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N/	70-11305
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N/	116-87232

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-1-89 BY 6038 BJS/af

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: [REDACTED]

Supervisor [REDACTED]

Room

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N/ 303 Ep 746

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N/ 116-381353

N/ 67-215393

N/ [REDACTED] b7D

N/ 116-176909

N/ 67-414757

N/ 116-177355

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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Subj:

Supervisor

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~~42-13596~~

NI 100-144831

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SEPT. 9, 1955

Francis T. P. Plimpton

Fund for the Republic

The annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, listed Francis T. P. Plimpton as a member of a commission on Race and Housing.

The 1954-55 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects Francis T. P. Plimpton, a lawyer, resides at 1165 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and Chichester Road, West Hills, Huntington, Long Island, New York. He has been a partner in the law firm of Debevoise, Plimpton, and McLean and predecessor firms, 20 Exchange Place, New York City, since 1933. Plimpton was born December 7, 1900, in New York City. He graduated from Phillips Exeter Academy in 1917; received an A. B. degree, magna cum laude, from Amherst College in 1922 and received a LL. B. degree from Harvard in 1925. He is married and has four children. Plimpton lists affiliation with numerous banking institutions, educational institutions and clubs. He is listed as a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations and the Foreign Policy Association and listed as a director of the latter organization from 1935 to 1949. It is indicated that Plimpton is a contributor to legal journals.

[redacted] described as an informant of known reliability, advised on January 16, 1952, that Francis T. P. Plimpton was a member of "Open Road" and that he had booked passage on "Open Road" tours in 1926, 1930, 1931 and 1935. (116-407835-8, page 2)

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Walter Steele, "National Republic" magazine, made available Photostat material from his files which was forwarded to the Bureau from the Washington Field Office on August 27, 1942. Included in this material was a sheet of paper with the heading "Open Road, Inc., 20 West 43rd Street, New York City (in conjunction with International Student Hospitality Assn.);" appearing under the subheading "Board of Directors" was the name Francis T. P. Plimpton. (100-31230, Serial 2)

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The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities of the U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1951, contains the following information on "Open Road:" "Cited as a Communist front. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, report, 1948, page 341.)"

An anonymous source having access to certain records of the Institute of Pacific Relations, Lee, Massachusetts, contacted between March 23 and March 26, 1950, advised that the name Francis T. P. Plimpton together with the address 20 Exchange Place, New York City, was included on a list of members of the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations as of November 24, 1937. (100-64700-271, page 1771)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1951, contained the following information on the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations: "Cited as a Communist front which received funds from the American People's Fund, another front organized and directed by Frederick V. Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, report, 1948, page 168.)"

Walter Steele, "National Republic" magazine, made available Photostat material from his files which was forwarded to the Bureau from the Washington Field Office on August 27, 1942. Included in this material was a pamphlet listing the board of trustees of the graduate faculty of political and social science, New School for Social Research. Included on the list was the name Francis T. P. Plimpton. (65-6656-31)

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[redacted] described as an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on April 5, 1941, that he attended the New School for Social Research in the period from 1935 to 1939. He stated that although some of the students were Communists, these Communists have never been able to dominate the student body.

[redacted] described as an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on October 31, 1950, that he has spoken to various persons concerning the New School for Social Research and none have accused the school or have expressed any suspicion that the school is a Communist front. (65-6656-105) (original source not available)

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The Directory of Public Administration Organizations for 1941 lists the National Board of Directors of the Foreign Policy Association. Included in this list is the name Francis T. P. Plimpton. According to the same publication, the organization was established in 1918. Its headquarters were listed as 22 East 38th Street, New York City. The individual membership is shown as 19,000 persons who paid dues of \$5 a year, receiving as part of their membership weekly copies of the "Foreign Policy Bulletin." The following activities of the organization are shown; carries on research and educational activities to aid in the understanding and constructive development of American foreign policy; maintains a research department service, a department of popular education, a speakers' bureau and a Washington bureau; assists its branches and other local organizations interested in the discussion of foreign affairs of the conduct of their programs. (61-7802-23) (original source not available)

Investigation conducted by the Bureau in 1950 revealed that according to informants, the Foreign Policy Association was not a Communist front and never was so regarded by the Communist Party; however, the Communist Party had a faction working in the Foreign Policy Association. (61-7802-37)

[redacted]
[redacted] whose reliability was not described, furnished the Bureau in February, 1943, with a list of the board of directors of the United Seamen's Service, Inc. Included in this list was the name Francis T. P. Plimpton, Debevoise, Stevenson, Plimpton and Page. (100-138377-25)

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[redacted] described as having furnished reliable information in the past [redacted] advised that in the summer of 1942, a movement was instituted sponsored by the maritime unions,

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welfare groups and others to establish a welfare organization for merchant seamen patterned after the USO. [] said the movement crystallized in August, 1942, with the incorporation in New York State of the United Seamen's Service. (100-138377-25) Investigation conducted by the Bureau which terminated in 1945 was directed at determining the extent of Communist infiltration in the United Seamen's Service. This investigation determined that Communists, many of them operating through the National Maritime Union, which was then Communist controlled, did obtain staff positions in some of the U. S. centers. (100-138377)

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According to the records of Dun and Bradstreet, New York City, the name Francis T. P. Plimpton is included on a list of the trustees of the Church Peace Union. The Church Peace Union, 170 East 64th Street, New York City, was established in 1914 by Andrew Carnegie and supported through an endowment fund established by the founder prior to his death. The organization was closely affiliated with the World Alliance for International Friendship which maintains headquarters at the above address. The general aim of the organization is education for world peace through justice. It publishes and distributes a large amount of literature, holds conferences, sponsors essay contests, etc. (100-385618) Investigation conducted by this Bureau in 1952 revealed that certain of the officers of the Church Peace Union have been affiliated with Communist front groups. (100-385618)

Plimpton has been interviewed by Agents of this Bureau in connection with an applicant-type investigation. (116-407835)

4-22~ (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

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Supervisor
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☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form **59**

SUBJECT Francis T. P. Plimpton
Address Chatham, Delaware
Plimpton & Co. Inc. N.Y.C.
Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8-23 Searcher Initial 3167
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

✓ 61-7802-23, 1298 P477;
✓ 65-656-31
✓ 116-407835-8
NP ✓ 65-10615-20
NP ✓ 100-151431-1
✓ 100-64700-1004 P18, 286
NP AP 271, ER 177, 325, 194
NP ✓ 100-3645-31
✓ 100-138377-25
✓ 100-385618-7
✓ 100-31230-2, 5, EP 289;
R Plimpton, Francis
NP ✓ 65-10615-4X
✓ 61-7582-1298 P477;

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-1-89 BY 880573/af

September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

[REDACTED] of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic. A check of Bureau files reveals no investigation on [REDACTED] and no information concerning him.

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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[REDACTED]:dje
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original - 100-391697

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September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The Fund for the Republic's annual report of May, 1955, listed [REDACTED] among the Fund's officers and staff but furnished no identifying data concerning him. There are numerous references to this name in Bureau files but in view of the lack of identifying data the search was limited to main subversive and applicant files and subversive serial references since the establishment of the Fund for the Republic.

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There is only one reference in Bureau files identifiable with Reed. This reference is a copy of a letter dated December 22, 1954, from [REDACTED] to [REDACTED] containing the letterhead of the Fund for the Republic, Inc., 1 East 54th Street, New York 22, New York. This letter described a pamphlet entitled "Faceless Informers and Our Schools," which was recently published by the "Denver Post" and requested that the addressee cooperate with the Fund in distributing this material to the members of the school boards in his state. (62-93875-2657)

Original in 100-391697
[REDACTED] pat/mlp

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-29-89 BY 28815 JPS

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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SEARCH SLIP

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Room

7631

Searcher

R#

Date

8/31/55

Initial

FILE NUMBERSERIAL

NI 100-392031

NI 77-13262

NI 100-166857

NI 16-6483

NI 100-328799

NI 62-97072

I 62-93875

NI 100-21141

NI 100-128996

NI 100-10766

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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8-1-89

BY

283131af

October 13, 1955

(P.)
JOHN ROCHE : There is no pertinent identifiable
information in Bureau files concerning Roche.

100- 391697
EJT:ejt

Continuation of Serial 100-391697 p. 37

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

Oct. 24, 1955

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	Room <u>7631</u>	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restrict to Locality of _____
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Spelling
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT

Address

John RocheJohn P. Roche

Localities

Birthdate & Place

R#

Date

10/24

Searcher

Initial

McL

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

<u>NR</u>	<u>61-57307</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>100-28060</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>26-10286</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>26-11774</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>47-817</u>
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<u>NR</u>	<u>50-15087-1</u>
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<u>NR</u>	<u>80-607-87</u>

INFORMATION CONTAINED
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 DATE 8-1-89 BY 3025 JLB

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: John RocheSupervisor W. J. [unclear] Room 7631R# Date 4/10/24 Searcher Initial HCWFILE NUMBERSERIAL

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NR	121-34345-15	
NR	47-40933-732 NR	
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NT	100-35658-519	
NR	100-3-1-500	
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NR	105-2137-2	
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NP	100-391697-65	

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

4-22a

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Joe Roche

Supervisor Haney Room 4631

R# _____ Date 10/24 Searcher Initial ACB

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

John P.

I 100-349050-34 #31

NR 94-42995-A New London 5/24/54

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NI 32-16546-410

Iv [Redacted] b7D

John Patrick

main ~~100-636089~~

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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	Room 7631	

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Breakdown <input type="checkbox"/> Buildup <input type="checkbox"/> Variations
<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Name Only
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
	utd from 1-24-55

SUBJECT Roche, John

Address _____

Localities 1000 1st St. (Political Science)

Birthdate & Place 10/12/12

R# _____ Date 10-12 Searcher Initial 101

FILE NUMBER SERIAL

N1	62-57322
N1	100-28060
N1	98-5710
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	67-13046
	40-22000
	40-5663
	67-13046
	412-880-2
	67-47000
	62-5664

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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SEARCH SLIP

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FILE NUMBERSERIAL

Cotton L.

~~100-4443~~~~98-8770~~

Cotton M.

~~77-40933~~~~100-81563~~~~67-36458~~

Cotton M. Farland

~~116-28952~~~~77-40933~~

Cotton Michael C

~~116-335538~~

Cotton M. L.

~~67-437250~~

Cotton P.

~~67-32711~~

HI

102-60527-413139

ND

100-391697-65

Cotton Robert

~~25-321096~~

Cotton T.

~~67-305629~~

CLINTON ROSSITER

OCT 13 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, page 37, lists Clinton Rossiter, Cornell University, as Director of the "Study of Communist Influence in American Life." (Similar information in Washington Post & Times Herald 1-14-55; See 100-391697-65)

Information in the files of a Government intelligence agency revealed that Clinton Lawrence Rossiter II, Cornell University professor, had been disapproved for security clearance because in 1953 he gave as a reference a person who had been listed as one of the individuals controlling the American - Russian Institute, Hollywood, California.

(C)

(100-391697-65; 116-78904-26

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The American-Russian Institute of Southern California, Los Angeles, has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

EXEMPTED FROM AUTOMATIC
DECLASSIFICATION
AUTHORITY DERIVED FROM:
FBI AUTOMATIC DECLASSIFICATION GUIDE
EXEMPTION CODE 25X(1)
DATE 08-25-2011

Classification per OGA Letter dated:8/10/2011

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~~Exemption Code 25X(1)~~
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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOI/PA # 209133, 279639
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 8-1-89 INITIALS ab

Source: App. Govern. Agency

4-22 (6-15-55)
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

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RICHARD H. ROVERE

OCT 13 1955

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OTHERWISE

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, page 42, Richard H. Rovere is the author of the article entitled "The Kept Witnesses," published in Harper's Magazine and distributed by the Fund.

The Newark Star Ledger, Newark, New Jersey, issue of October 4, 1955, carried an article reporting that FBI Director Hoover and Assistant U. S. Attorney General Tompkins had "lashed out at critics of the nation's security program, with an article reprinted by the Fund for the Republic receiving special attention." According to the article Mr. Tompkins stated the article, "The Kept Witnesses," was completely without foundation in fact and hardly suggested "a high journalistic standard." Mr. Tompkins, it stated, accused the author, Richard H. Rovere, of making baseless and uninformed statements about the Government's confidential informant system. The newspaper article went on to state that a spokesman for the Fund for the Republic subsequently stated officers and directors of the Fund thought the Rovere article "was a good piece covering the area in which we are interested," and when asked if they could vouch for its accuracy stated, "We don't vouch for anything."

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Declassify on: OADR

JJT:omr

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

FOI/PA #	279638; 279639
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CIVIL ACT. #	
E.O. #	12556
DATE	8-1-89
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Source 1-CSE

In the column, "The Editor's Opinion," appearing in the same newspaper on the same date, the following is printed:

"The spokesman for the Fund insists it did not vouch for the article's accuracy. This is sheer quibbling. It is obvious enough ^{that} anyone receiving the article from the Fund will think that this is the Fund's own point of view.

"It seems to us that this is highly irresponsible behavior for an organization which claims to be seeking the truth. It is especially irresponsible when the material in question is a bitter and highly-colored attack on the United States Government.

"The Fund has a responsibility to make an effort to determine the truth of the material which it disseminates. It has a responsibility to try to learn the other side of the case.

"As J. Edgar Hoover put it yesterday:

"Those now furthering the campaign of vituperation against witnesses say the Communist menace is a myth created by those who testify against it. They refused to recognize the Communist enslavement of one-third of the world's people and one-fourth of the world's surface."

Rovere was an Associate Editor of "New Masses" during 1938 - 1939.

(Who's Who in America, 1954-1955)

"New Masses" was described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944 as a "nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party *** whose ownership was vested in the American Fund for Public Service" (Garland Fund).

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In an article appearing in the May, 1940, issue of "The Guild Progressive," a newspaper guild publication, Rovere attacked Communists within the New York Newspaper Guild.

(100-196902-3; 94-3-4-230-56)



Referral/Consult

In March, 1945, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past reported that in 1938 while Rovere was at Bard College, Annandale, New York, then a branch of Columbia University, he was a member of the Young Communist League (YCL) and later became a member of the Communist Party. This informant stated Rovere disaffiliated himself from the Communist Party in 1939 and no longer had the least bit of sympathy for that organization.

(100-258542-11)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Rovere has confirmed this information. He has said that during his college days he had considered himself a Communist but could not honestly state whether he had ever had a Communist Party card in his possession.



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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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☒ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
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☐ Exact Spelling
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 utd since 100-196902-86

SUBJECT Rovere, Richard H.
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10/1/12 Searcher Initial 2-17
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-1-89 BY 2581573/20

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SEPT. 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Martindale - Hubbell Law Directory reflects that a person with the above name was born in [REDACTED]; that he received his Bachelor of Law Degree from Harvard University Law School in 1952; and that he is a member of the American Bar Association with his law offices located at [REDACTED]. He is a member of [REDACTED] who worked on the compilation of legal materials for the Fund for the Republic and he contributed to the "Digest of the Public Record of Communism in the US," published by the afore-mentioned Fund.

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Bureau files fail to disclose any identifiable information with respect to Scott.

100-391697

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

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9/8, 1955

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☒ Return to Ext. 395
Supervisor
Room 2710

- ☒ All References
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☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT
Address

Localities
Birthdate & Place

R# _____ Date _____ Initial _____
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR 31-57630-3
NR 67-72902
NR 31-57620-3
NR 15-14171
NR 49-4967
NR 95-7726
NR 26-31410-2
NR 46-1112-2, 8
NR 26-2768-17 p2
NR 62-1-142129
NR 62-11628-97
NR 62-30930-86
NR 62-37490-1
NR 100-338966-1

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NR	26-113090-1
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1/R 52-11067-2

NR 76-4945--24,31

NR 64-1204-A-155X6

MR 83-178-46, 47

NR 62-48299-1 b6

NR 62-44462-313 b7C

NR	26-47788-1
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MR 62-68468-1

NR 62-60527-32076

NR 100-387839-S

NR 100-7801-1562.108

NR 100-153347-1

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~~WHITNEY NORTH SEYMOUR~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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OCT 13 1955

In June, 1955, Seymour was a member of a committee which was studying the Federal loyalty-security program. This study was financed by \$100,000 grant from the Fund for the Republic.

(Source "New York Herald Tribune" June 6, 1955.)

In 1936 Whitney Seymour was a temporary director of of the American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union Incorporated. (Source, Articles of Incorporation, 61-6211-176, page 9.)

During 1937 and 1938 Seymour was on the Board of Directors of this organization. (Source, letterheads of this organization. (100-64700-615 page 1405, 271 page 2050.)

The American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1936 the International Juridicial Association investigated seamen's strike. Their report of this strike was approved by Whitney North Seymour. (Source, monthly bulletin of the International Juridicial Association August, '36, 121-20897-6.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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The International Juridicial Association was cited as a Communist front group by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in its report dated March 29, 1944.

ps *In 1937 Whitney North Seymour was retained by the International Labor Defense as the attorney for a Communist leader. (Source, "Daily Worker" February 9, 1937. 61-7559-1046x8.)*

ps *In 1938 the International Labor Defense retained Whitney North Seymour as one of the attorneys for Joseph Strecker. (Source "New York Daily Record" October 20, 1938.)*

ps *The deportation of Joseph G. Strecker, an Australian-born alien, had been ordered on the grounds that he admitted membership in the Communist Party in 1932. (Source, "New York Times" February 11, 1939.)*

The International Labor Defense has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Seymour was the guest speaker before the New York Chapter of the National Lawyers Guild in 1937. (Source, report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress.)

The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front in 1949. (Source, report of House Committee on Un-American Activities dated March 29, 1949. 61-7582-1270.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Whitney North Seymour was one of the group who organized and controlled Russian War Relief Incorporated in 1941. (Source, report of Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, 78th Congress. 61-7582-1298.)

In 1942 Seymour was a member of the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief Incorporated. (Source, program of Russian War Relief Testimonial Rally, June 22, 1942. 100-37226-141 Enc. page 4.)

In 1948 the Russian War Relief was characterized as "...in every respect a satellite front of the Communist Party...." (Source, 1948 report of California Committee on Un-American Activities.)

In 1937 Whitney North Seymour was elected to the Board of Directors of the American-Russian Chamber of Commerce. (Source, the "New York Times" March 30, 1937, 61-5381-319 pages 19 and 20.)

[An informant of known reliability advised on November 9, 1950, that Carl Winter, chairman of District 7, Communist Party, Michigan, was endeavoring to secure an attorney to handle the appeal from the conviction under the Smith Act of 1940 of the eleven members of the Communist Party National Board before the Supreme Court. The informant reported that the Communist Party had sent 12 or 15 letters out to attorneys seeking legal assistance in this matter, one of whom was Whitney North Seymour. (Source, [u] Tesur, 100-4861-310 page 8.)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

WELLINGTON F. SCOTT

OCT 13 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Scott worked on the compilation of legal materials for the Fund for the Republic and he contributed to the "Digest of the Public Record of Communism in the US," published by the aforementioned Fund.

No derogatory information identifiable with Scott was located in the files of this Bureau.

100-391697

HC:dae

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [REDACTED]. Following [REDACTED]'s name was a statement that the field work was done by the National Opinion Research Center under the staff direction of [REDACTED].

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The following information may relate to [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]:

[REDACTED] and [REDACTED] of New Haven, Connecticut, employed as canvassers in the New Haven area for the National Opinion Research Center, advised in June 1942 that the National Research Center was a research organization established by the University of Denver and sponsored by a grant from the Marshall Field Foundation, Incorporated, of New York City. The purpose of the organization was to obtain a representative cross section of the entire population of the United States regarding topics of current importance. [REDACTED] was described as the

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[REDACTED] and the [REDACTED] (62-67719-4)

[REDACTED] of the University of Washington and [REDACTED] of World Association for Public Opinion Research furnished a letterhead of this organization early in 1953 to the Seattle Division. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] was set out as [REDACTED] of the Publications Committee. (64-27223-250-7)

Original - 100-391697

B.G.L.Pettit/gft
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4-22 -(6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

1955

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Room 652

☒ All References

☐ Subversive References b6

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September 9, 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~EDWARD SHILS
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC~~

Edward Shils, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, was the recipient of a Fellowship or Grant-in-Aid from the Fund for the Republic to complete a book concerning the loyalty security program. (Annual Report, Fund for the Republic, 5/31/55)

Edward Albert Shils was investigated by the FBI as an applicant in June and July, 1941, for the position of Expert Analyst for the Department of Justice. A supplementary investigation was conducted by the Bureau from March to June, 1942, as a special inquiry for the Office for Emergency Management. A Security Matter - C investigation concerning him was opened in June, 1950, when the Office of Special Investigations, U.S. Air Force, requested investigation concerning his connection with the atomic energy program. That investigation was closed 2/26/51.

Biographical Data

Birth:

According to his personal history statement executed 2/11/42, Shils showed that he was born 7/1/10 at Springfield, Massachusetts, and that his parents, United States citizens born in Russia, were naturalized in 1920. (77-11918-23)

The records of the Immigration & Naturalization Service, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, show that Nathan and Esther Shils, both born in Russia, were naturalized at Philadelphia on 2/25/21. The application for naturalization showed that they had two sons, [redacted] and [redacted] born in [redacted] (77-11918-27, p.2)

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Marital Status:

The records of Superior Cook County Clerk's Office, Chicago Heights, Illinois, show that Edward Shils was divorced 10/7/50 by [] on a charge of desertion, according to file number 153346 (123-8048-8, p. 3).

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[] was born at Chicago, Illinois, [] to Russian-born parents, [] according to the records of her birth at the Cook County Bureau of Vital Statistics, Chicago, Illinois. (123-8048-8, p. 2)

No information appears in the Bureau's files concerning the date of marriage of Edward Shils to [].

[] was investigated by this Bureau as a special inquiry for the State Department under Public Law 402, 80th Congress (Voice of America). The U.S. Civil Service Commission by memorandum to the Bureau, dated 9/28/51, advised that she withdrew from consideration prior to any decision on loyalty and that she was not processed under Executive Order 9835. (123-8048-15)

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The files of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., show that the 7th Civil Service Region files indicated that according to a list accompanying a letter of 7/30/43 from [] Dean of Students, University of Chicago, [] a student at the University of Chicago, for the Spring Quarter 1936, was a member of the American Student Union (ASU). The list also included Edward Shils, a student at the University of Chicago for the Winter Quarter 1937, as a member of the ASU. (ASU cited by HCUA as a Communist front) (123-8048-6)

Employment:

January 1933 to September 1933, Junior case worker, Unemployment Relief Service, Cook County, Ill.

October 1933 to October 1935, Research Assistant, Department of Sociology, University of Chicago.

October 1935 to October 1936, Research Aide, National Resources Committee, Chicago.

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October 1936 to June 1937, Research Fellow,
Department of Sociology, University of Chicago.

June 1937 to September 1937, Research Assistant,
Department of Sociology, University of Chicago.

October 1937 to June 1938, Research Fellow, Social
Studies, Columbia University, NY, NY.

June 1938 to September 1938, Research Assistant,
Department of Sociology, University of Chicago.

October 1938 to June 1941, Instructor, Department
of Sociology, University of Chicago.

July 1, 1941, Organization Analyst, Special Defense
Unit, U.S. Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C.

October 3, 1941, placed on leave without pay to
return to University of Chicago as part-time
professor.

December 5, 1941, placed on per diem basis in
Chicago, Illinois, area to review material of
interest to Special Defense Unit, U.S. Dept. of Justice.

February 18, 1942, transferred to Office of Facts and
Figures, Office for Emergency Management.

February 19, 1942, appointed Analyst, Office of Facts
and Figures, Bureau of Intelligence, Washington, D.C.

May 23, 1942, resigned from Office of Facts and
Figures for employment by the Federal Communications
Commission (FCC).

May 25, 1942, employed by FCC as a broadcast analyst.
Effective 11/22/42, his headquarters was changed
from Washington, D.C., to London, England, and on
3/1/44, while in London, he was transferred to the
Office of Strategic Services (OSS) as an intelligence
officer. On 9/20/44 his headquarters was changed to
Washington, D.C., and on 11/10/44 he resigned.
(77-11918; 100-371463)

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On a personnel security questionnaire executed April 7, 1949, in connection with employment as a consultant by the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, California, Shils showed he had been so employed since 7/20/48. The form described his duties as a consultant with habitual access to military top secret, including Air Force atomic energy program information. This form does not list previous employment between 1944 and 1946, but shows in the space between those dates employment by "intelligence service," U. S. Government. This form showed employment as a reader from 1946 to April, 1949, at the London School of Economics, London, England. (100-371463-1)

The records of the Passport Office, Department of State, Washington, D.C., show that a passport was issued to Shils on 8/13/46 for travel to England for employment at the London School of Economics, London, England. This passport was later extended to expire on 8/12/50. (100-371463-5)

Shils was also employed in England in 1953, according to Annise Mills, secretary, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago, who stated he was then in Manchester, England, employed by the University of Manchester, and would not return to Chicago until September, 1953. (116-368209-12, p. 2)

Publications:

An article in "The New York Times" newspaper, NY, NY, for 4/18/55, entitled "Loyalty Picture Found Changing," with a date line at Chicago 4/17/55, reported that "The Bulletin of Atomic Scientists" reported on the latter date, according to a statement contained in an article by Edward A. Shils, professor in the Committee on Social Thought at the University of Chicago, that "signs are beginning to break through the long-unrelieved darkness of our loyalty-security policy." It was reported that the "Bulletin of Atomic Scientists," a magazine for science and public affairs, announced that the cost of printing and distributing the special edition was being defrayed by the Fund for the Republic. It was reported that the special issue was devoted entirely to an analysis of "the present discontent with the Government's security-loyalty policies." It was reported that the Fund (Fund for the Republic) was set up in February, 1953, by the Ford Foundation to combat restrictions on freedom of thought, inquiry and expression in the United States.

Shils, a special editor of the edition, was referred to as one of its 15 contributors. He was said to be the author

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of the "Torment of Secrecy," an analysis of the loyalty-security program. The article reported that Shils wrote that the administration had announced changes in procedure and organization which might make measures more just and that Congress was discussing establishment of machinery to survey our entire loyalty-security policy in a comprehensive way which would have more regard for justice, liberty and security than previous policies have shown. It was reported that Shils defended the need for a program and said it should not be dismantled and discarded, but that it should be retained, concentrated and improved. He was quoted as having written, "It should be retained because there is danger of espionage which is active and persistent. It should be concentrated and improved because, at present, the American security system flings its net too widely and indiscriminately, because it confuses the need for security, which is real, with the need for protection from subversion, which is negligible, and because it makes demands for maximum loyalty which are neither necessary for security nor admissible to the idea of freedom." (140-0-A, NY Times 4/18/55)

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Shils' articles which have appeared in "The Bulletin of Atomic Science" include the following:

Volume I, No. 9, April 15, 1946, page 7, "Some Political Implications of the State Department Report." This has to do with the so-called Acheson-Lilienthal report having to do with proposed controls for atomic energy. (100-345079-14, Enclosure)

February, 1947, Volume III, No. 2, article "British Atomic Energy Act Debate" --- a report from London by Edward A. Shils of the Parliamentary debate on the British Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and subsequent press comment. (100-190625-2687, Enclosure)

Article "American Policy and the Soviet Ruling Group" by Edward A. Shils, September, 1947, Volume III, No. 9, page 237 ff. (100-350064-11)

Article "Grenville Clark's 'A Plan For Peace'" by Edward A. Shils, Committee on Social Thought, University of Chicago, pages 371 - 374 of the December, 1950, edition. (100-361102-19)

Article "The Bolshevik Elite - An Analysis of a Legend" by Edward A. Shils, member, Committee of Social Thought, University of Chicago, pages 78 through 80, March, 1951, edition.

He has also published the following works:

Article "The Literature of Sociology," 1934 "Social Studies" for October and November, 1935 (with L. Wirth).

"The Literature of Sociology," 1935 - 36 "Social Education" for October and November, 1937 (with L. Wirth).

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"Freedom of Teaching and Research in the Social Sciences" in the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences" for October, 1938.

Article "Types of Power and Status," in the "American Journal of Sociology" for September, 1939 (with H. Goldhamer).

Article "Occupational Structure of Chicago," in the "Bulletin of Society for Social Research," Summer, 1939, reprinted in "Social Science II, Selected Readings."

Article "The Sociological Utility of Edwards' Occupation Classification," probably "American Journal of Sociology," Fall, 1940.

Books:

Translation, Karl Mannheim "Ideology and Utopia," London and New York, 1936 (with L. Wirth).

Translation, Karl Mannheim "Human Nature and Sociology in an Age of Reconstruction," London, 1940 (also New York, 1940).

"Urban Housing," supplemental reports of the Urbanism Committee of the National Resources Committee, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1940.

Translation of Max Weber's "Wissenschaftslehre Essays" (publication being negotiated in 1941). (77-11918-10)

MISCELLANEOUS

Shils was the subject of discussion in the entire column "These Days" by George Sokolsky in the February 16, 1953, edition of the "Washington Times-Herald" newspaper, Washington, D. C. The article contained Sokolsky's analysis of Shils' quote to the "Saturday Evening Post" regarding Shils' explanation for the unwillingness of the State Department to give visas to some foreign scientists. Sokolsky did not agree with Shils' views on the matter in question. (62-89885-A "Times Herald" 2-16-53)

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According to a release by the Washington City News Service on October 27, 1952, Shils appeared before the Presidential Commission on Immigration on that date and stated more than 200 European scientists had been denied entry into the United States during the past two years. He stated this represented a severe loss to scientific achievement and was harmful to foreign policy because the Soviet news agency, Tass, had blown up the incident out of all proportion. Shils called for drastic change in the McCarran Act, stating it was discriminatory and without logic. (100-371463-8; 10, 27, 52)

Organizations:

G-2, Chicago, advised on 9-8-50 that Edward Shils had a paid-up membership in the American Student Union at the University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, as of 12-18-36, and that he was also a member of the American Student Union during the winter quarter of 1937.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front in 1937 by the HCUA.

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A confidential informant of known reliability [redacted] made available on February 28, 1946, a copy of the February, 1946 "Bell Ringer," published by the Independent Voters of Illinois, Inc.; which reported on page 3 that 40 new governing members were added at the Board of Directors meeting on February 6, 1946. Edward Shils was reportedly added as one of the governing members.

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On 11-27-50, an informant [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted] of unknown reliability, [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that in 1948, both Shils and his wife were active in the Independent Voters of Illinois, and were also active in that organization in 1946. This informant considered Shils and his wife as liberals but definitely anti-Fascist and anti-Communist.

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According to the September 17, 1944, edition of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist publication, the Independent Voters of Illinois had a three-point program: (1) Victory over Fascism, (2) a lasting peace, post-war prosperity and if possible mobilization of the doubtful independent voters which make up about 30 per cent of those who go to the polls. The article continued that the Independent Voters of Illinois hoped to establish some 350 to 400 social units in the neighborhoods so as to bring democracy to the homes. It had reportedly endorsed Congressional candidates committed to a prospective program of (1) realistic measures to prevent inflation, (2) fighting race and class discrimination, (3) providing long-range reemployment program in which Government, business and labor work together constructively, (4) participating actively in world affairs in the spirit of Cairo, Teheran and preceding conferences.

[redacted], whose identity should be protected, advised on 12-7-50 that Edward Albert Shils was one of a group of 10 or 12 University of Chicago professors known as the "New Social Thought Group" who believed that the atomic problem should be solved through the social science approach. This source advised that Shils had been contributing articles to the "Bulletin of Atomic Science" from 1946 to 1948 and that Shils was a member of the Editorial Board of that publication.

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The following persons, associates and acquaintances of Shils unqualifiedly recommended him for a position of trust, stating he was anti-Fascist and anti-Communist: [redacted] associate, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois; Dr. George S. Counts, associate, Columbia University, New York, New York; [redacted] acquaintance since 1934; [redacted]

[redacted] at the Abraham Lincoln School (AG cited) in 1943 and 1947 was a member of the Committee to aid [redacted] in protesting a U.S. district court decision which denied citizenship to [redacted] because of Communist activities.

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[redacted] according to the records of the HCUA was [redacted] at the New School for Social Research in 1937 and was one of the graduate faculty members of Political and

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Social Science at the New School for Social Research, New York City. This school was reported in the Lusk Reports as "established by men who belong to the ranks of near 'Bolshevik Intelligentsia' some of them being radical in their views to remain on the faculty of Columbia University." (100-371463-8)

During May, 1942, a [redacted] of unknown reliability, advised Shils' had once been a member of the German-American National Alliance (cited by the AG as a Fascist organization) and had frequently attended these meetings. (100-379291-15; 100-371463)

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Contacts With FBI:

Special Agent William Horace Williams II on 4-22-52 interviewed Edward A. Shils, professor, Social Science, University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, concerning [redacted] a close personal friend of Shils since 1934. Shils described [redacted] as "definitely loyal to the United States and an outspoken critic of Communism and Soviet Russia." (100-379291-16)

By letter of 7-17-50, the Boston office, in the case of Solomon Adler, Espionage - R, stated that Shils, on 6-30-50 advised a Boston agent on interview that he was surprised when he learned that Adler had been cleared by the Treasury Department Loyalty Board. Shils stated that as late as 1941, he recalled a conversation in which Adler had stated he was having difficulties with his finances as he had to pay almost half his income in dues to the Communist Party. (65-58751-31)

In general, throughout the Bureau's investigations of Shils, his friends, acquaintances and associates, while they consider him a "liberal" did not question his loyalty to the United States.

Relatives:

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Shils' brother [redacted]

[redacted] Shils was investigated

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by the Bureau as an Atomic Energy Act applicant in 1949. After the investigation was completed, it was found that he had been placed in a "no hire" status because of the possibility he might have been a security risk. This investigation developed that [] had resided in Russia from 1932 until at least 1936.

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According to the 1955 Annual Report of the Fund an appropriation was made for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties. In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [REDACTED]. Following [REDACTED] name was a statement that the field work was done by the National Opinion Research Center under the staff direction of [REDACTED].

No pertinent derogatory information which could be identified as pertaining to [REDACTED] was located in the files of this Bureau.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-1-89 BY [REDACTED]

100-391697

CFW:bas

September 9, 1955

M. Brewster Smith

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ Fund For The Republic

8-10-88
According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [redacted]

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Based on the foregoing data, it is not possible to positively identify [redacted] in Bureau files; however, the following data may be possibly identical with him.

On November 19, 1948, the Spanish Refugee for Appeal of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee sponsored a dinner for the purpose of raising funds at the Hotel Sheraton, Boston, Massachusetts. The dinner, according to all pre-event publicity was to honor Olin Downes, music and drama critic of the "New York Times." This event was attended by Boston Confidential Informants [redacted] (u)

[redacted] These informants advised that [redacted] accompanied by a lady, was seated at the head table. [redacted] advised that prior to dinner he met for cocktails with Edwin Goodell, Jr., and Richard Edsall. These two persons, according to [redacted] were identified recently (1948) as members of the professional section of the Communist Party in Boston. They were also directors of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee at that time. Edsall and Goodell advised [redacted] that the instant dinner was not successful from the financial standpoint and that they felt that the supporters of such organizations were tired of dinners. In the future, Edsall contemplated that the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee would meet in private homes for private dinner parties. Olin Downes, in whose honor the dinner was held, made a speech in which he covered the following points: he solicited aid for the Spanish Loyalists on the humanitarian grounds that they were poor and starving people. He attacked the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Attorney General of the United States because of the Government's case now pending which involved the 16 national officers of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee charged with contempt of congress.

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Original: 100-391697

J. E. Keller/mmrf

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Downes charged that in the absence of the Marshall Plan funds for Spain from private American capital intended to exploit Spanish resources. He advised that those present at the dinner had as their objective the elimination of the House Committee on Un-American Activities and to keep the 16 national officers of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee out of jail. It is noted that the joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee is an organization designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-7061-1779)

[redacted] (Boston Office) on May 6, 1949, provided an announcement by the Harvard Graduate Students Committee for World Peace indicating that a Harvard conference for World Peace would be held at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 6 and 7, 1949. The stated purpose of the conference as set forth in the announcement was "Believing that people working in academic fields are sincerely concerned with finding peaceful means to avert another world conflict, we propose a Harvard Conference for World Peace to discuss the origin of the current impasse international relations. Through a free presentation of varying points of view, we hope to provoke suggestions which will aid students to work for a lasting peace." The "Harvard Crimson", the student publication at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in its edition of May 6, 1949, contained a list of the supporters of the conference. Listed among the sponsors appeared the name [redacted] and he was identified as [redacted] Harvard University. The "Harvard Crimson" in its edition of May 22, 1948, reported that [redacted] with 46 other [redacted] as protesting to the President of the United States for enactment of the Mundt-Nixon Bill. Professor Smith's name was included among the 46 faculty members listed. The announcement made available by [redacted] listed Associate Professor Wendell Furry as a sponsor of the Harvard Conference for World Peace. Regarding Professor Wendell Furry, an anonymous source of the Boston Office advised on June 2, 1945, that Professor Wendell Furry was a member of the Communist political association of Massachusetts as of November 23, 1944. Professor F. O. Matthiessen of Harvard University was also a sponsor. Concerning him it is noted [redacted] on November 13, 1948, identified him as a faculty advisor of the Harvard Youth for Democracy at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. [redacted] during 1948 advised

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that Professor Matthiessen was a patron of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee. (Both the American Youth for Democracy and the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as organizations within Executive Order 10450.) Reverend Donald G. Lothrop, Minister of the Community Church, Boston, Massachusetts was also a sponsor of the conference. According to the "Boston Globe," a newspaper published in Boston, in its edition of September 21, 1948, advised that Reverend Donald Lothrop was a sponsor of the visit of the Dean of Canterbury to the United States. The Dean of Canterbury's original appearance was to be sponsored by the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship (an organization within purview of Executive Order 10450); but a visa was denied the Dean of Canterbury under the sponsorship and Ad Hoc Committee was formed during 1948. [redacted]

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Episcopal Theological Seminary, Boston, Massachusetts, according to the program of the conference of May 6, 1949, indicated that he was to speak. Concerning [redacted] it is noted the Spring, 1947 Catalog of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, 37 Providence Street, Boston, Massachusetts, listed him as [redacted]. Samuel Adams School for Social Studies has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 10450. [redacted] was listed as a speaker at the conference on May 6, 1949, and he was identified as Professor [redacted] Amherst College. [redacted] according to the Spring, 1947 Catalog of the Samuel Adams School for Social Studies, is listed as a trustee. [redacted]

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Professor [redacted] Harvard University, was indicated to be a sponsor of the conference. Concerning [redacted] it is noted that [redacted] advised on April 23, 1948 that Professor [redacted] was [redacted] to the Harvard Youth for Democracy, an adjunct of the American Youth for Democracy at Harvard University. This latter organization has been designated as within Executive Order 10450 by the Attorney General of the United States. (100-362139-4)

On March 14, 1950, the United States Senate, Committee on Foreign Relations, Sub-Committee Appointed Under Senate Resolution 231, Washington, D. C., held a hearing. The hearing at the time was captioned "State Department Employee Loyalty Investigation." It is noted on this date,

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Senator Joseph R. McCarthy testified. At the conclusion of his testimony, he presented to the Committee several documents which were put into the record as exhibits. Exhibit 43 was submitted. This exhibit contained a caption, Bureau of Academic Freedom, National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, 49 West 44th Street, New York 18, New York. The statement then appears for "release Tuesday, March 1, 1949," and the exhibit contains another caption labeled "150 Leading Educators Call For Reinstatement of University of Washington Professors." The statement then appears with respect to the exhibit that 150 educational leaders from more than fifty colleges and universities throughout the country have urged [redacted] of the University of Washington, to reinstate with full rights of tenure the three professors recently discharged from the university for membership in or "ambiguous relationship to" the Communist Party. The name [redacted] Harvard University, is listed as a signer of the statement to [redacted] of the University of Washington. (121-23278-267X12, Page 166)

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The "Chicago Daily Tribune" of April 7, 1949 contains a newspaper article entitled, "Three Universities Listed As Hives of Communism." This article is by [redacted] (Chicago Tribune Press Service) and carries the date line, Boston, April 6. This article reflects Joseph B. Matthews, former Director of Research for the House Committee on Un-American Activities, testified that about three thousand professors from six hundred colleges and universities have twenty-four thousand affiliations with officially designated Communist front groups. According to Matthews, Harvard University in Cambridge, Massachusetts was one of the leading centers of academic fellow travelers. According to Matthews, of the one hundred most frequent sponsors of Communist fronts, twenty-seven are college professors. Among them he named a person with the name of Brewster Smith. (61-7558-S)

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[redacted] prospective confidential informant of the Boston Office, was interviewed in February of 1949. The exact date of the interview of [redacted] is not available, however, his comments are contained in a Boston letter to the Director dated February 25, 1949. In the interview of [redacted] he furnished background information concerning himself advising that he was [redacted] and at one time considered the

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[redacted] at the time of the interview was a [redacted] who, through the aid of [redacted] came to the United States in 1948. [redacted]

[redacted] stated that in his opinion with the exception of two [redacted] who had expressed themselves as opposed to Communism, all of the other [redacted] at Harvard University were either extremely naive or supporters of Communism and the present regime in Russia. [redacted] stated students there were required to read John Maynard's "Russian In Flux." [redacted] considered Maynard a socialist and very likely a professional member of the British Communist Party. [redacted] stated that students are instructed that works by such persons as William Henry Chamberlain, Victor Kravchenko, Timasheff and David Dallin are all of a strong anti-Soviet bias, are inaccurate and should not be read. [redacted] supplied a list of staff members of the Russian Research Center, Harvard University. Page three of this list reflects the name [redacted]

[redacted] This described list bears the date January, 1949. [redacted] in the same Boston letter, advised that at the request of [redacted] he attended a conference at the Russian Research Center. He stated he was both amazed and ashamed at the lack of understanding of the current situation in the Soviet Union as well as the apparent impartiality of the Russian center representatives as far as the current world conflict between the USSR and the USA were concerned. [redacted] advised [redacted] was desirous of obtaining certain information concerning the Soviet Union which was believed to be in the possession of the Russian Research Center. Based on [redacted] findings at the school, he promptly recommended that [redacted] discontinue relations with the school. (100-3605574-9, Enclosure, Page 3)

On March 2, 1953, the Committee on the Judiciary United States Senate, Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal

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Security Laws held a hearing. It is noted the information concerning this hearing and which is set forth immediately hereafter is labeled "DO NOT DISSEMINATE." The testimony of [redacted] is set forth. [redacted]

[redacted] was asked for his full name and he advised that his full name was [redacted] [redacted] indicated that he was no longer [redacted] having resigned from [redacted] in July of 1952. He stated that he taught at [redacted] from 1949 to 1952. [redacted] advised that he graduated from college in 1939. He was then asked if he were ever invited to join the Communist Party and he replied that he had not been asked to do so and that he, in fact, never joined the Communist Party. He stated that while at [redacted] and [redacted] he belonged to the Teachers Union although he was not particularly active. In response to questioning, he stated he was active in the American Students Union. He advised that while at [redacted] [redacted] in Portland, Oregon where he was an undergraduate, he believed that he was affiliated with the organization in 1936. In response to questioning, he admitted that he belonged to the Young Communist League (cited by the Attorney General). He stated that he was certain that he was a member of this organization during his junior year while at [redacted]. The Committee then sought to have [redacted] identify certain individuals who had been members of the organizations with which [redacted] was identified. [redacted] after some reluctance named a few individuals. He advised that of the people that he knew in connection with the Young Communist League at [redacted] [redacted] none of them at the time of his testimony were considered important people and that he and the others in the Young Communist League had no official tie with any faculty group. [redacted] testified that in 1938 he left [redacted] to go to [redacted] from which institution he graduated the following year. He stated that upon transferring to [redacted] he wanted to "sort of clear things away and not reinvolve myself." He stated, however, that at the time he went to [redacted] he still felt in sympathy with the point of view that the Young Communist League expressed but did not make any attempt to join. [redacted] was asked for the last time he had any dealings with anyone he knew to be a Communist. He stated that he met one such person which he thought was in 1946 or 1947 and that he had an argument with this individual concerning foreign affairs. At that time, [redacted] stated he took the point of view as being against Communism. As of the date of

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his testimony, March 2, 1953 [] identified himself as being [] of the Social Science Research Council which is an organization, the Board of Directors of which are selected to represent the seven major professional societies in social sciences, including psychological, sociological, anthropological, political sciences and statistical. He stated there is a New York and Washington office [] [] He advised [] was his home. [] stated that he had taught at [] and he was asked if he had ever seen any evidence of Communist work at either [] [] replied that he had not. (62-88217-993)

The January 27, 1938 issue of the "Portland Oregonian," Portland daily newspaper, stated that Wayne Alree resigned as President of the American Student Union Chapter at Reed College; that other members of the Executive Committee were Carter Brown, Keith Goldhammer, Jean Hinton, Brewster Smith and Willa Crowder, Secretary. (American Student Union has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.) (61-7497-49)

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[] South Carolina, was delinquent with Local Board Number 18 [] South Carolina. An authorized complaint was filed July 15, 1943. On August 25, 1943, USA, Greenville, South Carolina, declined prosecution since subject removed his delinquency. Complaint dismissed August 25, 1943. (25-170559-3)

[] Unadilla Drug Store, Unadilla, Georgia, in connection with another matter, upon being interviewed by Bureau Agent in the summer of 1950, advised that he filed application to join the Klu Klux Klan around the fall of 1948 but had changed his mind and never attended a meeting. (121-23774-7)

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[] (Atlanta Office) in early 1954 furnished information concerning present and past members of the Association of Georgia Klans. [] advised that he determined that on a list designated as "Suspended" which was prepared by [] (not identified), the name [] appeared. It is noted the Association of Georgia Klans has been designated as an organization within the purview of Executive Order 10450. (100-7801-1835, Page 523)

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[redacted] to the President, White House, on May 18, 1940, sent a letter to the Director in which he enclosed a list of names of individuals who had sent telegrams to the President since the President's delivery of an address on the subject of national defense before the Joint Session of Congress on May 16, 1940. [redacted] stated that the telegrams were all more or less in opposition to national defense. Listed among these names was the name [redacted] (62-58216)

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[redacted] was interviewed by the Philadelphia Office in early 1942, the specific date not known. [redacted] stated that approximately two years previous he befriended [redacted] a Jewish refugee from Vienna; that this doctor was a well known meteorologist and that while staying with him he visited Washington, D. C. to give a lecture before some meteorological society. When the doctor came back to State College, Pennsylvania, he stated he was astonished and amazed to find that a [redacted] or [redacted] was employed by the Department of Meteorology in Washington and that this [redacted] had for his assistant a person who was a former student of [redacted] in Vienna. According to [redacted], [redacted] stated that these men were known at European schools for their very pro-German and Nazi sympathies and that he was amazed to find such men engaged in such an important national defense work for the United States Government. An interview was conducted by the Washington Field Office to follow up on this matter on March 27, 1942. At that time, it was ascertained from [redacted] [redacted] Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington, Washington, D. C., that [redacted] [redacted] an expert in the scientific field of Geophysics, was formerly employed by that institution and that on September 23, 1940 he had returned to Germany. (101-4455-4)

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The name [redacted] appeared along with other names as belonging to a parcel identified as "Soviet woman number 4 and 5, 1954." It is noted that this material was made available to the postmaster of New York dated October 22, 1954 in a letter from the solicitor (not specified). The letter pertains to the mailability of foreign propaganda publications. (100-365088)

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EDWARD SHILS

OCT 13 1955

Shils is the recipient of a fellowship or grant-in-aid from the Fund. *to complete a book on the University-Church program.*

While a student at the University of Chicago during 1937 Shils was a member of the American Student Union. (Letter dated 7-30-43 from [REDACTED] University of Chicago, to the 7th Civil Service Region, Civil Service Commission; 123-8048-6)(American Student Union has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front.)

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

8:00 AM
9-8, 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Return to KELLER Ext. 2300
Supervisor
Room 1264

☒ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Exact Name Only
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☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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SUBJECT
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100-365139 4.	(see other bench slips)
MI 65-37803-255	
PI 124-33994-9	
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MI 64-63933-6	✓
PI 62-38314-4	✓
MI 100-34943-3	
MI 113-37531-3	
PI 21-114-11	
MI 151-330-9-1	
PI 100-7801-153-23	
MI 58-1539-37	
PI 100-365033-18	

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[illegible]

October 13, 1955

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[] was one of a number of persons who made contributions to a book by Samuel A. Stouffer, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," which was sponsored by the Fund.

The Portland Oregonian for January 27, 1938, listed [] as one of the members []
[] the American Student Union chapter at []
(61-7497-49) (Cited by HCUA)

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On March 2, 1953, the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the Senate Committee on the Judiciary held a hearing. [] testified that he had been active in the American Student Union in 1936 while attending [] in Portland, Oregon, and admitted belonging to the Young Communist League during his junior year. He said that in 1938 he transferred from [] [] to [] University, from which institution he graduated the following year. He said that on going to [] he wanted to "clear things away and not reinvolve myself." Although he still felt sympathy for the YCL, he said that he did not make any attempt to rejoin. When queried as to the last time he had any dealings with anyone he knew to be a Communist, he replied that he had met one such person about 1946-1947 at which

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W. T. Whaley:dje
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(100-391697)

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time he had argued with him about foreign affairs from an anti-Communist point of view. (62-88217-993) (Cited by AG)

The Bureau of Academic Freedom of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Profession issued a statement on March 1, 1949, to the effect that 150 educational leaders from more than 50 American colleges and universities had urged [redacted]

[redacted] of the University of Washington, to reinstate with full rights of tenure the three professors recently discharged from the university for membership in or "ambiguous relationship to" the Communist Party. [redacted] was listed as a signer of the statement. (121-23278-267X12, p. 166) (Cited by AG)

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5/27 (Amv), 2nd Lem
SR 231

7/4/49
Committee on Un-American Activities
Senate
House

10/1/49
Director of State Dept. of Education
US

Corrected
date

100-23561377-661 1508
- 572 P. 13-14
- 218

100-23561377-661 1508
100-3-15-166, 81

61-7558 1A
etc. 1/1/49

September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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The Fund for the Republic's annual report of May, 1955, lists [REDACTED] Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., among those who are engaged in the Study of the Communist Record. The Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning [REDACTED]

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On June 16, 1943 [REDACTED] who was at that time with [REDACTED] appeared at the Bureau and advised that he was planning an advanced seminar in French and German for his students who were primarily interested in military work and Government service. He requested suggestions as to the type of instruction which would best qualify students for work as translators in the Bureau and was furnished some information along those lines. (94-1-783-294)

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On July 11, 1954, [REDACTED] participated with Senator Homer Ferguson and Attorney [REDACTED] in a discussion of the subject "Wire Tapping--Liberty of Individuals and of Security" on the Georgetown University Forum over Television Station WTTG. During the discussion [REDACTED] expressed the opinion that any legislation should consider the right of the individual's liberty as well as the right of the Government to protect itself against the enemy. In discussing the Keating Bill, which Senator Ferguson said would allow evidence obtained prior to the passing of the bill and would require a judge's permission for the tapping of wires in the future [REDACTED] pointed out that the Senate was going to bypass the requirement of a judge's permission and allow the Attorney General to authorize wire tapping. He also expressed concern that if the Attorney General kept his authorization for wire tapping to security matters it was logical that a person's telephone could be tapped to see if he were a Communist. [REDACTED] stated that he hoped that any wire tapping bill would contain a reasonable cause provision. (Memorandum from M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols, 7/12/54, 62-12114-2844)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

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Supervisor
Room 7631

☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
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☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form 9

SUBJECT
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Localities _____
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I 94-1-783-294
SI 100-391697-29
I 12-12114-2844
NR 26-138126-916
NR 12-75147-2-65 EP145
NR 26-150444-36, 86, 71, 14
NR 63-819-1
NR 12-75147-2-63 EP150
NR 26-125614-56

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October 13, 1955

CARL B. SPAETH

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Carl B. Spaeth has been Dean of the Law School, Stanford University, since 1946. He has been on leave of absence since 1952 to serve as Director of the Division of Overseas Activities of the Ford Foundation. The Fund for the Republic has granted \$25,000 to Stanford University for their "Analysis of testimony of witnesses in proceedings relative to Communism."

Fulton Lewis in his broadcast 8/6/55 stated that Dean Carl Spaeth, without the consent of the Board of Directors, arranged the deal to obtain \$25,000 from the Fund for the University. (100-391697-161)

Fulton Lewis in a broadcast on 8/24/55 advised that it bothered him as to why Stanford University would allow outsiders to come in and make a study at the University. He questioned as to why the Fund didn't do it itself and wondered whether or not it was window dressing. He also stated that one member of the Board of Trustees said that the Board hadn't approved receiving the \$25,000 from the Fund, but according to Lewis, David F. Freeman, Secretary-Treasurer of the Fund, had

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(100-319697)

stated that all the arrangements had been made with the Dean of Law, Dr. Carl Spaeth. (94-4-2189-188)

In a broadcast on 8/30/55 Lewis stated that the Fund for the Republic says that they made the contract with Stanford University directly with Dean Spaeth. At the beginning of World War II, Spaeth moved to Washington, D. C., and became a great friend of Alger Hiss and obtained employment with the State Department. One of his office mates in the Department was Gustavo Duran, who figured very prominently in Senator McCarthy's expose of Communists in the State Department. Duran had been a member of the Communist Party in the Spanish Civil War. Dean Spaeth was in, up to his neck, the notorious Institute of Pacific Relations, and was a member of the American Delegation to an international conference of that Organization several years ago. Spaeth made a great profession of his friendship with Alger Hiss, for whom he gave a cocktail party, I am told, in San Francisco shortly after the War. In any event, Hiss himself corroborated the acquaintanceship. During the hearings of the HCUA in August, 1948, Hiss stated that he knew Carl Spaeth. (100-391697-176)

During 1945 and 1946 while in Washington, D. C., Spaeth was in frequent contact, both as a State Department representative and on a personal basis, with individuals who have been connected with a Soviet espionage ring operating in Washington, D. C., in the early 1940's. (105-7411-5)

In January, 1949, Spaeth stated that during 1947 he came to know Alger Hiss intimately and he had many long discussions with him, but stated that he had no knowledge of Communist activity on the part of Hiss. (105-7411-5)

Spaeth attended the 11th Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations held at Lucknow, India, October 3-14, 1950, as a member of the U. S. Delegation. (100-64700-736)

He has held the office of Vice President (1948) and member of the Board of Trustees (1949) of the World Affairs Council of Northern California (WACNC). The WACNC was formed in 1947 as a result of the merger of the San Francisco International Center and the San Francisco Bay Region Division of the Institute of Pacific Relations. (100-412082-5)

October 13, 1955

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Georgetown University, Washington, D. C., was
among those engaged in the study of the Communist
record for the Fund for the Republic.

No pertinent derogatory information
was located in Bufiles identifiable with [REDACTED]

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W. T. Whaley:dje
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(100-391697)

September 9, 1955

Frank Stanton
Fund for the Republic

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University, which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book, Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Frank Stanton, President of the Columbia Broadcasting System, Inc. Stanton was a member of a special committee which reviewed the problems in connection with the study and developed the questionnaire which was the basis of the study.

Background of Frank Stanton

"Who's Who in America," 1950-51 edition, described Stanton as a radio executive who was born in Muskegon, Michigan, on March 20, 1908. He received an AB Degree from Ohio Wesleyan University in 1930 and an honorary LL.D Degree in 1946. In 1932, he received an AM Degree from Ohio State University and in 1935 received a Ph.D Degree from the same school. In 1948, he received an honorary LL.D Degree from Birmingham-Southern College. He married Ruth Stephenson December 31, 1931. From 1932 to 1935, he was an instructor in the Department of Psychology, Ohio State University, and he has been with the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, since 1935.

From 1935 to 1938, he was a member of the Research Staff of the Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) and from 1938 to 1942 he served as Director of Research. He was Director of Advertising for CBS in 1941 and 1942, and became Vice President of CBS in 1942. In 1945 he served both as a Vice President and as General Manager. He has been President of CBS since 1946.

From 1937-40, he served as Associate Director of the Office of Radio Research, Princeton University, and from 1940 to 1944, he was a member of the Advisory Council of the Office of Radio Research, Columbia University. Since 1944, he has been a member of the Governing Committee,

J. H. GLASCOCK/BH

Original 100-391697 (Fund for the Republic)

Yellow 77-15981 (Stanton)

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Bureau of Applied Social Research, Columbia University, and from 1942 to 1945, he served as Consultant to the Secretary of War and the Office of War Information. In 1945, he had a similar capacity with the Navy Department.

He has been a Director of CBS, Columbia Records, Audio Electronics, and other allied companies. From 1942-45, he was a member of the Board on War Communications. According to the 1950-51 edition of "Who's Who in America," Stanton, with W. L. Valentine and others, wrote the book "Students Guide - The Study of Psychology," (1935). In 1932, he also wrote "Films: From Physiological Reactions to Emotional Stimuli," and in 1936, he was the author of "Factors in Visual Depth Perception." He has been a contributor or advisor to other books and articles on radio and allied subjects, as well as on psychology.

The 1950-51 "Who's Who in America" reflects he resided at that time at 25 East 83rd Street, New York City, and that his office was located at 485 Madison Avenue, New York City.

The 1954-55 "Who's Who in America" does not list a residence for Stanton but reflects that his office address is unchanged. It also reflects that he is Chairman of the Board, Center Advanced Study, Behavioral Sciences.

Bureau Investigation of Stanton

Bureau file 77-15981 reflects that on January 17, 1942, the Bureau commenced an investigation of Stanton under the character of "Special Inquiry, Office for Emergency Management." The last report of this investigation was dated April 1, 1942. No derogatory information concerning Stanton was developed during the investigation.

On June 3, 1955, the Civil Service Commission advised the Bureau that the case of Frank Stanton, Consultant, Office of Defense Mobilization, Washington, D. C., had been concluded with a favorable determination.

There has been intermittent, cordial correspondence between Stanton and the Bureau since 1946, according to documents in Bureau files 94-4-925 and 62-90001-14.

Mr. Kurt Hellmer, 67 West 44th Street, New York City, when contacted on another matter in 1943, stated that Frank N. Stanton of Columbia University Radio Research Department, and Paul Felix Lazarsfeld had prepared and edited a book entitled "Radio Research for 1941." This information appears in serial 17, page 6, of Bureau file 65-43203, and no statement concerning the reliability or further identity of Hellmer appears therein.

On an unidentified date in 1951, when contacted on another matter, [redacted] who requested that his identity be retained in confidence, furnished a list of writings by [redacted] among which was "Domestic Broadcasting in the U.S.S.R.," (reprinted from "Communications and Research," 1948-49, edited by Paul F. Lazarsfeld and Frank N. Stanton, Harper Brothers, New York, 1949), Bureau file 100-378323-3, page 3.

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On August 1, 1949, [redacted] of Press Information, Columbia Broadcasting System, 485 Madison Avenue, New York City, was interviewed by SA Albert J. Klein in connection with another matter. During this conversation, various officials of CBS were mentioned by [redacted] and concerning Frank Stanton, President of CBS, [redacted] described him as a "liberal on the New Deal side," but definitely anti-Communist. (Bureau file 100-340922-124)

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During an investigation of Paul Felix Lazarsfeld in 1951 under the character "Special Inquiry, State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America," Bureau file 123-9824, serials 18 and 19, Frank Stanton, a reference of Lazarsfeld, was interviewed. Stanton advised SA [redacted] of the New York Office that he had known Lazarsfeld since 1933. He also stated that he was responsible for Lazarsfeld's coming to the United States to work at Princeton University.

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In connection with the same investigation, [redacted] [redacted] advised that he had known Lazarsfeld [redacted] years, and he reported that Lazarsfeld had several years previously given a lecture at the American Writers Congress. According to [redacted] Lazarsfeld was not a member of the Congress.

The American Writers Congress has been designated by the Attorney General as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.

The records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflect that a program of the "Writers Congress" of 1943, held at the University of California, Los Angeles campus, Westwood, under the joint auspices of the University of California and the Hollywood Writers Mobilization, on Friday, Saturday and Sunday, October 1-3, 1943, indicates that the program for Saturday evening, 7:30 to 10:30 PM, October 2, 1943, lists under panels one Paul Lazarsfeld under the subject propaganda analysis.

The Hollywood Writers Mobilization has been cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450.

September 9, 1955

[redacted]
Fund For The Republic

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According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [redacted].

On the basis of the above information it is not possible to positively identify [redacted] in Bureau files; however, the following information may relate to her.

Bureau files reflect a copy of G-2 memorandum dated April 28, 1944, setting forth results of investigation by that agency of [redacted].

[redacted] The memorandum reflects [redacted] was born [redacted] in Chicago and describes her as a white female. She received the A.B. Degree from the University of Chicago in 1939. Information developed that she indicated on Form 58 dated November 5, 1942, that she had been a member of the Young People's Socialist League in 1934 and a member of the American Student Union from 1936 to 1938. G-2 determined that her father, [redacted] Chicago, was listed by the Dies Committee as a Communist Party member in 1932. She reportedly was active in the War Department Branch of [redacted] G-2 ascertained that credit, criminal, Civil Service, ONI, and G-2 records were negative concerning [redacted] (100-305068-1)

Regarding the "Young People's Socialist League" the March 1, 1954, issue of "Challenge," official organ of the Young Socialist League (YSL), page 3, columns 2, 3, and 4 contained an article concerning creation of the YSL pointing out that at a Unity Convention occurring February 12, 14, 1954, a merger occurred between the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL) and the Socialist Youth League (SYL) and the new organization was named the Young Socialist League (YSL). [redacted] active paid, who has furnished reliable information in the past, made available minutes of the YSL National Action Committee meeting which occurred April 13, 1954. These minutes reflect that the Chairman of the Socialist Party, USA, Youth Commission objected to a statement in "Commerce," a New York University journal, which indicated that the YPSL merged with the SYL

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Original: 100-391697
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to form the YSL. [redacted] active paid, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on September 23, 1954, that 85 per cent of the members of the YSL were also members of the Independent Socialist League (ISL). The ISL and the SYL have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The American Student Union was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on UnAmerican Activities on January 3, 1939, January 3, 1940, June 25, 1942, and March 29, 1944.

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[redacted] National Opinion Research Center, University of Chicago, advised Special Agent [redacted] of the Chicago Office on September 1, 1954, that this organization had been retained as a research committee headed by Samuel A. Stouffer, head of the Social Relations Laboratory, Harvard University, to conduct a poll to evaluate public opinion in regard to the Communist threat. She advised the poll was being conducted in conjunction with the Gallup Poll. Chicago letter dated September 8, 1954, states that a review of Chicago files reflects that [redacted] was [redacted] to the Socialist Youth League (documented above) at the University of Chicago during the autumn quarter 1951. Chicago files further indicate that [redacted] was a member of the American Student Union at the University of Chicago in April, 1939, and October of that year. The American Student Union has been documented above. (62-67719-26,28,) (Original source not available in Bufiles.)

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[redacted] listed [redacted] "National ~~Opinion~~ Research Center," as a personal reference when he applied for employment as a reporter for the "Chicago City News," newspaper in January, 1953. [redacted] is a Security Index subject of the New York Office. (105-12674-19) (Report of SA [redacted] June 29, 1954, at Chicago, [redacted], Security Matter - ISL.")

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Washington Field Office letter dated January 26, 1954, reflects that G-2 report dated December 17, 1953, concerning [redacted] reflects that [redacted] [redacted], Human Resources Research Office (HUMRRO) at George Washington University, Washington, D. C., stated that in his opinion [redacted] was a Communist sympathizer. [redacted] added that [redacted] had worked in the same branch of [redacted] where [redacted] was employed. He added that [redacted] was acquainted with [redacted] only in a professional capacity. [redacted] was

the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation by the Bureau in 1953 and 1954. He was one of approximately 16 employees of HUMRRO concerning whom G-2 requested investigation on the basis that HUMRRO was Communist infiltrated since some 16 employees there had interrelated subversive connections or activities. (100-80318-9)

G-2 report dated March 20, 1944, concerning [redacted]
[redacted] a civilian employee [redacted] reflects that [redacted]
[redacted] were members of the same car pool from December, 1943, to March, 1944. From 1942 to 1944 [redacted] was investigated by the Bureau. Results of the security-type investigation reflect [redacted] reportedly was connected with the League for Industrial Democracy at Howard University in Washington, D. C., and had been the District of Columbia member of the General Resolutions Committee of the National Negro Congress. (100-156809-11)

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9-8, 1955

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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	100-80318-9 -
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September 9, 1955

Frederick F. Stephan
Fund for the Republic

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ORIGINAL~~

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Frederick F. Stephan.

Based on the foregoing data it is not possible to positively identify Frederick F. Stephan in Bureau files; however, the following information may possibly be identical with Stephan.

Background

"Who's Who in America, 1954-1955" contains the following information regarding one Frederick Franklin Stephan, a statistician born May 17, 1903, in Chicago, Illinois. Stephan possesses a Bachelor of Arts Degree from the University of Illinois and a Master of Arts Degree from the University of Chicago.

This publication reflects the following employment and affiliations for Stephan:

Assistant Professor, University of Pittsburgh, 1927-1934.
Director, Bureau of Social Research, 1931-1934.
Secretary-Treasurer and Editor, American Statistical Association, 1935-1940.
Member, Central Statistical Board, 1935-1940.
Lecturer, University of Columbia, 1937.
Professor of Sociology and Statistics, Cornell University, 1940-1947.

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Declassify on: OADR 8-1-89

Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 116-131636
Yellow - 121-20323
R.E.Thau/amc

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FOI/PA # 279638, 279639
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12556
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Research Consultant, War Manpower Commission,
1942-1943.
Assistant Director, Research Branch, War
Production Board, 1944.
European Representative for Social Sciences,
Rockefeller Foundation, 1945-1946.
Director of Studies of Sampling, Social
Science Research Council and National Research
Council, 1946-1952.
Professor of Social Statistics and Director of
Study of Education, Princeton University,
since 1947.
Served as Civilian Research Analyst, Army Air
Forces Evaluation Board, European Theater of
Operations, 1944-1945.

This publication reflects that Stephan resides
at 4 Chambers Terrace, Princeton, New Jersey.

Relations with FBI

Mr. Frederick F. Stephan, 722 Woodward
Building, Editor of the "Journal of the American
Statistical Association," was placed on the Bureau's
mailing list on June 14, 1935, for the Bureau's
publication "Uniform Crime Reports."
(33-1-7457)

By letter dated March 7, 1935, Frederick F.
Stephan, Editor of the "Journal of the American
Statistical Association" sent the Director a copy of
an article entitled "Factors in the Variation of Crime
Among Cities" which article was scheduled to appear in
the March, 1935, edition of this publication.
(3-1-6882)

By letters dated April 21, 1938, May 12, 1939,
and June 3, 1940, respectively, Frederick F. Stephan,
Secretary of the American Statistical Association,
advised Mr. Rolf T. Harbo of the Bureau that he had

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been reappointed by the Board of Directors of the American Statistical Association as a member of the Committee on Statistics of Delinquents and Criminals.

(33-1-14870X,
33-1-10-22X1, 22X2)

Investigation of Frederick Franklin Stephan
by the Bureau

In 1949 Frederick Franklin Stephan was the subject of an Atomic Energy Act - Applicant investigation. Indices of the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) reflects the names of Fred Stephan, Journal of American Statistical Association, and Mrs. E. A. Stephan, 4620 Lee Highway, Arlington, Virginia, as members of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action (WCDA) which organization has been cited by the Attorney General under Executive Order 10450. There is no source for this information in HCUA records.

(116-131636-11)

In a Washington Field Office report dated January 21, 1941, entitled "Washington Committee for Democratic Action, Internal Security - C" it is reflected that the name of Fred Stephan of the Journal of American Statistical Association was maintained on an index card by the WCDA. [redacted] is also listed on an index card of the WCDA. The source of this information is attributed to Confidential Informant C-21 whose reliability is not indicated.

(116-131636-11,
100-4590-9, p. 188)

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Files of the Washington Field Office contain a Photostat of a WCDA index card bearing Mrs. Stephan's name; however, there is no Photostat of a card bearing Mr. Stephan's name.

(121-20323-6)

In a letter to the Atomic Energy Commission dated July 26, 1949, Frederick F. Stephan advised that he and his wife had no recollection of membership in

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the WCDA. This letter stated that [redacted] had belonged to the Washington League of [redacted]. The League of [redacted] was cited as a Communist front by the HCUA on March 29, 1944.
(116-131636)

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Frederick Franklin Stephan was reinvestigated by the Bureau at the request of the Atomic Energy Commission in 1955 in order to bring the investigation up to date, it being noted that the Atomic Energy Commission desired to extend Stephan's security clearance.
(116-131636-14)

Records of G-2, Department of the Army, reflect that Frederick Franklin Stephan signed a statement (date not indicated) issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties which organization has been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.
(116-131636-32)

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[redacted]
S-176 (116-131636-40)

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By letter dated July 29, 1955, [redacted] advised that Frederick Franklin Stephan, Consultant, WAE, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, had been given a favorable determination relative to his loyalty.
(116-131636)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

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Room 1643

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☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
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☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
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SUBJECT Stephan, Frederick F.

Address _____

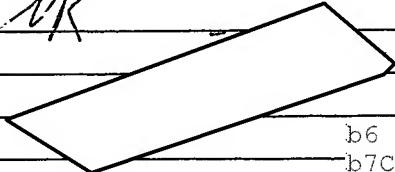
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✓ NI ND 77-5726
✓ SI 116-131636
Frederick Stephan
SI
F.F.

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October 13, 1955

[redacted]

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer, which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book, Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [redacted], [redacted] is [redacted] University of Chicago. (62-67719-26,28)

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Another Government agency conducting personnel and intelligence investigations advised that [redacted] indicated that from 1936 to 1938 she had been a member of the American Student Union, an organization cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on 1-3-39. This same Government agency reported that [redacted] is listed in Dies Committee records as a Communist Party member in 1932. (100-305068)

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In 1953 [redacted] was listed as an employment reference by [redacted], who has been identified by reliable informants as a member of the Socialist Youth League and the Independent Socialist League, organizations which have been cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [redacted] of George Washington University, who knew [redacted] when she was employed with the [redacted] in 1941, has stated that in his opinion [redacted] was a Communist sympathizer. [redacted] did not furnish any specific information concerning this allegation. The records of another Government agency reflect that between December 1943 and March 1944 [redacted] was

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100-391697

GHL/

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[redacted] in Washington, D. C., with an individual
named [redacted]. These records reflect that [redacted] was
engaged in Communist activities at Howard University in 1936.
(105-12674-19, 100-80318-9, 100-156809-11)

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Records Section

10-12

, 1955

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Supervisor
Room 1643

☐ All References
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☐ Exact Spelling
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utd from 9-10-55

SUBJECT

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Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10/12 Searcher Initial. 5/68

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SERIAL

✓ 100-305068

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W. W. Thew

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DATE 8-1-89 BY 88351af

OCT 13 1955

Professor Samuel Andrew Stouffer

Professor Samuel Andrew Stouffer wrote the book "Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties" which was prepared as the result of a project sponsored by the Fund for the Republic. (Annual Report, Fund for the Republic)

Stouffer has been a professor of sociology at Harvard University and Director of the Harvard Laboratory of Social Relations since 1946. (100-407113-15)

Bureau investigations concerning Samuel Andrew Stouffer and other individuals with whom he associated professionally, disclosed that while Stouffer did not hold membership in the Communist Party or any organization cited by the Attorney General, Stouffer did associate with persons described as Communists or pro-Communists. Louis Budenz, former editor of the "Daily Worker," on December 2, 1950, stated that in his opinion Ernest W. Burgess, Professor at University of Chicago (Illinois) and former instructor of Samuel Stouffer, had been in the past a concealed member of the Communist Party as Burgess was introduced to Budenz as a Communist at a closed Communist Party meeting in Chicago in 1938 or 1939. Burgess in June, 1952, admitted associating with Stouffer both professionally and socially during the years 1935-1942. (100-407113-6)

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In 1946 Stouffer was a member of the faculty of the School of Political Action and Techniques conducted by the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee at Boston, Massachusetts. [] has advised that the Massachusetts Citizens Political Action Committee was under Communist influence. (121-38346-29)

b7D

Stouffer was denied clearance to classified information by the Eastern Industrial Personnel Security Board, but on appeal, March 1, 1954, clearance was granted. The Board ruled that Stouffer's association with other professors of Harvard University was "a natural act" and "not of a close or continuing nature." In its decision, the Board also took Stouffer's "co-operative attitude" into consideration. (100-407113-11)

4-22, (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12

1955

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 Room 1243

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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

utd from 1-7-55

SUBJECT Stouffer, Prof. Samuel A.

Address

Localities

Birthdate & Place

R# _____ Date 1/15 Searcher Initial 222
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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SERIAL

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DATE 8-6-89 BYC

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Subj: Franklin D. Roosevelt

Superviso

Room 1243

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R# _____ Date 10/1/2 Searcher Initial 126

Searcher

Initial *1026*

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

Samuel

62-60527-41248

S. A.

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2

FREDERICK F. STEPHAN

OCT 13 1955

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer, which resulted in a book "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book, Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Frederick F. Stephan.

In 1941, an individual named Frederick Franklin Stephan, editor of the "Journal of the American Statistical Association" was reportedly listed in the membership records of the Washington Committee for Democratic Action, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The records of another Government agency reflect that this individual signed a statement (date not indicated) which was issued by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. This individual attended the University of Chicago between 1924 and 1927, and was employed with the Rockefeller Foundation in 1945 and 1946. It is not known whether he is identical with the Frederick F. Stephan referred to by Professor Stouffer. (116-131636-11, 32)

GHL:wfc

100-391697

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

OCT 13 1955

Arthur Eugene Sutherland

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Sutherland is Chairman of the Project Committee on "Study of the Communist Record." He is a professor of law, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts. (Annual Report, Fund for the Republic)

Sutherland has never been the subject of investigation by the Bureau. By letter of March 5, 1954, the Boston Division stated that he has been frequently contacted by that office and has been especially cordial, cooperative and productive in applicant-type investigations. The Boston Division further stated that Sutherland had advised he planned to make all his facilities and material available to the Bureau and that he would provide all possible information to the Bureau concerning the Fund for the Republic. (100-391697-29)

In February, 1949, Whittaker Chambers, admitted former Communist Party member, stated that in late 1934 he was replaced as a Communist espionage courier by a girl whose full identity he did not know. Bureau investigation subsequently identified her as Thelma Oster, a member of the District of Columbia, Communist Party, in 1944 and 1945. It was also learned that she had been a secretary from 1928 to 1931 in the law firm of Arthur E. Sutherland and Dwyer, Rochester, New York. (74-1333-2500)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

In April, 1948, Sutherland was reported to be one of 45 individuals who signed a letter assailing the procedures of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (100-391697-49; exact source not shown)

The "Minneapolis Star" issue of January 15, 1953, contained an editorial referring to a letter in which Sutherland had joined in writing and which appeared in the January 8, 1953, issue of the "Harvard Crimson," an undergraduate daily newspaper at Harvard University. According to the editorial, the letter dealt with ethics and the legality of witnesses refusing to testify on constitutional grounds and concluded that no one, when subpoenaed ^{before} ~~under~~ a competent body, is excused from answering questions of his associates or his past or present affiliation with the Communist Party.

(65-53049-A)

On March 24, 1953, information was received that two Harvard students, important figures in the Communist Party at Boston, had contacted a committee at Harvard University on which Sutherland was serving and sought advice and assistance after having been subpoenaed by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. It was reported that they were advised to cooperate with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and expulsion (C)

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from school was indicated to them in the event of failure to become "friendly witnesses." (Source, Boston Informant

[REDACTED]

and an active paid informant;

(S) [u]

100-3-1-694)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12

, 1955

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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 1-11-55

SUBJECT Sutherland, Arthur E.
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10/12 Searcher Initial 1216
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

(SI) 100 - 391697 - 59 72

ND 65 - 46868 - 31

Arthur Sutherland

(SI) 101 - 38346 - 50

Arthur Sutherland

NR 100 - 3991636

NR 65 - 46868 - 31

A. E.

NR 100 - 381735

(memo)

(com 3/1/4)

(Toledo, O.)

100-391697-49 memo 1/11/55

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September 9, 1955

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SOUTHERN REGIONAL COUNCIL, INC.
63 Auburn Avenue, Northeast
Atlanta, Georgia

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, reflected that the largest grant made to any organization was the \$240,000 awarded to the Southern Regional Council, Inc. (SRC). The money is to be used for expanding community education in intergroup relations in twelve states.

The SRC has not been investigated by the Bureau. According to literature published by SRC in 1945, the organization was chartered by the State of Georgia on January 6, 1944; the over-all objective was reported to be the improvement of economic, civic, political and educational conditions of all people, white and colored, in the South. The organization issued a statement saying that in order to promote social progress it would cooperate with other agencies which had liberal and humanitarian aims. The SRC, which operates in thirteen Southern states, is sustained largely by contributions of members, although it does receive money from various religious groups, particularly the Methodist Church. (100-273340-4)

The publication "One Methodist Voice" issued at Clayton, Georgia, in April, 1953, by [redacted] contained an article entitled "Communist Fronters Honeycomb the Southern Regional Council." [redacted] stated that the SRC has had more than twenty directors within the past few years who belonged to numerous Communist fronts, and that the organization was largely directed by persons whose names are commonly known to state legislative and national Congressional investigating committees. He stated that not all of the Board of Directors came within that category, but many individuals had lent their names and influence without being aware of what was going on. b6 b7C

In his issue of April, 1953, [redacted] stated that [redacted] of SRC at that time, was publicly accused of being a Communist Party member which [redacted] had not denied at the meeting. He also stated that while [redacted] was head of [redacted] of the CIO Political Action Committee (PAC) he frequently associated with Communists and b6 b7C

[redacted]:pyp
Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 100-273340

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Communist sympathizers. In addition, [] stated that [] was affiliated with the Civil Rights Congress, which has been cited by the Attorney General, and with the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which was cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. [] was the subject of a security-type investigation during 1944-45, after the Bureau received an allegation that he was a member of the Communist Political Assoc. (CPA). Investigation reflected that [] had frequent contacts with CPA functionaries in the Atlanta, Georgia, area in connection with his work as [] but no evidence was developed that [] was a member of CPA or the Communist Party. (100-334113-8)

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[u]

In April, 1953, [] talked with Agents of the Atlanta Office concerning information published in "One Methodist Voice" by [] [] stated that he had never been a member of the Communist Party and that to his knowledge the Communist Party had never made any effort to move in or control the SRC. [] admitted that many Negro educators and ministers associated with him had no doubt belonged to Communist Party groups since they would join any organization which they believed would better or improve the Negro race. [] stated that he had once been a member of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare but withdrew from the organization when it was cited as a Communist front.

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The newspaper "Atlanta Constitution" dated 3/24/55, reported that [] was under a year's suspension after [] had accused him of "unchristian temper, works and actions," and of unministerial conduct. [] reply was that none of the individuals listed in back issues of his papers had accused him of lying. [] admitted owning almost a complete library of testimony compiled by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Senate Subcommittee on Subversive Activities. The April, 1953, edition of "One Methodist Voice," mentioned herein, listed 10 individuals in 1953 who were either members or had been members of the Board of Directors of SRC together with specific affiliations in numerous cited organizations. (100-334113-11) (100-403529-A)

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~~TEL FORD TAYLOR~~

~~SECRET~~

OCT 13 1955

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Telford Taylor is author of the book "Grand Inquest,"
450 copies of which were distributed by the Fund for the Republic.

Telford Taylor is an attorney in New York, New York.

Taylor admitted membership from 1935 to 1942 in the
National Lawyers Guild, which was cited as a Communist front by
the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Taylor was reported
to have been in contact or to have associated with the following
individuals who have either been members of or are closely
associated with the Communist Party: Alger Hiss, Joseph Barnes,
Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Simon Gerson, Harry Bridges, Richard
Sasuly, and Mary Jane Keeney. [In 1943 Taylor's name was referred
to formerly a Counselor at the Soviet Embassy, and
possessing the qualifications for some job in which was
interested.] (101-1298-27, 29)

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[u]

In 1943 Representative Dondero of Michigan made charges
that Taylor's staff at Nuremberg was "penetrated by left-wingers."
In 1952 he stated that Taylor was one of Max Lowenthal's "stooges."
Max Lowenthal, whom he described as the writer of a book smearing
this Bureau and an associate of Communists and fellow travelers,
was responsible for a plot to curb Government prosecution of
Communists.

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100-391697

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Declassify on: OADR ~~8-1-89~~

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In January, 1953, Kurt Ponger, when interviewed by Special Agents of this Bureau, stated that he would like to contact General Telford Taylor who was in charge of the second Nuremberg trials. Both Ponger and Otto Verber were on Taylor's staff when he was a prosecutor at the War Crimes Trials in Nuremberg, Germany, from 1945 to 1948. Ponger and Verber were arrested on January 14, 1953, by U. S. Military authorities in Vienna, Austria, and were convicted of conspiracy to commit espionage in June, 1953. (101-1298-29)

In 1954-1955, Taylor served as chief counsel for Harry Bridges, west coast labor leader, against whom the Federal Government had brought denaturalization proceedings on the grounds that Bridges had been a member of the Communist Party before he was naturalized in 1945. In July, 1955, the United States Court in San Francisco ruled that the Government had not proved its charges. ("The New York Times, ~~February 22, 1953, page 28,~~ ~~January 14, 1954, page 55, column 4; July 30, 1955, page 1, column 2.~~ July 14, 1954, page 55, column 4; July 30, 1955, page 1, column 2.)

News commentator Fulton Lewis on May 23, 1955, leveled a devastating attack against the Fund for the Republic. Included in his comments regarding Telford Taylor, author of "Grand Inquest," Mr. Lewis stated that in 1940 the good Americans got out of the National Lawyers Guild but Taylor stayed in. He further pointed out Taylor was on the Board of Directors of the Americans for Democratic

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Action; was the defense counsel for Harry Bridges and in August, 1954, the U. S. Civil Service Commission flagged Taylor's file with a code which meant "Unresolved Act on Loyalty."

(100-418797-1)

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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, 1955

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 utd from summary in 101-1298-36
 4/21/57

SUBJECT Taylor, Telford

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10/12 Searcher Initial 226
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

✓	101-1298	76301
✓	101-34765	main
✓	77-10183	file
✓	102-58517-794	main
✓	100-14160-33	main
LT	101-1298-11	main
LT		-12 main
LT		-13 main
LT		-15 main
LT		-16 main
LT		-36 main
LT		-7 main
✓	100-41692-19	
✓	100-41692-19	
✓	100-41692-19	
✓	100-3-23-1635	
✓	100-375782-417	
✓	100-10172-125	
✓	100-348193-136	
✓	100-10172-15	

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Barbara CaldwellSupervisor [REDACTED]Room 1243

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R# Date 10/12 Searcher Initial 826FILE NUMBERSERIAL3 H. O. & Cards✓ 100 - 395988 - 1712✓ 100 - 391699 - 91✓ 100 - 350512 - 65A,E.P.# 1✓ 100 - 31615 - 927100 - 413650 - 9✓ 116 - 400352 - 13100 - 348196 - 122 E.P.# 16✓ 100 - 104700 - 1205,E.P.# 1531✓ 100 - 92813 - 340, 339NO 138 - 2512 - 23✓ 100 - 0 - 29629 X✓ 100 - 348196 - 122,E.P.# 153100 - 407103 - 12✓ 100 - 395988 - 801 (55)I 100 - 101916 - 28 E.P.# 15✓ 100 - 395988 - 621, 1214NO 100 - 283472 - 64, 10.55✓ 100 - 413333 - 1

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✓ 100 - 14392 - 22

SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James, Johnb6
b7CSupervisor [redacted] Room 1243R# Date 10/12 Searcher Initial 826FILE NUMBERSERIAL101-348330-140✓ 101-26912-2769✓ 77-13697-26865-31331-13AE.P. # 58✓ 101-3081-12✓ 101-1298-29 E.P. # 28✓ 101-179-39✓ 101-190-455SI 102-234-46✓ 65-61685-A WashNO Post 5/26/54.77A Post 5/17/54✓ 62-36434-A TimesNewsd. 3/5/54✓ 62-25733-A WashNews 10/19/54✓ 62-98810-A WashPost 5/26/54✓ 101-190-A DailyWorker 2/1/54✓ 102-89885-A AnnAmes. 6/30/55b6
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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: James J. Jolard b6 b7CSupervisor [REDACTED] Room 1243R# Date 10/12 Searcher Initial 1016FILE NUMBERSERIAL102-36434-AN 71Jama. Given. 4/13/54✓ 100-401703-A WashPost 3/6/55✓ 39-915-A 2nd 7100.Chronicle p. 8 6/9/55✓ 100-391699-A Chan.Absence 8/30/55Anthony D. GrandInquest - BureauL. BureauB. BureauNRJolard. (War)✓ 100-418799-1LT 101-1298-22J.NI 25-51699NI 101-308036✓ 99-3147-10, E. P. #30

September 8, 1955

~~UNIVERSALIST SERVICE COMMITTEE~~
~~FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC~~

According to the report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Universalist Service Committee is one of the organizations included in the Freedom Agenda Project for the Fund for the Republic.

No investigation of the Universalist Service Committee has been conducted by this Bureau.

The Massachusetts Council for Constitutional Rights was founded in approximately 1952 at Boston, Massachusetts. Among the organizations sponsoring the Massachusetts Council for Constitutional Rights was the Universalist Service Committee. [redacted] a former member of the Communist Party, USA, at Boston, Massachusetts, during the period 1949 - 1954, and who has furnished reliable information in the past on September 2, 1954, reviewed the pamphlet entitled "We Hold These Truths," published and copyrighted in 1953 by the Massachusetts Council for Constitutional Rights. [redacted] stated the pamphlet appeared to follow the Communist Party line in every detail and in a very subtle manner. (100-411606 - 2,9)

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100-391697

J. F. Griffin/stw
(9)

September 9, 1955

PAUL C. WARNKE
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic, Paul C. Warnke is a member of the Advisory Committee on Case Studies in Personnel Security. Warnke is an associate member of the law firm of Covington and Burling, 701 Union Trust Building, Washington, D. C. (firm of which Dean Acheson and Donald Hiss are senior members). He was born in 1920; received an A.B. degree from Yale University and an LL.B. degree from Columbia University. He was admitted to the bar (locality not indicated) in 1948. (Martindale -Hubbell, Law Directory, 1955)

No investigation of Warnke has been conducted. A mail cover revealed he was in contact on November 10, 1954, with [redacted] who is the subject of a "Miscellaneous - Information, Concerning, (Espionage)" investigation closed in June, 1955. The investigation was conducted to determine [redacted] current associations and to ascertain if he had had recent contact with [redacted] suspected Soviet Agent, with whom he was allegedly associated while assigned to the American Embassy in Moscow. The investigation developed no information indicating recent contacts with [redacted]. [redacted] was also the subject of a full field Security of Government Employees investigation conducted at the request of the State Department in 1954, which revealed questionable associations of [redacted] (62-101558-10; 121-3808)

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Paul C. Warnke served as a member of the advisory committee to Adam Yarmolinsky in connection with Yarmolinsky's gathering of histories of personnel security cases. In August, 1955, Yarmolinsky published 50 of these case histories. Yarmolinsky received funds for his studies from the Fund for the Republic. (62-101860)

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

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	Room _____

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Exact Spelling
<input type="checkbox"/>	Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

64

SUBJECT Paul, C. Winkler
Address Compton & Building

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place Calif 2/11

R# 8/23 Date 2/22 Searcher Initial 5169

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

<u>T</u>	<u>102-101558-7.P9;</u>
	<u>Winkler, Paul</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>26-385</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>79-18452</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>31-7500-1, P3;</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>100-342424-272X, P107;</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>100-78897-2,</u>
<u>NR</u>	<u>100-25208-1354X6, P551;</u>

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DATE 2-1-89 BY 58757 JLP

X

September 9, 1955

Gerhart D. Wiebe
Fund for the Republic

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged the assistance rendered by Gerhart D. Wiebe.

Based on the foregoing data it is not possible to positively identify Wiebe in Bureau files; however, the following information may possibly be identical with Wiebe.

On July 24, 1951, one Gerhart D. Wiebe, 6410 Connecticut Avenue, Chevy Chase, Maryland, executed a Personnel Security Questionnaire in connection with his employment with International Public Opinion Research, Incorporated, New York City, a subcontractor for Johns Hopkins University. This questionnaire reflects that Gerhart D. Wiebe was born November 29, 1911, at Beatrice, Nebraska, and attended Ohio State University from 1936 to 1942. He graduated with a Doctorate in Education.

By letter dated October 21, 1953, G-2, Department of the Army, advised that Wiebe was then employed as a research analyst by International Public Opinion Research, Incorporated, and that he resided at Mamaroneck, New York. Wiebe was employed as a research psychologist by the Columbia Broadcasting System, New York City, in 1953.

A G-2 report dated January 17, 1952, reflects that Selective Service records, Columbus, Ohio, contain information indicating that Wiebe in 1941 requested

Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 100-406821
R.E.Thau/amc

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classification as a conscientious objector because he was of the Menonite faith. Wiebe, according to Selective Service records, admitted having gonorrhea in 1936. Wiebe waived his request for a conscientious objector classification and was inducted into the Army July 24, 1943, and was discharged May 9, 1945, to accept a direct commission as a Second Lieutenant. He was released from active duty March 14, 1946.

(100-406821)

Paul C. Warnke

OCT 13 1955

Paul C. Warnke is a member of the Advisory Committee on Case Studies in Personnel Security. He is an associate member of the law firm of Covington and Burling, Washington, D. C. (Annual Report, Fund for the Republic).

Paul C. Warnke served as member of the advisory committee to Adam Yarmolinsky in connection with Yarmolinsky's project of gathering case histories of personnel security cases which project was furnished funds by the Fund for the Republic. In August, 1955, Yarmolinsky published 50 of these case histories. (62-101860)

No investigation was conducted regarding Warnke, but a mail cover revealed he was in contact on November 10, 1954, with [REDACTED] who is the subject of a "Miscellaneous - Information Concerning, (Espionage)" investigation closed in June, 1955. The investigation was conducted to determine [REDACTED] current associations and to ascertain if he had had recent contact with [REDACTED] suspected Soviet Agent, with whom he was allegedly associated while assigned to the American Embassy in Moscow. The investigation developed no information indicating recent contacts with [REDACTED].

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DATE 8-28-9 BY 008 [57] af

[redacted] was also the subject of a full field Security of Government Employees investigation conducted at the request of the State Department in 1954, which revealed questionable associations of [redacted] (62-101558-10) (121-3608)

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4-22 (6-15-55)*

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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Supervisor
Room 1243

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☐ All References
☒ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☒ Breakdown ☒ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-9-55

SUBJECT Warnke, Paul C.

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

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FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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OCT 13 1955

"The New York Times" for December 22, 1954, described

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*as a graduate law student who prepared a
101-page description of Federal statutes, executive orders and
regulations which was to be used by a committee appointed by
the Association of the Bar of the City of New York for the
purpose of examining the Federal loyalty-security programs.*

There is no pertinent information available.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-1-89 BY SP8 BJS/af

Bureau File (100-391697)
RLV:ejp

Gerhart D. Wiebe

OCT 13 1955

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged the assistance rendered by Gerhart D. Wiebe.

There is no pertinent information available.

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Bureau File (100-391697)
RLV:ejp

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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Room 1262

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☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 1-5-55

SUBJECT Weinstein, Sandra
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10-12 Searcher Initial S-134
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

51 62-102013-312

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-1-89 BY SP8 BTJ/SP

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①

September 9, 1955

RE: ~~LOGAN WILSON~~
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

I. Connection With The Fund

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Logan Wilson, President of the University of Texas, a member of a special committee which reviewed the problems in connection with the study and developed the questionnaire which was the basis of the study.

II. Biographical Sketch

Dr. Logan Wilson is a sociologist and is presently the president of the University of Texas, an office which he assumed in 1953. He resides at 1610 Watchhill Road, Austin, Texas.

Dr. Wilson was born March 6, 1907, in Huntsville, Texas, the son of Samuel Calhoun and Sammie (Logan) Wilson. He married Myra Marshall on December 27, 1932, and they have two children [REDACTED]

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Dr. Wilson was a student at Sam Houston College in Huntsville, Texas, from 1923-26, received an A.M. degree from the University of Texas in 1927, did graduate work at Southern Methodist University 1933-34, and was awarded an A.M. degree in 1938 and a Ph. D. degree in 1939, by Harvard University.

After serving as a reporter with the Houston Press in 1927, Dr. Wilson entered the teaching profession. He has successively served as Assistant Professor of English, East Texas State Teachers College, Commerce, Texas, 1928-30 and 1932-36; research associate, Massachusetts Community Project, 1936-37; tutor in sociology, Harvard University,

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Original 100-391697
R. L. Van Wagoner/baw

1937-39; Associate Professor of sociology, University of Maryland, 1939-41; Professor and head of Sociology Department, Tulane University, New Orleans, 1941-43; Professor and head of Sociology Department, University of Kentucky, 1943-44; Dean of Newcomb College, Tulane University, 1944-51; Academic Vice President, The Consolidated University of North Carolina, 1951-53; President, University of Texas since 1953. (Who's Who in America, 1950-51 and 1954-55)

III. Written Works

"The Academic Man," published 1942.

"Twentieth Century Sociology," published 1945.

"Sociological Analysis" (written with W. L. Kolb) published in 1949.

Contributor to numerous periodicals.

(Who's Who in America, 1950-51 and 1954-55)

IV. Relations With Bureau

On November 5, 1940, through David S. Hurwitz, a Bureau employee who studied under Wilson at the University of Maryland, Dr. Wilson requested a special tour through the Bureau as a part of the field training of one of his classes of students, which tour was to be taken November 8, 1940. (94-1-8001-36)

Professor Logan Wilson of the University of Maryland was placed on the mailing list for Uniform Crime Reports on October 26, 1940. (94-6-6323, 6329)

By letter of October 27, 1942, Dr. Wilson advised the Bureau he was not then receiving Uniform Crime Reports, probably due to his change of address to Tulane University. He requested back issues. By letter of November 6, 1942, the Bureau furnished him the semi-annual issue for 1942, and expressed regret that due to the wartime paper shortage, Uniform Crime Reports could be disseminated only to duly constituted law enforcement agencies. (33-1-19277)

Professor at Harvard University and original source of information in the case entitled "Talcott Parsons, Security Matter - C,"

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Boston origin, recommended Dr. Wilson as a former student of Parsons' who could be trusted and might furnish information concerning Parsons. Since the files of the San Antonio Office and the Bureau Headquarters contained no prior subversive references to Dr. Wilson, interview with him was approved and Dr. Wilson was interviewed in September, 1953. He possessed no derogatory information concerning Talcott Parsons. Talcott Parsons is the subject of a similar memorandum presently being prepared in the same manner as instant memorandum. (100-390459-8, 18)

V. Derogatory Information In Bufiles

There is no derogatory information in the files of this Bureau concerning Dr. Logan Wilson.

The report of Special Agent David Hanlin Becker dated April 28, 1949, at New Orleans, in the case entitled "Robert Durant Feild, Security Matter - C," reflects that Feild wrote a letter dated June 13, 1944, to [redacted] a member of the Young Communist League in New Orleans, Louisiana, and at the University of Texas in Austin, Texas. In this letter Feild makes the statement that Newcomb College (Tulane University where Feild taught art) has a new Dean, Logan Wilson, who is a sociologist. Feild stated "With any luck he will be on our side." The significance of this statement is unknown.

[redacted],
[redacted] who furnished Feild's correspondence to Special Agent Richard L. Voelker, Jr. on July 2, 1947.) (100-188619-33)

Robert Durant Feild, born in London of American parents, served in the British Army during World War I and was repatriated at Boston in 1938. He is a professor in Newcomb College Art School, Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana. Although there is no information to show he is or was ever a member of the Communist Party, he is an admitted Leninist and "fellow traveler." In his conversations, written correspondence, and public pronouncements between 1940-48, he has clearly shown a contempt for the United States, its policies and social structure and an acceptance of the policies and aims of the Soviet Government.

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Feild was Chairman of the Executive Board of the New Orleans Branch of the National Council of American Soviet Friendship and has been a member of, associated with, contributor to and sympathetic toward numerous Attorney General and HCUA cited Communist front groups up to about 1948.

Feild's name was on the Security Index until May, 1955. (100-188819-59, 60) (Summary memoranda from New Orleans dated February 28 and May 13, 1955)

4-22 (6-15-55).

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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_____, 1955

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☐ All References
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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT _____
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial 200
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR	15-1946	
I	33-1-19577	✓
NR	52-47665-0	✓
I	87-8723-1 (not pertinent)	✓
I	94-6-6329; 6323	✓
I	100-18819-33	✓
I	100-390459-18	✓
I	63-60577-41248 (Ser. 416)	✓
	710-07100	
I	94-1-8001-36	

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File

5-PR



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 7, 1955

James Russell Wiggins
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Wiggins, Executive Editor of the "Washington Post and Times Herald," was the subject of a Bureau applicant-type investigation initiated on 4-25-42 at the request of the Office of Coordinator of Information (OCI). This investigation was discontinued on 5-1-42 when it was determined Wiggins had been released by OCI upon completion of his assignment. (77-23829)

The June, 1938, issue of the "Farm Journal," Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, carried a critical article concerning the Director. Wiggins was then Washington correspondent of the "Farm Journal." He denied writing this article when in contact with Mr. Nichols in July, 1947. (94-3-4-481-3; 94-8-6-160)

On June 15, 1950, Wiggins' name was added to those individuals who should not be interviewed without prior Bureau authority because Wiggins, listed as a reference, was reluctant to furnish much information concerning the subject of a Special Inquiry investigation. Mr. Nichols subsequently talked to Wiggins about this who said he was fearful of endorsing someone who in the future might turn out to be a "stinker." (123-4971-9)

By letter dated 5-15-53, Wiggins furnished the Bureau with some crank letters received by him and other employees at the "Washington Post," on the basis of which the Bureau opened an extortion investigation. The investigation was closed in March, 1954, after all logical investigation had failed to identify a subject. (9-24206-36)

On 3-18-55 Wiggins testified before a Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Security which was considering a resolution to establish a high-level commission to study

ROY:mlp
(10)

*Report of the Fund for the Republic, May 31, 1955, reported that the Fund was assisting an effort under leadership of Wiggins whereby representatives of all the media of communications that use the printed word may make a concerted attack on the problem of censorship.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 3-1-89 BY 8885131-8

Government Security programs. Wiggins, Chairman of the Freedom of Information Committee of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, warned that cold war secrecy measures may permanently impair traditional American freedoms. Previous wartime curbs on information, he pointed out, were for limited time periods. Today, because of the continuing Russian threat, he added, "When we adopt restrictions on disclosures we enact them permanently."

Wiggins said that the present Government structure for restricting the flow of military information constitutes a "formidable array of Governmental power, the effects of which upon the information of the American people ought to be under constant and anxious scrutiny." He added that the people have a right to know about the operation of their own Government in which the very lives of the citizens may be engaged and upon which the survival of our Government -- and even the free world may depend.

Wiggins said that President Eisenhower's order on security information fails to provide penalties for excessive classification, lacks a system of impartial review of classified matters and a procedure for appeal from classification decisions. He also claimed that too many Congressional committee hearings are closed due to secrecy, yet a few days later proceedings often leak to the press and the secrecy, therefore, becomes meaningless. (Washington City News Service, 3-18-55, 140-0-A; 62-102045-28)

Wiggins, in a speech 6-24-55 before the California Editors Conference, Stanford University, Palo Alto, California, said that the press should demonstrate to the courts that "This is a new camera age," and that cameras should be allowed at trials. He added this is to bring to millions of people who never otherwise will see a court in session, the benefit of a public trial. (Washington City News Service, 6-24-55, 94-8-6A)

Our relations have been very cordial with Wiggins, who personally has been friendly toward the Bureau. Our files reflect that he has written articles and editorials praising the Director and the work of the FBI. Since 1950 the Director has had cordial correspondence with Wiggins concerning the Annual National Celebrities Golf Tournament which is sponsored by the "Washington Post." For a number of years the Director has served on an Advisory Committee of this Tournament which allocates the funds to various charitable organizations in Washington, D. C.

(94-37666)

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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8-31

, 1955

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☒ Return to YOUNG Ext. 718
 Supervisor
 Room 7631

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☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
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☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Exact Name Only
☒ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT JAMES RUSSELL WIGGINS
 Address _____

Localities _____
 Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8-31 Searcher Initial 40
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

I 77-23829
9-24206
94-8-6-280 Sum 2-9-54
94-8-6-289
NP 63-1481-7
NP 109-12-240-A NY Times 3-19-47
I 123-4971-9
NP 100-375988-1655 p1, 5, 8, 16-18,
SI 62-92201-18

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4-22 (6-15-55)

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1955

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☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
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☐ Exact Spelling
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SUBJECT
Address

Wiggins, J. Russell

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____

Date

8-22

Searcher

Initial

SERIAL

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FILE NUMBER

<u>1</u>	<u>94-8-1-160, 189</u>
<u>2</u>	<u>62-102045-28</u>
<u>3</u>	<u>140-0-H Mad. Et. M (3-12-55)?</u>
<u>4</u>	<u>94-3-4-481-1</u>
<u>5</u>	<u>94-8-339-20</u>
<u>6</u>	<u>98-0-463</u>
<u>7</u>	<u>1-4-7549, 7550, M</u>
<u>8</u>	<u>65-60161-21X, P2, 37, M</u>
<u>9</u>	<u>Wiggins, J. R.</u>
<u>10</u>	<u>80-71</u>
	<u>Support 30 Sec. R. P.</u>

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

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☒ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT J. R. Wiggins
 Address _____

Localities _____
 Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher 10
 Initial _____
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

LT	80-71
LT	140-0-A Wash City News Ser 3-18-55
T	94-8-6-A Wash News Ser 6-24-55
T	62-82221-A Wash Post 4 Times Wk 5-19-55
T	94-8-6-291, 297, T
NP	62-29777-787
NP	94-8-6-A Wash Post 4-12-53
NP	94-8-339-35, 36, 10,
NP	100-412407-5
T	94-41273-217
NP	94-1-173-134
NP	61-190-261
NP	47-15300-12 NP 10
NP	94-37666-13, 15, 18
NP	62-35094-A Wash Post 4-19-52
T	9-24206-X b6
T	94-8-6-230, 211, 209, b7C
	212, 265,
NP	62-75147-53-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736-737-738-739-740-741-742-743-744-745-746-747-748-749-750-751-752-753-754-755-756-757-758-759-760-761-762-763-764-765-766-767-768-769-770-771-772-773-774-775-776-777-778-779-780-781-782-783-784-785-786-787-788-789-790-791-792-793-794-795-796-797-798-799-800-801-802-803-804-805-806-807-808-809-810-811-812-813-814-815-816-817-818-819-820-821-822-823-824-825-826-827-828-829-830-831-832-833-834-835-836-837-838-839-840-841-842-843-844-845-846-847-848-849-850-851-852-853-854-855-856-857-858-859-860-861-862-863-864-865-866-867-868-869-870-871-872-873-874-875-876-877-878-879-880-881-882-883-884-885-886-887-888-889-890-891-892-893-894-895-896-897-898-899-900-901-902-903-904-905-906-907-908-909-910-911-912-913-914-915-916-917-918-919-920-921-922-923-924-925-926-927-928-929-930-931-932-933-934-935-936-937-938-939-940-941-942-943-944-945-946-947-948-949-950-951-952-953-954-955-956-957-958-959-960-961-962-963-964-965-966-967-968-969-970-971-972-973-974-975-976-977-978-979-980-981-982-983-984-985-986-987-988-989-990-991-992-993-994-995-996-997-998-999-1000
T	9-24206-X
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	DATE 8-1-89 BY SP8 BTJ/af

October 13, 1955

LOGAN WILSON

The annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, indicates the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties". In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Logan Wilson, President of the University of Texas, a member of a special committee which reviewed the problems in connection with the study and developed the questionnaire which was the basis of the study.

Bureau files contain no derogatory data in regard to Logan Wilson emanating from public or other sources.

CWP/
100-391697

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4-22 (6-15-55)

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10-12, 1955

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☒ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-10-55

SUBJECT Wilson, Logan

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10-12-55 Searcher Initial 04
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR 121-15094
NR 62-81876
NR 62-14842
NR 40-63778
NR 100-333036
NR 100-357934-1578, Encl.
P# 5, 8

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October 13, 1955

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[redacted]
The Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, states that an article entitled "Who 'Collaborated' With Russia?" written by [redacted] had been ~~distributed~~ *distributed* by the Fund.

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A column prepared by [redacted] which appeared in the "Charlotte Observer" August 30, 1955, listed a number of publications and writings which had been ~~distributed~~ *distributed* by the Fund for the Republic. Among these was the above-mentioned article by [redacted]. [redacted] commented that these articles were anti-security, anti-FBI and anti-congressional investigations. The tenor of [redacted] column was to the effect that the absence of articles presenting the other side to this argument made it clear that the Fund for the Republic was not being objective in its alleged attempts to explore the question of Government security and loyalty programs.

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Records of another Government agency reflect that [redacted] was declared unfit for military service in 1953 due to "psychoneurosis-severe" and in 1954 for "schizoid personality." (Selective Service Records, 100-416984). In 1949 a source of known reliability advised that [redacted] while a student at Oberlin College, was one of the organizers of a group called [redacted]

CWP:wfc

100-391697

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This group was reported to hold meetings devoted to political discussions and speeches. According to source *M* the group invited Paul Robeson to Oberlin without first consulting student government body of the college. Source also reported that [] had stated that his father was an organizer for the Socialists and was well known in Socialist circles in New York City. ([] [] , November 13, 1949, 100-86590-11-37; 100-391948-1). On November 30, 1954, [] stated that while attending Oberlin College he had participated in a "liberal discussion group" which he described as a group whose tenor of discussion was Marxism and related subjects. He listed [] as one of the participants in that group. [] said that [] and other members of the group were possibly "Trotskyites" or members of the Independent Socialist League (ISL) or Socialist Youth League (SYL). The ISL and the SYL have been cited by the Attorney General. (100-400-117-10). A confidential source made available a statement showing receipts and expenditures of an SYL camp held in September, 1949, at Genoa City, Wisconsin. This statement indicated that one [] [] had paid \$11.60 to the camp. ([] 100-416984-4) A reliable informant advised in February, 1952, that [] had in his possession the name of

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[redacted] Informant

stated that [redacted] corresponded with various persons concerning ISL matters in behalf of the ISL Secretariat.

([redacted] 100-416984-4). A source advised in 1952 that [redacted] was Executive Vice-President of the Federation of Jewish Charities and was active in "pro-Russian activities." Source believed that [redacted] was pro-Russian as [redacted] had in their apartment a painting depicting Lenin and the Russian revolution. [redacted] former SA who received the information from a relative of [redacted] 100-416984-4).

[redacted] were reported as being members of a group who toured Russia in 1936. This tour was alleged to have been arranged through "The Open Road" which has been cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities. [redacted]

[redacted]).

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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10-12

, 1955

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Room 1643

☒ All References
☐ Subversive References
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☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
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☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-9-55

SUBJECT b6
Address b7C

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10-12 Searcher Initial Q4
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

MF 100-416984 dup
MF 100-416984-2
Summ 1-20-55
62-60527-38179
Summ 4-26-54
SD 100-391697-A 8-30-55
Charlotte observer
 b6
MF 100-416984K b7C
MF
MF 100-416984 dup
62-60527-36843
Summ 12-28-53
P.
m

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DATE 8-1-89 BY SP8STJ/ap

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October 13, 1955

ADAM YARMOLINSKY

SEE REFERENCE
SIDE FOR
CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

Yarmolinsky is the editor of "Case Studies in Personnel Security" which was written as the result of a project financed by the Fund for the Republic. An article in "The New York Herald Tribune" October 10, 1955, stated that it had been announced yesterday that Adam Yarmolinsky had been appointed to the staff of the Fund for the Republic. His offices were indicated to be in Washington, D. C., and at 60 East 42nd Street, New York City.

No derogatory data regarding Yarmolinsky was noted in Bureau files emanating from public source material.

Yarmolinsky's father, Avrahm, was a member of the Board of Directors of the American-Russian Institute for Cultural Relations with the Soviet Union (cited by the Attorney General) in 1936 and 1937. [In 1948 ^{AVRAHM} ~~he~~ was in contact with the Vice Consul at the Russian Consulate in New York. A former employee of the New York Public Library stated an official representative of the USSR had contacted Avrahm Yarmolinsky on many occasions. This source stated that sometime between 1930 and 1936 a top civil Soviet lawyer was in New York and addressed Avrahm Yarmolinsky as "Comrade." Source reported ~~the~~ lawyer ^{said} Yarmolinsky was the personal and official representative of the USSR and was the chief liaison between between Soviet representatives and emissaries in this country.]

[u]

100-391697

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8-1-89

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[REDACTED]
100-345229-82 page 101)

(S)

b1

Yarmolinsky's mother, Babette Deutsch was a contributor to "New Masses" (House Committee on Un-American Activities says "New Masses" is "the nationally circulated weekly journal of the Communist Party").. The same Agency reported that Babette Deutsch participated in the North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy (cited by the Attorney General) and that she and Yarmolinsky's father signed petitions sponsored by the John Reed Club (House Committee on Un-American Activities reports that the John Reed Clubs of the United States were "named after the founder of the American Communist Party." [REDACTED])

(S)

(S)

S-1(S)
140-7116-1 enclosure

b1

[REDACTED]
page 1 and 6)

b1

[REDACTED]
Adam Yarmolinsky to have been active in the campus chapter of the American Youth for Democracy (cited by the Attorney General) while at Harvard University 1940-42. (AYD not formed until 1943)

(S)

S-1(S)
140-7116-1

(S) enclosure page 1, classified "Secret" [REDACTED]

S-1(S)

b1

Adam Yarmolinsky's name appeared on several lists of youth and college groups secured in 1941 and 1942 [which lists had been in the possession of Communists and Communist Front Groups] (100-3587-329 page 340, 100-215000-4 page 7, 61-777-5-7 page 63)

[u]

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In August, 1942, Yarmolinsky spoke at a youth rally attended by 90% members of the Young Communist League (cited by the Attorney General) and was greeted with icy silence. (Tom R., 100-141000-1)

[In December, 1944, Yarmolinsky in applying for a position with a Government agency made the statement that he resigned from the Harvard Student Union in 1940 when he discovered it was Communist dominated and that he attended

(U) the American Youth Congress in June or July, 1941, as a hostile observer.] (140-7116-1 enclosure page 1 and 6. Source ~~S-1(S)~~ classified

(U) ~~"Secret"~~

b1

The March 18, 1946, "Daily Worker" classified Yarmolinsky as a "Red Baiter" on the National Planning Committee of the American Veterans Committee.

~~SECRET~~

[redacted]
October 13, 1955

[redacted] author of the book [redacted]
which was distributed by the Fund. (Fund for the Republic
Annual Report, page 41)

Bureau files reflect no additional pertinent
data concerning [redacted]

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JWL:wfc

100-391697

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-10-55

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Localities _____
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FILE NUMBER SERIAL

~~62-89885-A Journal~~
~~american 8 30-55~~
~~FOI - 391697-A~~
~~Charlotte Observer~~
~~8-30-55~~



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4-22 (6-15-55)

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author of ☐
NR 1954-55 ☐
SUBJECT ☐
Address ☐

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 9/10 Searcher Initial 111
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NP 94-4-556-162, 104
Re...

NP 62-80775-2

No derogatory info.

ABJ

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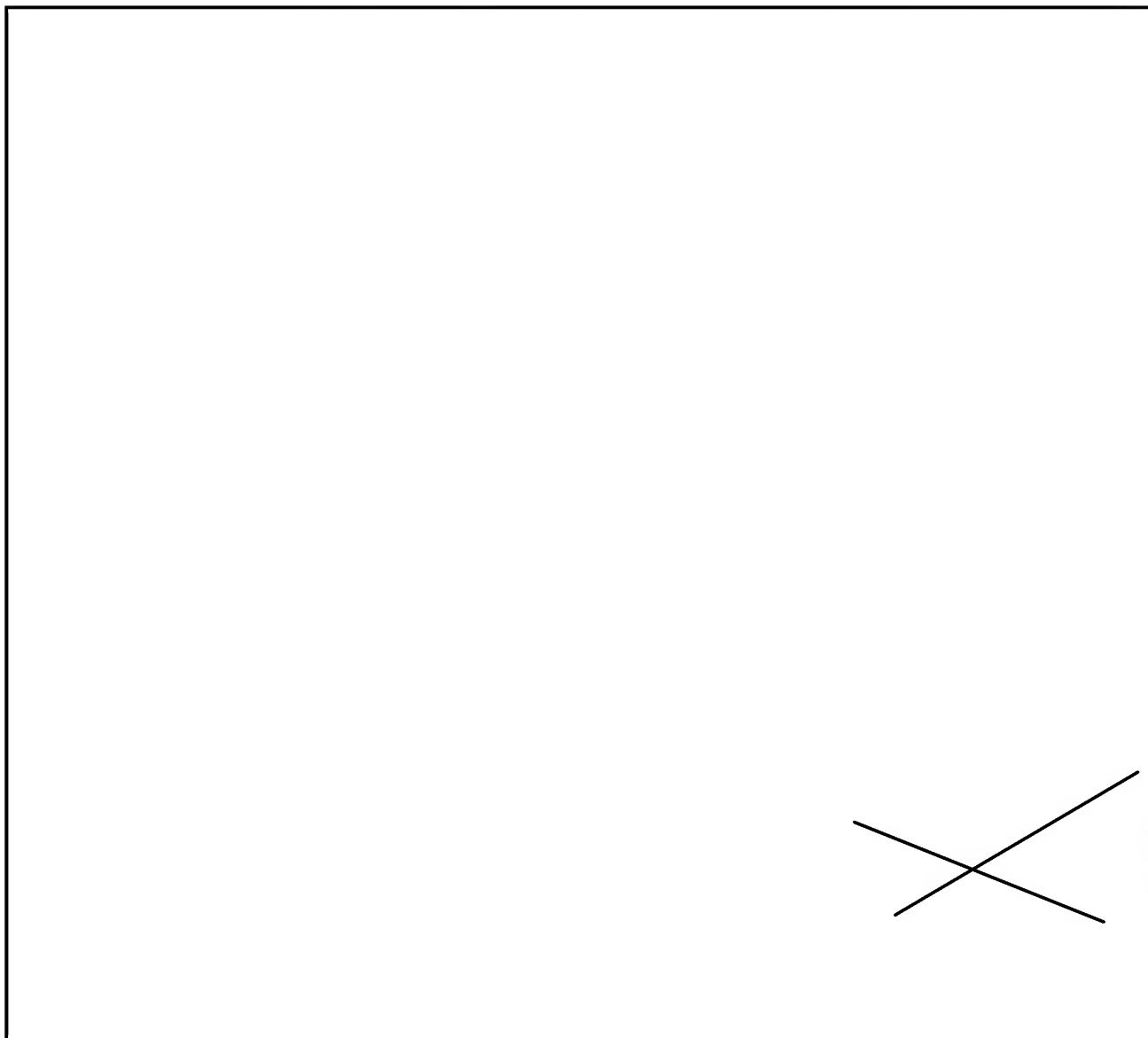
September 9, 1955

[redacted] aka [redacted]
Fund for the Republic

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, [redacted] is assigned to helping prepare a study for the Fund for the Republic entitled "Black Listing in the Entertainment Industry."

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Background:



Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 100-411915 [redacted]
O.T. Mansfield/prh:jcr

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NYC, in May, 1955.

(Pretext phone calls by Special Agents R. Joseph L'Italien, May 25, 1954 and J. Clark Burke, November 12, 1954 and May 11, 1955; 100-411915-458.)

Concerning the WDL the House Committee on Un-American Activities (HCUA) in its 1938 report, page 678 states "Just as the Communist Party has its defense movement, the International Labor Defense (ILD), so has the Socialist Party the Workers Defense League." The latter organization was formed in May, 1936, by the leadership members of the Socialist Party (SP).

Relation to the Bureau:

Bureau files reflect subject has had no contact with the Bureau other than as the recipient of pretext phone calls indicated above. [redacted]

[redacted] who may be identical with subject's mother, telephonically furnished information to the St. Louis Office on January 23, 1947, concerning an individual who she recalled favored Russia in 1937.

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(100-348908-1)

Information Reflecting a Subversive Inclination:

With respect to subject's association with the Socialist Youth League (SYL), the Young People's Socialist League (YPSL), the Young Socialist League (YSL) and the Independent Socialist League (ISL), the following is noted.

An article appearing in the March 1, 1954, issue of "Challenge", official organ of the YSL points out that a merger occurred between the YPSL and the SYL on February 12-14, 1954. Minutes of the YSL National Action Committee (NAC) meeting of April 13, 1954, reflects that the SP did not consider that the YPSL had merged with anyone; it continued to be the youth section of the SP. Its youth chairman took the position that a small group of the YPSL had left and joined the SYL which proceeded to change its name to YSL for its own purpose.

[redacted] 100-411915 - 8)

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Classified by *SP8 BTJ/ag*

Declassify on: *6/1/00*

8-2-89

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[redacted] was appointed in about October, 1953, by the National Executive Committee (NEC) of the SYL to [redacted]

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[redacted] 100-411915-5)

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[redacted] was a speaker on the topic of Pacifism and Marxism and on the YSL in a meeting of the Boston YPSL.

(Article in "Labor Action" 2-15-54, page 4; 100-411915-5)

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[redacted] 100-411915-5)

b7D

("Labor Action" issue February 22, 1954; 100-344527-167, P 33)

"Challenge" is the self-identified organ of the YSL which is published as a section of "Labor Action." It is under the sole editorship of the YSL. "Labor Action" has been declared to be the official organ of the ISL by the Attorney General in a letter to the Loyalty Review Board released September 29, 1949.

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[redacted] was listed as one of the members of the NAC of the YSL in early 1954.

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[redacted] 100-344527-167, P49)

(Article in the "Challenge" May 17, 1954; 100-344527-167, P21)

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Eighty-five per cent of the members of the YSL are also members of the ISL.

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[redacted] 100-411915-8)

The ISL and the SYL have both been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order Number 10450. Except as otherwise noted, hereinafter, all informants are those who have provided reliable information in the past.

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[redacted]

(SA [redacted] by personal observation,
100-411915-5)

[redacted]

[redacted] 100-411915-5, 100-344527-124,
P 25)

In the early summer of 1953 during a discussion promoting closer association of the SYL-YPSL Harrington was a speaker.

("Labor Action" 8-10-53; 100-344527-124, P28)

[redacted] at a
Round Table discussion sponsored by the SYL and YPSL on the theories of the Socialist organization.

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[redacted] 100-344527-124, P 26)

[redacted]

[redacted] 100-344527-124, P35)

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At a YSL educational conference [redacted]
there was a discussion of war in which [redacted]
outlined the historical analysis of a revolutionary socialist
stating that World Wars I and II were imperialistic conflicts
on both sides. [redacted] out that the current conflict between
Stalinism and Capitalism was basically an imperialistic conflict.

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[redacted] was active in the YSL in its NAC and NEC
[redacted]
[redacted] 100-411915-4, 8; 100-344527-167,
P 46; [redacted] 100-344527-167, P 14)

[redacted]

[redacted] 100-411915-4)

It was disclosed at National YSL convention
September 7-8, 1954, that the ISL had invited certain YSL
members as fraternal delegates with a voice but without a
vote to attend the ISL National Convention to be held
September 10-12, 1954. [redacted]

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[redacted]
[redacted] 100-344527; 167, P 46, 77)

[redacted] attended the National Convention ISL at
NYC September 10-12, 1954 [redacted]

[redacted]

[redacted] 100-411915-8,
100-344527-167, P 82.)

[redacted]

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(X)

[redacted] 100-411915-8)

[redacted]

[redacted] 100-411915-8)

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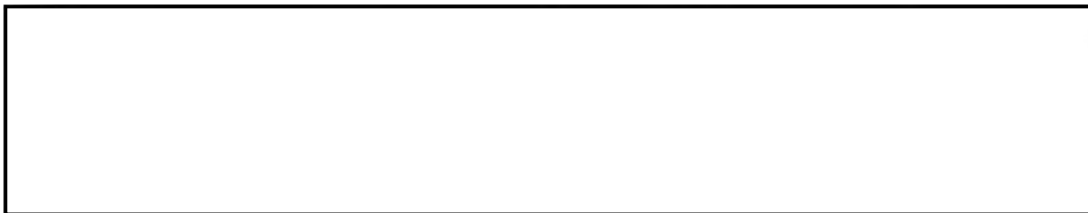
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Other Activity:




(Article in "Daily Worker" issue of
November 5, 1952; 100-411915-5).

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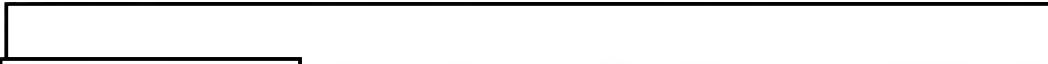


The Yonkers Committee for Peace is a small
group composed of Communist Party members and sympathizers
from lower Westchester County, New York, whose publicized
activities follow the Communist Party "peace line."


 100-411915-5; 100-7254-1503).

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[u]



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 The picketing was under the auspices of
the Committee to Defend Franco's Labor Victims.

(Bureau of Special Services and Investiga-
tion, New York City Police Department;
100-411915-5).

The Committee to Defend Franco's Labor Victims
in New York City is headed by Norman Thomas, leader of the
Socialist Party as Chairman and by Rowland Watts as Secre-
tary.

(January 12, 1953, issue of "Labor Action,"
Page 2).

"Several hundred workers of this city represent-
ing the CIO, AFL, labor, fraternal, and Socialist Political
organizations picketed the Russian United Nations Delega-
tion Headquarters Monday, June 29 (1953) in a demonstra-
tion of solidarity with the workers of East Germany." In

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this demonstration [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

and Rowland Watts, Secretary, WDL.

(Article in "Labor Action," July 6, 1953;
100-411915-5).

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[redacted]

(Article in "Labor Action," August 24,
1953, entitled "Youth and the Student
Corner;" 100-411915-5).

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(In ballot form submitted by Inspector
[redacted] California Highway Patrol, Bishop,
California, February 10, 1954; 14-2877-8).

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The War Resistors League is an "inter-racial
pacifist-type organization dominated by religious rather
than political motives who try to solve the world problems
through the means of displayed methods rather than force,
and who strive to eliminate racial discrimination."

[redacted] 100-411915-5.)

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[redacted]

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September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [REDACTED]

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning the captioned individual. He is apparently identical with [REDACTED] who according to a clipping from the "Washington Post and Times Herald," [REDACTED] is a partner of [REDACTED]. The article stated that Robert Hutchins, President of the Fund for the Republic, announced that in the late spring Paul F. Lazarsfeld, assisted by [REDACTED] would conduct "A Study of Fear Among Teachers in American Colleges and High Schools," for the Fund. The New York City Credit Bureau's records reflect that [REDACTED] resides at [REDACTED] and as of June, 1947, he was employed by [REDACTED]. "Who's Who in America" reflects that Elmo Roper has long been connected with public opinion research projects and is a member of the board of the Fund for the Republic. (100-391697-62)

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SHR:lm
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100-391697

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September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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b7C

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [REDACTED]

Based on the foregoing data it is not possible to positively identify [REDACTED] in Bufiles; however, the following data may be identical with [REDACTED]

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Bufiles reflect the following:

Letter to the Director from SAC, New York, dated May 13, 1954, entitled "Samuel Andrew Stouffer, SM-C" reflects [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7C

Report of Special Agent [REDACTED] at Little Rock dated May 8, 1944, entitled [REDACTED] IS-C" reflects the name [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] among individuals in a handwritten list on an envelope addressed to [REDACTED] from the Russian Embassy. ~~36~~ Credit

[u]

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Original - 100-391697

[REDACTED] bew
(10)

Classified by [REDACTED]
Declassify on: OADR
8-1-89

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APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12356
DATE 8-1-89 INITIALS af

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Records and 1942 Directory at Little Rock reflected

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] (100-207862 Serial 8, page 6)

General Crime Survey, semiannual report, Little Rock Division [REDACTED] under heading "D. Police Efficiency" reflects: "To annoy further the personnel of the Little Rock Police Department, suits have been filed by Attorneys [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] in behalf of [REDACTED] claiming the Civil Service rules were not followed in the appointment of [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The petition sought an injunction to restrain the city from paying additional salaries to [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] and the matter is presently in the hands of the Civil Service Commission awaiting their decision on the matter." (62-75147-25-54 page 37)

per
FBI

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[REDACTED]

(100-189766 Serial 1, page 3)

S-1(e)

Referral/Consult

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U-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

9-8, 1955

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☒ 62-75147-25-54, *encl. p. 62*
A. F. Henry (S.D.)
☒ 116-162-2610
07-17396
☐ ☐
~~25-9614-5~~
~~147-1005~~
~~116-334-681~~ (1)
~~42-302-04~~ (1)
13 see *reps. not listed*
Buildups
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✓	116-201-3	NI
✓	119-1004	NI
✓	120-2000-1	NI
✓	9-2000-50	NI
✓	21-1000-2	NI
✓	10-1000-2	NI
✓	55-1000-5	NI
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✓	100-1000-21-25-27	NI
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✓	100-1000-2-4	NI
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✓	100-1000-2-82	NI
✓	100-1000-2-83	NI
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Federal Bureau of Investigation
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9/8, 1955

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☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☒ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT
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R# Date 9/8 Searcher Initial B
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

67-96606
✓ NR 54-291
NR 100-240334
✓ NR 42-26796
NR 73-8356
m 31-25632
✓ NR 25-166487
✓ NR 151-55955
✓ NR 100-182950
✓ NR 25-402072
✓ NR 43-13491
✓ NR 31-67556
✓ NR 67-32928
m NR 69-182
✓ NR 52-58825
✓ NR 95-46081
✓ NR 25-194478
m 31-19533
✓ NR 25-321292
✓ NR 52-55920
m NR 31-66133

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Paper
091-31-66133
✓ NR 25-326 840
✓ NR 25-177863
m NR 15-8100
✓ NR 100-307128
✓ NR 82-12973
✓ NR 25-266289
m ~~25-5142~~
✓ NR 32-26011
✓ NR 42-19262
✓ NR 42-10760
2289 ~~31-66133~~
✓ NR 70-9921
✓ NR 62-57937
✓ NR 100-92922
✓ NR 121-2178
✓ NR 26-78756
m ~~26-42531~~
✓ NR 26-77666
✓ NR 26-116020
✓ NR 91-182-2389 *Photo*
✓ NR 100-240334-24 *6-29-50*
✓ NR 100-344844-11 *Sumner*

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✓NR	87-22550-4	
✓NP	100-342196-122, <u>encl 99</u>	
✓CD	100-391697-62	
✓NR	100-240334-18, <u>6-30-54</u>	
✓NR	87-13884-3	
✓NR	100-344537-258, <u>encl 52</u>	
✓NR	100-363835-6	
✓NT	100-7326-326, <u>19</u>	
✓NR	62-23190-337	
✓NR	100-34864-4, <u>5</u>	
✓NR	100-3-4-2559	
✓NT	61-777-34-77	
✓NR	123-2776-4	
✓NT	65-1295-250	
✓NR	44-32-18	
✓M	29-4326-74	
✓M	31-43673-3	
✓NR	100-344144-9	
✓NR	39-0-52226, <u>7-17-53</u>	
✓NR	26-198384	
✓NR	65-57913-327	
✓NR	100-400841-3	
✓NR	100-7046-1281, <u>9</u>	

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✓NR	65-59949-20 p18
✓NR	61-777-31-14
✓NR	61-7586-34.5
✓NR	58-111-29
✓NR	100-7061-520
✓NR	100-21497-128
✓NR	121-24360-17 p22
✓NR	65-57913-221
✓NR	61-7341-31-121 p1 48 p3
✓NR	26-102971-8 p9
✓NR	100-21712-5
NR	23-2160-10.20.23.25.35
NR	121-4-3991.92
✓NR	50-607-57 3.43 106.297 157
✓NR	62-75147-45-24 p47
✓NR	100-339008-94
✓NR	56-425-3-6
✓NR	31-71024-4
✓NR	100-3-10-194 p46
✓NR	65-37493-52
✓NR	104-681-2
✓NR	91-1878-634
✓NR	61-7341-37-104 p45

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SEARCH SLIP

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b7CSupervisor Room 1258R# Date 9-8Searcher Initial SMFILE NUMBERSERIAL

✓NR	46-0	113
M	31-51722	3
M	9-1866	14, 8, 9, 11
M	9-1866	2, 3, 4, 6, 12
NR	61-7582	1298 p. 1588
✓NR	100-10355	52
✓NR	61-7341-31	102 encl. p. 6
✓NR	116-275211	2
✓NR	100-377855	2 p. 44
✓NR	46-6686	6
M	121-11	561799
✓NR	91-803	248
M	9-1866	21, 23
✓NR	90-37	133
NR	91-1878	172
✓NR	100-18547	2
M	15-8450	7, 4
✓NR	62-53405	7
✓NR	100-210057	1
M	31-51722	4
✓NR	100-394765	1
✓NT	100-3-28	259
mNR	91-408	78

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SEARCH SLIP

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Supervisor

Room 1258

R# Date 9-8

Searcher Initial DM

FILE NUMBER

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NR	100-399232	1
NR	100-3-28	476 p. 8
NR	100-333146	3
NR	121-40423	2
NR	65-50922	1, 2
NI	100-8482	10
NI	61-7341-31	111 p. 196
NR	100-3-28	1818 p. 17
NR	100-398446	2
NR	39-0	12.435
NR	100-163620	1 NR NR
NR	100-9749-3	4, 13 p. 13
NR	91-195	296
NR	120-111	3
NR	100-9749-3	7, NR
NR	61-171-11	11, 66
NR	61-10379	2 p. 5
NR	65-32434	53
NR	87-1478	175
NR	91-1878	171
NR	56-485-3	25
m	121-4	496531
m	31-66135	37

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: b6
b7cSupervisor Room 1258R# Date 9-8Searcher Initial DMFILE NUMBERSERIAL

NR 32-22679	604
NR 62-75147-26	19
NR 61-7341-5	62 p. 32
15-3659	18
NI 62-64857	351
ND 65-54689	3
NR 100-36491	216
NI 100-7801	222 p. 4
NR 100-348196	5 p. 2
NR 100-13758	108 X
NI 100-348196-A	3-39-47 2nd part
NR 100-336057	100 NR
NI 100-339002	109 p. 6, 27
NR 100-145331	14, 20
NR 100-38295	43
NR 100-240334	10
NR 100-356137	1205 p. 2
61-7341-37	105 p. 115
NR 100-333146	16 p. 25
NR 100-240334	17
NR 100-288446	7
NR 100-414837	2
NR 116-408302	11

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September 9, 1955

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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[redacted] is [redacted]
of the Fund for the Republic.

A Personnel Security Questionnaire submitted by
[redacted] who may be identical, on August 15,
1950, reflected that [redacted] then residing
[redacted] He was born
[redacted] His father is
[redacted] He was married to [redacted]
[redacted]

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During the Atomic Energy Act applicant investigation no derogatory
information was developed.

[redacted]
[redacted] (116-193494)

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The Los Angeles Office advised on February 17, 1955,
that investigation reflected that [redacted]

[redacted]
(105-35904)

On July 20, 1951, representatives of the FBI Laboratory
talked to [redacted] by telephone relative to two magnetic
recording units which had been purchased from [redacted]
Corporation and which were unsatisfactory. The result of this
conversation was that the units were returned to the corporation
collect. (80-768-87)

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A confidential bulletin of the California Intelligence
Bureau dated July 1, 1953, sets forth information that [redacted]

[redacted] This
report indicates that this Committee represents [redacted]
[redacted] and has as its main project the
furtherance of peace education, social welfare, relief, and the
rehabilitation and integration into the community of "disadvantaged
minority groups." (105-24012-126)

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FBI File (100-391697)

PRB:111

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Declassify on: OADR ~~8-1-80~~

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The "Daily People's World," a west coast Communist newspaper, issue of August 4, 1953, on page 6, contains an article captioned "Ex-U.S. Aide's Son Raps Loyalty Oaths." This article says that Hallock Hoffman sponsored an advertisement opposing loyalty oath "Propositions 5 and 6" on the ballot in California. According to the article, which was in the nature of an open letter to State Senator Nelson S. Dilworth, Hoffman complained because, "my name was not included among those cited as opposed to loyalty oaths." The article states, "Such laws are the instruments of dictatorship," said Hoffman. "In ancient times test oaths were used in Palestine; in the Middle Ages in Spain and Ireland and recently in nazi Germany and fascist Italy. And always they were used to enforce conformity and broadcast fear. Fear is the weapon of tyrants; free men trust each other." According to the article Hoffman protested because the Dilworth Committee on Education had not listed the many thousands of citizens who opposed the non-disloyalty oaths. Hoffman expressed the hope that the Committee would make efforts to determine the consequences for education and Americanism of the California non-disloyalty program and stated, "I pray these consequences may not be so disastrous as I expect them to be." This article identified Hoffman as a son of Paul G. Hoffman, former "ECE" Administrator.

A highly confidential informant of the Washington Field Office, characterized as of known reliability, whose identity may not be disclosed but who was not identified in the Washington Field Office communication, stated on February 11, 1955, that Hallock Hoffman of 999 Linda Vista, Pasadena, California, contacted the Soviet Embassy and stated that he had heard that the U.S.S.R. had lifted all restrictions on visitors to the Soviet Union and that visitors were permitted to travel throughout Russia. According to the informant, Hallock Hoffman wanted to know whether this was true and whether he would be permitted to travel there as a tourist. (U) (105-35904-1) (S)

(U) The "Los Angeles Mirror-News" of March 31, 1955, contained an article captioned "Tax Form Loyalty Oath Stirs Civil Suit by Hoffman's Kin." The article stated that Mrs. Elinor G. Hoffman, 999 Linda Vista Avenue, Pasadena, filed suit on March 30, 1955, in Pasadena Superior Court against County Assessor John R. Quinn to restrain him from including a "non-subversive oath" in property statement forms. The article describes Mrs. Hoffman as the daughter-in-law of industrialist Paul G. Hoffman and the wife of Hallock Hoffman, former official of the American Friends Service Committee and officer of Fund for the Republic. The article

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quoted Hallock Hoffman, in speaking for his wife, as saying, "Loyalty oaths create a climate that makes people suspect each other and we don't think that they really promote loyalty." (61-190-A)

A press release of the Chicago Sobell Committee, 20 West Jackson Boulevard, Chicago, Illinois, prepared for release on February 11, 1955, stated that a bound volume of individual scrolls would be presented to Dr. Harold C. Urey at a testimonial dinner to be held in his honor on February 12, 1955, under the auspices of the Chicago Sobell Committee. The scroll praised Dr. Urey for his achievements as a scientist, for his contributions as a citizen, and for his protests in the "Rosenberg and Sobell case." The release listed Hallock Hoffman, American Friends Service Committee, Pasadena, California, among the signers of the scroll. Morton Sobell was convicted on March 29, 1951, of conspiracy to commit espionage and was sentenced to serve a 30-year prison term. (100-387835-1099-Page 8)

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[redacted] wrote to the Director on the stationery of the Fund for the Republic, Inc. The stationery indicated that the reply should be directed to 1444 Wentworth Avenue, Pasadena, California. In his letter, [redacted] said that it had been reported to him that one Max Mont of Los Angeles was "one of your Agents or confidential informers." He wanted to know whether that was true. He was advised by letter of January 6, 1955, that [redacted] was not a Bureau employee and that an Agent would call on him. [redacted] was the subject of a security investigation by the Los Angeles Office. (100-298992-18)

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[redacted] was interviewed by Agents of the Los Angeles Office on February 8, 1955. He stated that [redacted] had never stated that he was connected with the FBI but that [redacted] was an employee of the Jewish Labor Committee, an adjunct of the Jewish Community Center, 590 North Vermont Avenue, Los Angeles, and that dissension had been caused there recently by individuals accusing [redacted] of being "an FBI informer." He said he was actually interested in the dissension caused in the community by these allegations. He indicated that he had written the letter to the FBI in the nature of an experiment to ascertain how the FBI would react and was pleased to receive such a prompt reply. Concerning [redacted] the September 15, 1939, issue of "Socialist Appeal" reflected that [redacted] was organizer of the Bronx Branch of the Socialist Workers Party in 1939. A letter addressed to "All Los Angeles Members, Independent Socialist League," dated June 8,

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1949, invited all the members to a picnic to meet the new organizer [redacted] is an alias of [redacted] [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past.) (100-398992-19)

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A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in July, 1954, that William Howard Hinton of Putney, Vermont, received correspondence from [redacted] on July 16 and 18, 1954. (The confidential source is [redacted] [redacted])

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William Howard Hinton was called before the U. S. Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary on July 27, 1954. He was questioned concerning his activities in China and the activities of his sister, Joan Hinton, in China. He refused to answer any questions concerning Communist activities and specifically refused to answer whether he was at that time a member of the Communist Party. He based his refusal on the Fifth Amendment. Hinton testified before the Committee that [redacted] was at that time working on a dairy farm in China. (105-24012-134 and 128)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
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☐ Return to ☐ _____ Ext. _____
Supervisor
Room 2712

☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

utd from 9-10-55

Address

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Birthdate & Place

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213

[REDACTED]

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147-1805

~~116-334657~~

[REDACTED]

~~116-16224~~ J

~~47-17396~~

47-37420

31-46505

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DATE 8-1-89 BY 2820

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October 13, 1955

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] assisted Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University, according to the latter's acknowledgment, in the book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," which was the result of a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Stouffer which was financed by the Fund.
(Annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated 5-31-55)

Bufiles reflect no pertinent information identifiable with Henry.

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100-391697

JWL:dlt

September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BUREAU FILE 100-391697

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In letter dated 6/21/55 to [REDACTED]
Executive Assistant to the United States Attorney General:

[REDACTED] requested permission to do historical research in files of Department of Justice for years 1917-1919. He stated he was engaged in preparation of a book dealing with loyalty problems and how Government coped with such problems throughout American history. He said he was not interested in sensational exposes and intended to treat all subjects of investigations anonymously. He wrote that almost nothing in a scholarly sense exists in print on the World War I period and this lack, which he hoped to correct, is particularly baneful today, since most writers on the contemporary scenes treat the loyalty problems of our day as though they existed in a historical vacuum. He said that as a professional historian, information of a past period will be of use to present. His interest in World War I period is objective and desired as a brief statement of purpose what was criteria for loyalty and disloyalty in 1917-1919; how administrative enforcement mechanisms of loyalty laws and policies operated; what Department of Justice did in this connection with other agencies, such as Treasury Department, Civil Service Commission, etc., and with "unofficial loyalty enforcers such as the American Protective League." He desired to learn why one investigation resulted in indictment and others never advanced beyond investigative phase. He hoped to ascertain how candidates for loyalty commissions, high Government positions, and overseas relief and welfare work achieve loyalty clearance. He said he would use proper names only of those appearing in public print or any official and readily available documents. In a postscript, he wrote he was specifically interested in "the records of Mr. Bielaski's unit" during 1917-1919.

As a matter of background, [REDACTED] wrote he is graduate of University of California and received Ph.D. in history at Columbia University, 1952. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] and then accepted a grant-in-aid of research from the Fund for the Republic. He wrote that during coming academic year he would be [REDACTED]

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CC: 62-102478 [REDACTED]

JMD: ss
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[redacted] Office of Legal Counsel, forwarded [redacted] letter of 6/21/55 to Director under cover of memorandum dated 8/3/55. [redacted] stated inasmuch as [redacted] specified he was interested in researching "through the records of Mr. Bielaski's unit" in the specified period, and since Bielaski was former Chief of Bureau of Investigation, it appeared [redacted] was primarily interested in records of Bureau for period 1917-1919 in area of loyalty problems. [redacted] desired expression of Director's views concerning [redacted] request insofar as it concerned FBI files. [redacted] requested return of [redacted] letter with reply to his memorandum. Note on memorandum 8/5/55 from M. A. Jones to Assistant to the Director Nichols was "Memo not sent. I saw [redacted] outlined objections to make files available and [redacted] agreed that it should not be done. [redacted] letter returned to [redacted] IBN 8/9." Letter from [redacted]

[redacted] 7/21/55 requested name check on [redacted] with same address as in caption. On 7/26/55 copy of Lindsay's memorandum returned to him stamped "No investigation conducted by the FBI pertinent to your inquiry."

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[redacted] letter of 6/21/55, indicated that Law Library of Department of Justice has ordered copy of his book. [redacted] book not in Bureau Library.

For additional background, information check was made of public source material with negative results concerning [redacted] Items checked at Bureau Library are: "Who's Who in America" (1954-55); "Directory of American Scholars" (1951); "Leaders in Education" (1948); "Education Directory" (1954-55); and Book Review Section of "The New York Times" Index (1954).

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References on the attached search slip were searched and no other information identifiable with [redacted] based on the identifying data furnished, was located in Bureau files.

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September 9, 1955

SEE REVERSE
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OTHERWISE

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [REDACTED].

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Based on the foregoing data it is not possible to positively identify [REDACTED] in Bureau files; however the following data may possibly be identical with the above individual.

American Men of Science, Eighth Edition, published in 1949, contains the following biographical sketch for one [REDACTED]:



Birth records at New York City reflect that [REDACTED] was born [REDACTED] at New York, New York. His parents, [REDACTED] were born in the United States. [REDACTED]

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Original: 100-391697
Yellow: 116-14283

W. H. Floyd:cmh
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Declassify on: ~~CSOR~~
8-7-89

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per
FBI

[REDACTED]

By letter dated February 18, 1938, [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] The Heights Congress, a Unit of
the Youth Division, American Jewish Congress, requested the
New York Office of the FBI to furnish a speaker for a meeting
of his organization. [REDACTED] gave his address as [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] As a result, Special Agent
J. L. Dalton delivered an address before that organization
on April 24, 1938, at the Temple Gates of Israel, New York City.
By letter dated April 28, 1938, to the SAC, New York [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] commended SA Dalton for his expose on the FBI. (94-1-6070-
Pages 2 through 4)

[REDACTED]

Referral/Consult

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Confidential Informant [redacted] (conceal identity) who has furnished reliable information in the past furnished information in 1947 which reflected that [redacted] was a member of [redacted] Association of the Federation of American Scientists. (100-344452-83 Pg 19)

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The issue of the Bulletin of [redacted] [redacted] dated February 1, 1946, reports that [redacted] is in charge of organizations under the Publicity and Contacts Committee of the [redacted].

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On January 6, 1946, [redacted] spoke before the United Auto Workers, CIO, Amalgamated Local 453 in Chicago. (100-190625-2537 Pg. 82)

On November 2, 1945, [redacted] (conceal identities) who have furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted]

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[redacted] had reportedly been secured to appear as guest speaker for three meetings of the trade union classes being held at the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago. The informants did not know if the speaking engagements were actually fulfilled by [redacted]

The Abraham Lincoln School, Chicago, Illinois, was designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (65-62312-3 Pg. 52)

[redacted] was a close friend and classmate of one [redacted] during seven years of college work. [redacted] (conceal identity) [redacted]

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[redacted] advised in 1946, that [redacted] could be contacted through [redacted] at [redacted] Chicago, Illinois. According to [redacted] (conceal identity) dated December 7, 1954, [redacted] was observed on August 10, 1954, to leave [redacted] Chicago, Illinois, where a meeting of [redacted] of the CP was held. The files further reveal that while in Chicago, [redacted] attended the Abraham Lincoln School. (100-14283-7)

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[redacted] in June, 1945, advised that he knew [redacted] during the time [redacted] where [redacted] was employed. According to [redacted] advanced unnatural opinions

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such as the mixing of all races to form one race. [] stated that [] was particularly enthusiastic about the Russian Five Year Plan and felt that the standard of living had been greatly raised through the Communistic form of government. According to [] was talkative and argumentative and spent off-time periods advancing his philosophical ideas. [] said that [] frequently discussed Communism, bringing out good points as well as bad points, but always expressing himself as being against Communism.

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[]
[] advised in June, 1955, that he had known [] for approximately one year. He described [] as one who is anxious to retain all the personal civil liberties as guaranteed by the Bill of Rights, but who desires more Government control of industry and elimination of free enterprise. (116-14283-19)

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OCT 13 1955

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[redacted]

According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University, which survey resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [redacted].

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per
FBI

On the basis of the foregoing data it is not possible to positively identify [redacted]; however, the following data may possibly be identical with the above individual:

On November 2, 1945, two informants who furnished reliable information in the past advised that [redacted]

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[redacted] had reportedly been secured to appear as a guest speaker for three meetings of the trade union classes being held at the Abraham Lincoln School in Chicago. This school has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. It was not known by those informants whether those speaking engagements were actually filled by [redacted] [redacted] and [redacted] 65-62312-3 page 52)

per
FBI

[redacted]

HWS

Classified by [redacted]
Declassify on: OADR

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Referral/Consult

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Referral/Consult

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable
information in the past advised in 1947 that one [redacted]
[redacted] was a member of [redacted]

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100-344452-83 page 19)

The issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists"
of Chicago dated February 1, 1946, reported that [redacted]

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Referral/Consult

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
☐ Service Unit - Room 6524
☐ Forward to File Review
☒ Return to ft. _____
Supervisor
Room 1519

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☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

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SUBJECT

Address

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

Localities

Birthdate & Place

DATE 8-1-89 BY SP8 BTJ/ap

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial nuw
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

	62-102478
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	<input type="text"/>
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NR	52-58167
NR	25-394525
NR	105-32265
NET	62-102478
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	40 c's
NR	105-32265-1 p. 9-29-54
NR	25-330971-494 p. 11, 14, 50, 93, 94, 96, 103, 104;
NR	105-38200-2 p. 4, 25, 27;
NR	105-33643-1 p. 18, 20
NR	100-11507-391
NR	100-212299-3
NR	138-4-5
NR	100-392580-5 p. 2
NR	140-8664-3
NR	61-10498-885 p. 5

NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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SEARCH SLIP

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SERIAL

NI	100 - 11507 - 391	
NI	100 - 370 443 - 1	
NI	105 - 38398 - 2	
NI	52 - 58167 - 54	
SI ^N	105 - 39117 - 2 p. 20	
NI	62 - 99606 - 3 p. 35, 34, 8, 82;	
NR	25 - 330971 - 398 enc. p. 51, 55;	
NI	61 - 7341 - 9 - 457 p. 10, 8;	
NI	460 p. 9	
NR	105 - 33583 - 1	
NI	100 - 73511 - 392 p. 2	
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NI	61 - 7341 - 9 - 662	
NI	105 - 39462 - 3 p. 22	
NR	105 - 38961 - 1 p. 9;	
NI	100 - 202315 - 541 p. 9	
NI	100 - 368561 - 1	
NI	61 - 7341 - 9 - 463	
NI	100 - 11507 - 398 p. 53	

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

☐ Name Check Unit - Room 6523
☐ Attention _____
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☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form 41

SUBJECT

Address

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

Localities

Birthdate & Place

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-1-89 BY 60257 JAB

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Date 8/22

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SERIAL

NR ✓ 67-280099

NR ✓ 52-58167

NI ✓ 25-394525

NR 105-32265

NI ✓ 62-102478

NI 105-32265-1 sum 9/29/54

Answers 30 are below

not listed

NI ✓ 100-349894

NI ✓ 100-179467 Q mldB

NI ✓ 65-59955-28 p. 15, 30, 39

NI ✓ 100-3-50-98 p. 20, 109

E.P. #4

NI ✓ 100-190625-2537, p. 11, 25,

45, 82

NI ✓ 100-359934-1511 p. 8

NI 61-7341-1-20X

NI ✓ 100-46808-54

NI 61-7341-53-9

NI 400-163904-203

SEARCH SLIP

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Initial LSLFILE NUMBERSERIAL71. (cont)NV 62-95804-3983, p. 4NV 61-57-563, p. 2NV 60-1501-1841, 1911^{N1}NV 61-777-10-41, p. 3

September 9, 1955

~~ILLINOIS DEPARTMENT OF THE AMERICAN LEGION~~
IRVING BREAKSTONE, COMMANDER
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Illinois Department of the American Legion (Irving Breakstone, Commander) is one of the organizations included in the Freedom Agenda Project of the Fund for the Republic. No investigation of the Illinois Department of the American Legion or Irving Breakstone has been conducted by this Bureau.

A news item in the "Chicago Daily News" dated August 6, 1954, stated that Irving Breakstone, age 60, a Chicago lawyer, was to be the new Illinois Commander of the American Legion. The article reflected Breakstone was born in Marinette, Wisconsin, was a graduate of the University of Wisconsin and had been a Chicago resident since 1925 and a member of the American Legion since 1919. According to the article, Breakstone has written several informational and instructional booklets dealing with legal problems of returning Korean veterans and on Legion procedural and policy matters. The following statement was attributed to Breakstone: "I think the only reason for the existence of a veterans service organization is to help in the relief and care of veterans suffering service-connected disabilities and their widows and dependents. Our other programs - such as security, child welfare, Americanism - are offered as an extra service to the community."

On June 27, 1955, [redacted] American Legion official, State of Illinois, called at the Bureau. [redacted] advised that he was greatly concerned over the activities of Irving Breakstone, State Commander of the American Legion in Illinois. Breakstone, prior to assuming his position as Commander appeared to be heartily in favor of the Legion's anti-subversive program. Following his election, however, he immediately jumped to the other side of the fence and attempted to destroy the anti-subversive program in Illinois by withdrawing all appropriations for this purpose and by attempting to oust the members of the anti-subversive committee.

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According to [] Robert Maynard Hutchins, former Chancellor of the University of Chicago and now with the Fund for the Republic, had suddenly applied for membership in the American Legion and had issued a press release to the effect that prior to this time he had not seen fit to apply for membership due to the fact that he considered the Illinois American Legion too much "right wing." Hutchins stated that Breakstone's logical approach to subversion enticed him to support the American Legion. According to [] Hutchins has reportedly given Breakstone \$50,000 from the Fund for the Republic to carry on his activities as State Commander.

[] stated that Legion heads in Illinois have banded together and have voted not to allow Breakstone to go to the Legion Convention in Miami in October, 1955, as the head of the Illinois Delegation. (94-1-18258-A, 94-1-18258 Serial 26)

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September 9, 1955

~~MARIE JAHODA~~
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, Marie Jahoda, Professor of Psychology, New York University, is connected with the Fund's study of fear and education.

A Department of State Form DS-668 dated October 1, 1953, shows that Marie Jahoda was born January 26, 1907, in Vienna, Austria. She attended the University of Vienna from 1926 to 1932 and obtained a Doctor of Philosophy degree in 1932. From 1933 to 1936 she was employed as Research Director, Institute for Social and Psychological Research, Vienna, Austria. From 1937 to 1945 she was employed in various capacities in England. Since 1945 she has resided at Manhasset, Long Island, and New York City and her address as of October 1, 1953, was 12 5th Avenue, New York 3, New York. From May, 1945, to September, 1948, she was employed as Research Associate by the American Jewish Committee, 386 4th Avenue, New York City. From September, 1948 to August, 1949, she was employed as Research Associate by Columbia University, New York City. Since 1949 she has been employed by New York University, New York City. (123-14980-1)

On February 4, 1944, the Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee unanimously recommended unfavorable action on the application of Marie Jahoda for an immigration visa. At that time the Committee noted that Jahoda, by reason of her birth in Austria, was classifiable as an enemy alien and was, therefore, excludable as such. The Committee noted also that one of the interested intelligence agencies had submitted a report regarding Jahoda indicating that she was a member of the "London Buro," which was a committee dealing with Austrian Socialist activities in England and the United States. The Committee noted that the exact functions of the "London Buro" were not known and it was felt that such information should be developed by benefit of witnesses before a review committee. The Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee also noted that information had been submitted regarding the sponsor [redacted] which indicated the latter

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Yellow 123-14980

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was closely affiliated with an individual who was then under investigation and who described himself as an "orthodox Marksist" and a revolutionist. The Committee noted also that [redacted] had contributed \$100 monthly to his associate. The Committee further noted, in support of its action, that Jahoda was then gainfully employed in her chosen profession in England, and was in no danger of any persecution. The review committee of the Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee gave an unfavorable opinion regarding Jahoda's application for an immigration visa on February 25, 1944. On March 17, 1944, the Board of Appeals rendered a favorable opinion. (40-55069)

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The Yale Law Journal, Volume 61, Number 3, dated March, 1952, contains an article written by Marie Jahoda and Stuart W. Cook (Chairman, Graduate Psychology Department, New York University), entitled "Security Measures and Freedom of Thought: An Exploratory Study of the Impact of Loyalty and Security Programs." There is a footnote on the first page of this article which states the authors acknowledge gratefully the help they received from [redacted] In the introduction to this article the authors state as follows:

"The aim of this exploratory study is to suggest avenues of research which, if pursued, should lift the discussion of loyalty and security measures out of the arena of political accusation and counter-accusation into the sphere of scientific inquiry...."

In connection with the study, interviews were conducted with fifteen faculty members from different universities and with seventy federal employees of professional rank in Washington, D. C. Under the sub-title of "Effects on the Climate of Thought" on page 305 there appears the following:

"A federal employee before the last war when confronted in a conversation with his superior's hesitation about accepting a possible candidate in his department might have concluded that the candidate was not good enough for the job, or had an unpleasant personality. In 1951, as reported above, the question is asked: Is he a Communist?"

Under the sub-title of "The Penalties Incurred During the Investigations" appearing on pages 315 and 316, the authors stated as follows: "To make the punishment fit the crime presupposes that the nature of the crime be known before punishment is meted out. According to most of our respondents, however, punishment starts long before the legal process of investigation

has been completed. One respondent described the case of a colleague who had been investigated: 'It was an elderly lady about to retire. She was accused of having belonged to organizations for helping the Negro, aid to Spain, and other welfare organizations. She did this on a strictly Christian basis with a Christian attitude of wanting to do good. There wasn't anything political about it. She was completely panicked - afraid of losing her retirement and too old to start over again on another job. She became violently ill. The attitude of the loyalty board which heard her case was very circumspect. It was a necessary procedure as far as they were concerned. The case hung fire for over a year. The woman was given a hearing and acquitted.'

"The punishment in this particular case was a year of personal agony and damage to physical health. The fairness of the loyalty board could do nothing against this punishment which preceded its final action. Another respondent reports that a colleague 'who had been born in Russia and came to this country at the age of twelve was asked to show cause why he should not be suspended, with no recitation of precise charges. This man hired an attorney at considerable expense. The charges against him were then ascertained, satisfactory answers were given at a hearing and he was cleared.' In this case, as in others reported by respondents, a 'fine' - the fee for a lawyer - is added to the penalties incurred during investigation. Apparently this financial burden leads many to feel that they cannot afford to stay and contest the charges. In the hypothetical case asked about in the interview, leaving the Government at the first inkling of a possible charge was recommended by a few respondents because of the expense. 'I am thinking of a stenographer with a family to support. It might be better for her to get a job somewhere else, preferably when she receives a letter of inquiry before actual charges are made.' Actually the hiring of a lawyer is the most frequent recommendation respondents offer to a friend under suspicion.

"To the mental agony, the possible damage in physical health and the 'fine,' some respondents add another advance punishment: the loss of reputation. One person commented that he knew of a case very similar to the hypothetical one we presented: 'We knew he wasn't guilty of anything, but he was scared to death over being investigated, having investigators talking to neighbors and friends who didn't know him too well. He decided to fight it. He was losing money that way. After he was cleared, he found that some of the people he was working with didn't trust him, simply because they had been interviewed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and from those interviews got the impression that he was guilty. So he quit the Government after all and took an outside job.'"

Under the title of "Summary and Plan

for Research" on page 330, the authors state: "If such a study should confirm the hypotheses suggested here, it would indicate that as an unintended consequence of their operation, Federal loyalty and security measures are undermining the great traditions of American democracy which they should seek to preserve." (123-14980-16) (Original source not readily available)

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With reference to [redacted] mentioned above, it is noted that on the State Department Form DS-668, mentioned above, Jahoda named [redacted] as a reference. An investigation was conducted in 1954 by the FBI on his individual whose full name is [redacted] in connection with the VOA program. A Civil Service Commission report dated December 14, 1953, on [redacted] contains the substance of Jahoda's comments regarding [redacted]. She stated that she had known Christie both in a professional and in a social sense for the past five years. She indicated she regarded him as a loyal citizen and would recommend him most highly for a security position with the United States Government. (123-14981)

During 1954 an investigation was conducted on Jahoda by the FBI in connection with the VOA program. During that investigation the following information was obtained:

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[redacted] advised that he had known Jahoda for approximately six years on a primarily professional basis. He said he was well acquainted with Jahoda and that his association extended to some social contacts arising out of their professional relations. He said that he was familiar with her background to the extent that he knew that she was anti-Nazi at the time she resided under the German rule and that she was jailed by the Nazis for approximately ten months because of these sympathies. He indicated he was convinced that she is loyal to American traditions and that she had no leanings toward Communism. He said he had read a good many scientific articles which were written in whole or in part by her and he had felt them to be free of any innuendo against the American Government of way of life. (123-14980-16)

Dr. Stuart W. Cook, Professor of Psychology, New York University, stated he had known Jahoda on a professional basis since 1947 and regarded her as very outstanding in her profession. He described her as a very patriotic citizen who is very much identified with the United States and its democratic processes. He said that from his close association with her he had found her to be a very strong "anti-Communist." He added that he regarded her as being liberal in her approach to humanistic welfare and that he regarded her as politically independent with no leanings whatsoever toward Communism. (123-14980-16)

Morton Deutsch, Assistant Professor of Psychology, New York University, advised that he had known Jahoda on a professional basis and as a friend since 1948. He described Jahoda as being a loyal and respectable citizen who had a liberal point of view only in the past traditions of American concern for human rights. He said she was not hesitant to assert her principles and in fighting back at totalitarianism whenever the case arises. (123-14980-16)

Dr. Richard Christie, Associate Professor of Psychology, New York University (referred to above) stated that he had known Jahoda since 1949, primarily on a professional basis as well as to a limited social extent. He said that from his many conversations with her he had found her to be vehemently anti-Communist and he had found her to be loyal in every respect to the United States Government. He mentioned that he had recently completed a book in collaboration with Jahoda entitled "The Authoritarian Personality," published by Free Press. (123-14980-16)

Dr. Brewster Smith, Social Science Research Council, 230 Park Avenue, New York City, advised that he had been acquainted with Jahoda since 1947. He described her as a person of "strong liberal principles, who is left of center in her thinking." He commented that he meant Jahoda followed very liberal lines in

her thinking on social problems rather than in connection with her political beliefs. He said he regarded her as a person of undoubted loyalty and he said that she was a youth leader of the Social Democratic Party in Austria. He said that as a result of her activities in that organization she was imprisoned, having been "informed upon" by a Communist. Dr. Smith stated that for that reason he believed Jahoda to be anti-Communist. Dr. Smith further stated that Jahoda has produced a number of literary works, some of which he had read. Among those was a collection of papers entitled "The Authoritarian Personality." According to Dr. Smith, Jahoda edited some of those papers and they contained no political implications. He said another of Dr. Jahoda's works which he had read was "Security Measures and Freedom of Thought." According to Dr. Smith, this article examined the approach to "loyalty investigations" and was critical of the effect on personalities of individuals investigated under the loyalty programs. Dr. Smith further commented that this article did not condemn loyalty programs nor did it question the Government's right to conduct them but questioned the effect of those investigations upon the individuals concerned. He recommended Dr. Jahoda without hesitation. (123-14980-16)

A check of the files of the New York Public Library showed that Jahoda had written or collaborated in the preparation of the following:

"The Authoritarian Personality" (T. W. Adorno, Marie Jahoda and others). New York, Harper and Brothers, 1952, 900 pages. (American Jewish Committee, Social Studies, Series Publications Number 3).

"Research Methods in Social Relations with Especial Reference to Prejudice" by Marie Jahoda, Morton Deutsch, and Stuart W. Cook, New York, Dryden Press, 1951.

Vienna Universitat, "Psychologische Monographien," Bd 5, 1933, (In German, published in Austria).

"Anti-Semitism and Emotional Disorder," 'a psychoanalytic interpretation,' by Nathan W. Ackerman and Marie Jahoda, New York, Harper and Brothers, 1950, (American Jewish Committee, Social Studies, Series Publications Number 5).
(123-14980-16)

Dr. Herta Herzog, Director of Radio Research, McCann Erickson Agency, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, advised that she was the former wife of Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld (Jahoda's husband in Austria from whom she obtained a divorce) and as such brought up Jahoda's daughter from the time the daughter was approximately six years old until she reached college age. She said she first became acquainted with Jahoda in 1931 when they were both students at the University of Vienna. She said she knew of no political affiliation and knew of no reason to doubt her loyalty to the United States. She added that while in Austria Dr. Jahoda was active in the Socialist Democratic Party, which organization had "nothing but contempt" for Communists.
(123-14980-16)

With reference to Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, mentioned above, it is noted that an investigation was conducted on him by this Bureau in 1951 under the provisions of Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America. The Civil Service Commission by letter dated December 7, 1951, advised that Lazarsfeld "withdrew from consideration prior to decision on loyalty." During the investigation on Lazarsfeld Jahoda was interviewed, at which time she said she was formerly married to Lazarsfeld in Austria and that they were divorced in 1933. She said that at one time he was interested in politics in Austria and was a supporter of the Social Democratic Party. She described the Social Democratic Party as a social reform party which was both anti-Communist and anti-Nazi. She said that when he found out that he could get no where in politics in Austria because of his religion, he decided to choose between politics and his work and since that time has shown no interest in politics. She said that Lazarsfeld later married [redacted] who was a student of

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his at the University of Austria. The marriage created a great deal of talk around the university as [redacted] father was a civil servant and had Nazi connections. Jahoda stated Herzog broke off relations with her family because of their objections to Lazarsfeld's religion. Jahoda further stated that she was in England when the war broke out so she sent their child, [redacted] who lived with her, to New York to live with her father. She said she had occasion to correspond with [redacted] concerning the child until she herself arrived in New York in 1945. She added that Lazarsfeld had an excellent reputation and that there was no question as to his loyalty to the United States.
(123-14980-16)

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Records of the Office of Censorship show that a letter dated July 7, 1942, in the German language was sent from [redacted] Birmingham, (England) to [redacted] Zurich 1, Switzerland, in which the sender stated in part as follows:

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"Dearest Parents,

"In my last letter of the 1st instant, I promised to tell you something about political activities.

"On the 2nd & 3rd May, the first party conference took place in London. About 60 members from all over England took part. As you know I was also there. In the Enclosure I am sending you, you will find the Resolution draft of Czernetz, which however was much amended, as was the statute of the "London Buro." The whole work of the party is being made more democratic, as far as is possible with emigrants. The new statute does not appear to be very fine legally, but for practical work it is much appreciated. The "London Buro" is a committee of delegates comprising 45 members, 25 members come from London and 20 members from the provinces. The conference was not as stormy as I anticipated. Pollak immediately at the beginning of the conference declared that the criticisms against the Soviet Union which were to be found in his last book are his own private views, and not the official views of the party. This declaration was published in the "L. I." (Labor Information). The discussion was not quite up to standard. Preminger and Maurer made an awful impression on me. Adolf Eisler (who used to belong to the Stage Society) impressed me very much because I desire under all circumstances union with S. P.

"However he spoke such nonsense that his arguments did not make much impression. Amongst other things he said that the Russian October Revolution, like the French Revolution of 1789, were not progressive movements. One cannot combat the calcination of old age. Pollak Czernetz, Strasser and Lenk (who used to be Sch. B. Kommandant Von Wonyl), all made a very good impression. All in all the conference was a success. Svitaničs unfortunately was not there. Therefore he could not answer my criticism of the Trade Unionist activities.

In Birmingham have started recently a fresh activity of the Union. The principal speaker at different meetings will be the vice-President of the Local Labour Party - subsequently Strasser, Pollak Czernetz and Wenzel Jaksch. Besides this, the Labour Party has invited us to speak at their meetings about Austria and the Austrian Labor movement. Almost every number of their paper contains reports about us. Shortly we shall even be opening a Secretary's Office at the Party's headquarters here. This effort is making a deep impression on the Londoners, and Birmingham stands high in the list. The youth movement is also satisfactory. The leadership of the Birmingham activities lies in the hands of four members: - Dr. Herbert Back, Dr. F. Brässlöff, H. Rainer, and myself. As you see we are getting things together under very difficult circumstances. The newly-elected "London Buro" comprises the following members: - Karl Ausch (formerly "A.Z.") Karl Czernetz, Robert Fischbach, Marie Jahoda, (R. S. official) Johan Lenk (Worgl), Oskar Pollak, Wilhelm Rosenzweig Richard Strasser (Linz) Johann Luitanics.

"Among the 25 members from London who are chosen for the delegates meeting, is much confusion Eisler, Leinmüller, Maurer, Preminger and many others. They cannot accomodate themselves to the new position....!"
(65-11734-2127)

The substance of this information is referred to above in the section dealing with the records of the Interdepartmental Visa Review Committee. It is not known if the Marie Jahoda referred to in the portion of the letter quoted directly above is identical with the above captioned person.

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DATE 11-1-89 BY 1045~~

September 9, 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

CHARLES S. JOHNSON
President, Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee
Fund for the Republic
Bufile 100-391697

Background Data

Charles Spurgeon Johnson - born July 24, 1893, Bristol, Virginia. Has resided 1700 Meharry Boulevard, Nashville, Tennessee, since 1947. Attended Wayland Academy, Richmond, Virginia, 1910-1913, received no degree. Attended Virginia Union, Richmond, Virginia, 1913-1916. Received A.B. degree. Attended University of Chicago, Chicago, Illinois, 1916-1918. Received Bachelor of Philosophy degree. Has been connected with Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, since 1928 and is the present President of that University. In Summer 1935 traveled throughout France, Germany, Denmark, Ireland, The Netherlands and England for the purpose of research and observation for the Julius Rosenwald Fund and the U. S. Department of Agriculture. In 1945 he traveled in Haiti on an educational mission. In March and April 1946 he traveled to Japan as a member of the U. S. Educational Mission to Japan under the auspices of the Department of State and the War Department. Delegate to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) meeting in Mexico in November and December 1947. Delegate to the Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Holland in 1948. Attended the Indian and American conference in India in December 1949. In Summer 1952 traveled to Scotland to receive an honorary degree from the University of Glasgow and traveled through England, Scotland, France, Norway and The Netherlands during the Summer of 1952 to visit the U. S. Educational Foundations as a member of the Fulbright Board. In March 1955 traveled to Trinidad to give lectures under the sponsorship of the Trinidad Public Library.
(Source: United Nations Loyalty form dated 6-21-55 submitted by Johnson and referred to Bureau through Civil Service Commission - 138-0-887)

The Bureau is presently conducting an investigation of Johnson as a result of the receipt of the afore-mentioned loyalty form, which investigation was requested by the Civil Service Commission on August 15, 1955.
(138-3218)

J. H. Kleinkauf:bas
Original to be filed - 100-391697 (Fund for the Republic)
Yellow to be filed - 123-12551 (Charles S. Johnson)
(11)

9-9-55

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A review of the Army Service Record of Johnson on file at the Adjutant General's Office, Demobilized Records Branch, World War I Unit, Department of the Army, St. Louis, Missouri, indicates that he was inducted into the U. S. Army on August 1, 1918, and entered on active duty on the same date at Chicago, Illinois. He was assigned Army Serial Number 3755536 and was honorably discharged on July 29, 1919, as a Sergeant Major, by reason of demobilization. During his tenure of service in the Army he participated in European battles and campaigns and was awarded the World War I Victory Medal.
(123-12551-24)

In 1952 the Bureau conducted a name check regarding Johnson as a result of the receipt by the Bureau of Civil Service Commission Loyalty Form dated February 21, 1952, which form showed the requesting agency to be the National Security Resources Board, Washington, D. C. This form was returned to the Civil Service Commission on March 18, 1955, stamped "No Disloyal Data."
(121-3759-1)

In 1951 and 1952 the Bureau conducted an investigation of Johnson under the caption "Charles Spurgeon Johnson, Special Inquiry - State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America."
(123-12551)

The Civil Service Commission by letter dated June 4, 1952, captioned "Charles Spurgeon Johnson, Commissioner, President's Commission on the Health Needs of the Nation, Washington, D. C.," advised that as a result of the investigation conducted by the Bureau under the provisions of Executive Order 9835, Johnson was declared "Eligible on loyalty."
(123-12551-52)

Connection with Fund for the Republic:

Johnson is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic.
(Annual report of Fund for the Republic dated 5-31-55)

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Relations with the Bureau:

By letter dated May 31, 1955, the Memphis Office advised that Johnson has a reputation for being a liberal educator but at the same time extremely loyal to the United States; that in 1944 he was used as a National Defense informant of the Memphis Office and that throughout the years he has been contacted, and is still being contacted, as a source of information concerning matters at Fisk University.
(100-233741-3)

Pro-Communist Activities:

Under date of 8-19-43 G-2, Fourth Area, Atlanta, Georgia, advised that information had been received that a colored officer had been solicited by Charles S. Johnson of the Department of Social Science, Fisk University, for information on transportation difficulties experienced by Negro troops such as "purchasing of tickets, seating accommodations on carriers, dining car and lunchroom service, undue delays in starting or arrival, indignities and humiliations suffered at the hands of transportation personnel or civilians and other related items." G-2 reported it had been determined that Johnson had been active in organizations advocating racial equalities; that he allegedly was a member of the Advisory Board for the Southern Negro Youth Congress and had sponsored the second meeting of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare in April 1940 at Chattanooga, Tennessee. G-2 did not identify the source of its information.
(100-233741-1)

The Southern Negro Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare is cited on page 104 of the "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" prepared by the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U. S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1951, as "A Communist-front-organization 'which seeks to attract southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South' although its 'professed interest in the southern welfare is simply an expedient for larger aims serving the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in the United States' (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 592, June 12, 1947)."

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On December 7, 1951, Johnson upon interview by an Agent of the Memphis Office in connection with another matter, stated that he had been active in both of the afore-mentioned organizations and had been on the Advisory Committees for both organizations; that his interest in the organizations had been due to the fact they purportedly were interested in formulating some plans for the improvement of social conditions in the South, particularly with relation to the Negro; that they purported to make a study of such social conditions from an intellectual standpoint; that because of his interest in race relations and in the field of social science he became connected with the organizations; that he subsequently left the Southern Negro Youth Congress because of some of the trends of activities with which he did not agree and which he suspected were motivated by subversive interests with which we wanted no part; that possibly there were members of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare who had subversive tendencies but he noted no degree of control over the organization as a whole by these individuals and that in event he had noticed such control by subversive individuals he would have opposed them within the organization.
(123-12551-28, p. 5)

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(S) On January 3, 1949, CS NY 426-S, a trash cover maintained by the New York Office at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, which building was occupied by the Communist Party, USA, furnished a three-page mimeographed letter dated December 28, 1949, addressed to President Harry S. Truman containing a list of fifty persons as authorized signers of the letter. One of the signers was Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. This letter was concerned with the civil rights legislation of President Truman and the recommendations of the signers for its enactment.
(123-12551-49 -- The original material is not available in this file.)

The files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain the following information regarding Johnson:

Charles S. Johnson, President, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, was listed as a member of the Southern Council of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and a delegate from the South at large at a meeting sponsored by that organization in November 1938 in Birmingham, Alabama.

Charles S. Johnson, Professor, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, was a sponsor of the second Southern Conference for Human Welfare meeting held in Chattanooga, Tennessee, in April 1940.

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Dr. Charles S. Johnson, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, sent greetings to the National Conference of the International Labor Defense held in July 1939. (It is noted that the International Labor Defense has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.)

Charles S. Johnson, Director, Department of Social Science, Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, signed a "Message to House of Representatives" in 1943, which message was sponsored by the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties and which opposed renewal of the Dies Committee. (It is noted that the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.) (123-12551-39, p. 2-5)

The February 24, 1951, issue of the national edition of the "Chicago Defender," a Chicago, Illinois, weekly newspaper, contained an article on page 1 captioned "DuBois, Humiliated by Court, Denied Charge." This article related that widely known educational and professional leaders denounced the indictment of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, the internationally famous scholar, and it was noted in this article that Dr. Charles S. Johnson, President of Fisk University, was attributed as having said that Dr. DuBois has always worked to make our country a better place in which to live. (123-12551-42, p. 10)

The afore-mentioned indictment of Dr. DuBois refers to the case in which he and other individuals connected with the Peace Information Center were indicted for violation of the Foreign Agents Registration Act in Washington, D. C.

During the trial in this case the presiding judge directed the jury to return a verdict of not guilty.

The afore-mentioned "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications," page 94, cites the Peace Information Center as "An organization which was described in the Worker of June 11, 1950, by the Communist Party's Peace Committee as one that was making available the Stockholm Peace Petition. On February 9, 1951, this organization and five of its officers were indicted by a Federal Grand Jury for failure to register under the Foreign Agents Registration Act."

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[redacted] of the "Lighthouse and Informer," Savannah, Georgia, advised in January 1952 that Johnson's name was listed twice in a pamphlet entitled "The Southern Negro Youth Conference summons U-2 -- The Southern Youth Legislator, Columbia, South Carolina, October 18, 20, 1946."
(123-12551-45)

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A review of the Bureau's files and the records of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflects numerous references to individuals with the same name of the captioned individual; however, there is no further identifying data relating to these individuals making an identification of them possible. Consequently, this data has not been included in instant memorandum as it was not possible to definitely determine that the information pertained to captioned individual.

Anti-Communist Attitude:

[redacted] Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, advised a Special Agent of the Memphis Office during the course of an interview that he has known Johnson for many years and that he knows when it came to Johnson's attention that any person connected with Fisk University exhibited any type of subversive activities Johnson took immediate steps to have this person removed from the school.
(123-12551-28, p. 2)

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[redacted] of Earlham College, Richmond, Indiana, advised on December 19, 1951, that he is well acquainted with Johnson and that he knows Johnson to be opposed to Communism and would "trust him inside Russia as he would reform the Communists themselves." [redacted] further advised that Johnson was connected with both the Southern Conference for Human Welfare and the Southern Negro Youth Congress while at Fisk University but resigned from these organizations when he learned that they were being infiltrated by Communists.
(123-12551-31)

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Johnson gave sworn testimony during hearings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on July 13, 14 and 18, 1949, concerning Communist infiltration of minority groups. During this testimony Johnson stated "I am not now, and have never been, a member of the Communist Party."
(123-12551-39, p. 6)

During the course of an interview on January 11, 1952, by a Special Agent of the Memphis Office, Johnson was questioned concerning testimony presented by Paul Crouch before the Eastland Subcommittee on Internal Security of the U. S. Senate, during which Crouch stated he had attended Communist party meetings with various individuals whom Crouch stated were all connected with Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Johnson stated that he recalled these individuals as having been connected with the University in the past but at the time none of them were connected with the University. At this same time Johnson pointed out that one Giovanni Lomanitz was formerly a professor at Fisk University and when it was revealed Lomanitz had Communist sympathies he was immediately dismissed from the school. Johnson further pointed out that the majority of the professors at the University were missionary people and deplored such statements, apparently referring to Crouch's testimony, as being "smear" statements directed at the University.
(123-12551-47)

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Written Works

On December 13, 1951, [REDACTED] Tennessee State University, Nashville, Tennessee, furnished a Special Agent of the Bureau with a brochure pertaining to Johnson, which brochure was prepared by the Office of the President of Fisk University in July, 1951. Included in this brochure was the following list of works written or published by Johnson:

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"The Negro in Chicago"
"Ebony and Topaz"
"Race Relations"
"The Collapse of Cotton Tenancy"
"The Negro in American Civilization"
"Report of the International Commission on Slavery and Forced Labor in Liberia"
"The Economic Status of Negroes"
"Shadow of the Plantation"
"Negro Housing (Vol. VI for the President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership)"
"A Preface to Racial Understanding"
"Growing Up in the Black Belt"
"Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties"
"Patterns of Negro Segregation"
"To Stem This Tide"
"Culture and the Educational Process"
"Into the Main Stream"
"One of the Editors of Race and Culture"
"Education and the Cultural Crisis"
"The Negro College Graduate"

(123-12551-28p8,9)

Lester B. Granger, Executive Director of the National Urban League, in December 1951, or January 1952, advised a Special Agent of the Bureau that he was well acquainted with Johnson and that Johnson is a well-known writer on the subject of race relations. Granger advised that Johnson had been the originator of a monthly report on race relations entitled, "A Monthly Summary of Events and Trends in Race Relations," published by the Social Science Institute of Fisk University during the 1943-1947 period.

(123-12551-48p8,9)

Miscellaneous

In conducting the indices search on Johnson, the Records Section advised that approximately one and one-half

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drawers of index cards were not searched on the break-down of Johnson's full name and the "See References" were not listed. It is estimated that there would be approximately 1500 to 2000 references in these one and one-half drawers. In view of the facts that the Bureau has conducted an extensive investigation concerning Johnson. [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] it was deemed unfeasible to spend the amount of time and effort necessary to review these numerous references.

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United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

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[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

[REDACTED] of the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), New York City, appears to be identical with one [REDACTED] who has not been investigated by the Bureau. (described below)

During 1950 and 1951 the Bureau conducted an applicant-type investigation concerning [REDACTED] which revealed that [REDACTED] then employed by the New School for Social Research and was a member of [REDACTED] of the ACLU, [REDACTED] This investigation revealed favorable information concerning Joughin and [REDACTED] However, [REDACTED] where [REDACTED] was employed as an [REDACTED] from 1933 until his resignation in September, 1946, described him as being unstable and extremely liberal in his views. Neighbors stated that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] constantly quarreled and used excessive profane language.

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United States Army, G-2, advised in February, 1950, that the New School for Social Research had a certain amount of extreme left-wing sentiment in it during the 1920's, 1930's and early 1940's. At the present time (February, 1950) although there are Communist sympathizers among the faculty and students, both the School's officers and administrators are anti-Communist. G-2 advised that the School was an extremely progressive organization with Socialist leanings. (123-7469)

Bureau files fail to reflect any additional pertinent information concerning [REDACTED]

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*The report of the Fund for the Republic, May 31, 1955, reported that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] of a project to make a study of teacher's tenure in certain higher institutions of learning.

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~~CLARK KERR~~

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Clark Kerr, Chancellor, University of California, Berkeley, California, is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic.

Clark Kerr, born May 17, 1911, in Reading, Pennsylvania, graduated from Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, and received his M.A. degree from Stanford University, California, and a Ph.D degree from the University of California, Berkeley, California. He had a traveling fellowship from the American Friends Service Committee in 1935 and 1936; in 1936-1937 he was an instructor at Antioch College in Ohio and from 1937 to 1939 was a teaching assistant at the University of California. In 1939-1940 he was on the faculty of Stanford University, California, and from 1940-1945 was a member of the faculty of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington. From 1945-1952 he was a professor at University of California, and has been Chancellor there since 1952. Kerr has, on many occasions, served as an arbitrator or mediator in labor disputes, especially on the west coast. (Who's Who in America, 1954-1955)

In February, 1947, the Bureau initiated an Atomic Energy Act-Applicant investigation on Kerr as he was being considered to advise the Atomic Energy Commission on labor problems. In December, 1952, the Atomic Energy Commission again requested an investigation on Kerr due to the fact that as Chancellor of University of California he would have access to the Radiation Laboratory and Los Alamos classified matters. During both of these investigations references, co-workers, and former co-workers, neighbors, and friends were interviewed. All stated that Kerr was considered to be of extremely high intelligence, very capable, and a man whose loyalty to the United States was without question. However, Bureau files do contain certain information of a derogatory vein concerning Kerr as set out below:

During 1943 District 751 of the Aero-Mechanics Union held classes in labor history for shop committeemen, and officers of the union had secured the services of Clark Kerr to lead these discussions. One of the individuals attending these sessions regularly, who was an officer in the union, stated that Kerr, in his discussions, got completely off the subject of labor history and discussed the failure of Fascism, the failure of Capitalism in the United States, and how remarkable Russia was when he toured the Soviet Union in 1939.

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Clark Kerr, whose status was then indicated as Vice Chairman, 12th Region, War Labor Board, was listed as a chairman at an afternoon round-table discussion held by the Northwest Institute of International Relations, which organization held several meetings at Reed College, Oregon, in June, 1944. Many known Communist Party members were present at these meetings, according to an informant.

On the evening of November 9, 1945, George Charles Eltenton, then the subject of a Bureau investigation concerning the Communist infiltration of the Radiation Laboratory at the University of California, was observed by FBI Special Agents to enter the home of one [redacted] in Berkeley, California. Shortly after Eltenton entered this residence, an automobile registered to Kerr bearing Washington State license plates arrived and two individuals from this automobile entered the residence. Bureau files do not show that Kerr and Eltenton actually met in the house. It has been ascertained that Kerr and [redacted] were temporarily living at [redacted] at that time, having just arrived from Seattle to take up duties at the University of California. Eltenton has admitted in a signed statement to Bureau Agents that he, in 1942, attempted to secure information concerning the atomic bomb for a representative of the Russian Government.

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On February 12, 1952, one [redacted] alleged that Clark Kerr, who had formerly been employed by the Wage Stabilization Board in San Francisco, California, had been considered to be pro-Communist. In an interview, [redacted] described Kerr as a "liberal and fellow traveler," but denied that he actually considered Kerr to be a Communist or pro-Communist. He explained that the term "liberal and fellow traveler" meant that Kerr was a follower and supporter of the policy of one [redacted] whom he, [redacted] considered to be pro-Communist. [redacted] advised that he could not recommend Kerr for a position of trust and confidence because of Kerr's association with [redacted] but stated that he had no specific reason to question Kerr's reputation or loyalty. It is noted that Kerr was with the War Labor Board from 1943 to 1945.

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BACKGROUND

~~PHILIP M. KLUTZNICK
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC~~

Philip M. Klutznick was born at Kansas City, Missouri, on July 9, 1907. He received his LL.B degree at Creighton University at Omaha, Nebraska, and in 1930 he was a member of the law firm of Webb, Beber, Klutznick, and Kelley in Omaha, Nebraska. He was a special attorney for the U. S. Department of Justice in 1935 and 1936, and he was Commissioner of the Federal Public Housing Authority from 1944 to 1946. Klutznick is presently the President of B'nai B'rith and maintains his residence at 33 Monee Road, Park Forest, Illinois. Since 1946, he has been associated with the law firm of Beber, Klutznick and Beber with offices at Chicago, Illinois, and Omaha, Nebraska (Who's Who in America, 1954-55)

Klutznick is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic. (Annual Report dated May 31, 1955, of the Fund for the Republic).

BUREAU INVESTIGATION

On July 10, 1935, an applicant type investigation regarding Klutznick was opened. This investigation which was closed on July 13, 1935, reflected favorably upon Klutznick, who was being considered at that time for a position with the Department of Justice as an attorney. The results of this investigation were disseminated to [redacted] Special Assistant to the Attorney General on July 13, 1935. (77-8236)

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On December 5, 1951, the name "Philip Klutznick, former Public Housing Administrator" appeared on a list of thirteen names received from the White House on a name check request on individuals being considered by the President for appointment to an eleven-man Committee on Government Contract Compliance. The White House was furnished with a copy of the Departmental applicant investigation report made by the Bureau in 1935. (62-96117-2)

DEROGATORY INFORMATION

By letter directed to Mr. Hoover dated June 1, 1942,
[redacted] of the National

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Housing Agency, made reference to a decision of the U. S. Attorney for the District of Maryland to the effect that there was no factual justification for prosecuting Philip M. Klutznick, an employee of the National Housing Agency, and for that reason he would make no further comment with respect to the case. When the letter was received at the Bureau, a search of the files revealed no information reflecting the reason for the letter being written to the Bureau.

Upon inquiry, the Baltimore office advised by letter dated September 18, 1942 that a check of the indices of that office failed to reflect any information concerning Klutznick. Bernard J. Flynn, U. S. Attorney at Baltimore, Maryland, advised that the files of his office reflected Klutznick was first brought to his attention by a letter from Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, dated April 11, 1942, in which an investigation was conducted by the Office of Emergency Management concerning some question which had arisen in regard to Klutznick's citizenship. Flynn indicated he has been requested to consider prosecution for false representation as to citizenship, however, no prosecutive action was contemplated inasmuch as the facts did not warrant such action (77-8236)

[REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] in 1945 made available a list of members of the Building Committee of the Architects Committee of this organization. One Philip Klutznick was listed among others as on the Advisory Committee. No further identifying data was available and it is not known if this individual is identical with captioned individual. [REDACTED] (u) The National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, Inc., has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-146964-639)

Bufiles reflect that an anonymous letter postmarked May 13, 1954, at Omaha, Nebraska, was received at the Bureau. This letter suggested that someone investigate Philip Klutznick and other attorneys associated with him. The writer of the letter indicated that he was inclined to believe that the wealth of Klutznick and his associates was in some way connected with the supervision of a housing project in Omaha, Nebraska, and elsewhere. At one point in the letter, the writer indicated that he had been employed for Klutznick and his associates for a short while and was not favorably impressed with telephone conversations and correspondence which he had heard and seen; however, he could offer no definite proof of any irregularities on the part of Klutznick and his associates, whom he named as [REDACTED]

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On May 25, 1954, copies of the afore-mentioned anonymous letter were sent to [redacted] Federal Housing Administration, Washington, D. C., and a copy of the memorandum transmitting the copies of the anonymous letter was furnished to Assistant Attorney General Warren Olney III, Criminal Division, Department of Justice. (147-0-41)

The report of Special Agent James P. Martin, dated April 22, 1952, at New York captioned, [redacted] Espionage-IS", (classified ~~Secret~~), reflects [redacted]

[redacted] Immigration and Naturalization Service advised that [redacted] arrived in New York on January 19, 1952, and stated he was destined to [redacted] [u]

[redacted] According to Dun and Bradstreet this Corporation through its subsidiaries operates in Israel enterprises of a banking, credit, industrial, land, agriculture, and utility nature and extends loans or purchases securities in various companies. Philip M. Klutznick is listed as one of the Directors of this Corporation. Bureau files do not indicate that [redacted] was acquainted with Klutznick (65-60696-25X)

MISCELLANEOUS

Bureau files reflect that Klutznick cooperated with Agents of the Omaha Office in November, 1937, during the course of a National Stolen Property Act Investigation. (87-855-35p4)

Bureau files reflect that Klutznick received a communication from the Soviet Youth Anti-Fascist Committee dated April 1, 1944 thanking him for the help rendered the Russian War Relief as President of the Aleph Zadick Aleph of B'nai B'rith. (100-304487-15) (The source of this information is listed as "Cable Censorship, New York City")

Klutznick was interviewed in May, 1951, by Agents of the Chicago Office, during the perjury investigation of Joseph Hirsch Rosenbaum, in connection with his association with the Lustron Corporation as Chairman of the Board of Directors. During a period of reorganization of that concern, Rosenbaum was an acquaintance of Klutznick. At the time of his interview during this investigation, Klutznick indicated that in the Summer of 1949 he owned the American Community Builders Company which had contracted to buy 2,000 homes from the Lustron Corporation (74-1410-67)

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Bureau files reflect that Klutznick directed a letter to Mr. Matthew J. Connelly, Secretary to the President, on January 11, 1949, criticizing the Loyalty Program in connection with the case of one [redacted] who was, according to the letter, a Civil Service employee of the U.S. Public Health Service and who was afforded a hearing by a Regional Loyalty Board in Washington. Klutznick made the following specific objections to the Loyalty Program: (1) "A Government employee is placed on trail on a serious charge, without being given sufficient specific information so that he could intelligently defend himself or answer to the charges." (2) In [redacted] case, "the evidence presented at the hearing was overwhelmingly in favor of [redacted]" (3) "No established court of law would ever convict or permit a case to go to a jury on the basis of evidence that was presented in this hearing." This letter was forwarded to the Bureau by Mr. Connelly on January 14, 1949, with the request that any pertinent information be furnished him and whether the information could be passed on to Klutznick. By Bureau letter dated January 19, 1949, Mr. Connelly was furnished with copies of the reports of investigation in the loyalty investigation of [redacted]. Mr. Connelly was requested that the information not be passed on to Klutznick. At the time of writing his letter, Klutznick was apparently considering employing Graze for the B'nai B'rith. (121-1521-27)

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By letter dated August 19, 1940, the Chicago Office forwarded a list of names of the individual contacts of the Anti-Defamation League throughout the United States. This list had been obtained from [redacted] of the Anti-Defamation League. Included in this list was one Phil Klutznick, Union State Bank Building, Omaha, Nebraska. No further identifying data was given. (100-530-3)

By letter dated October 1, 1954, Philip M. Klutznick, as President of the B'nai B'rith invited the Director to attend as a guest a Dinner and Ground Breaking Ceremony in connection with the B'nai B'rith building to be erected in Washington, D. C., on November 7, 1954. By letter dated October 5, 1954, due to a prior commitment, the Director declined the invitation. (94-1-8863-30)

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On May 12, 1954, [redacted] of the B'nai B'rith contacted Assistant to the Director Nichols, stating he was doing so at the request of Philip M. Klutznick,

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Forest Park, Illinois, President of the B'nai B'rith. He advised he had heard reports that the FBI had information of Communist infiltration of the B'nai B'rith. He stated Klutznick had asked him to make overtures to the Bureau to see if the FBI could furnish the B'nai B'rith with any information. [redacted] was advised of the confidential nature of the FBI files but that the matter would be called to the attention of the Director. The Director noted, "We most certainly cannot and will not give information in our files to anyone not officially authorized to receive it." (94-1-32441-34)

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September 9, 1955

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MILTON RIDVAS KONVITZ
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
(Bufile 100-391697)

Konvitz was born March 12, 1908, in Safed, Galilee, Palestine. He arrived in the U.S. at NYC on September 5, 1914, with his parents and brothers and sister. He became a U.S. citizen upon the naturalization of his father, Joseph Konvitz, in Newark, New Jersey, on June 4, 1926. Konvitz is married to Mary Traub born December 8, 1910, in Poland. Konvitz was employed from 1943 to 1946 by the National War Labor Board, New York Region; from 1944 to 1946 by the Newark Housing Authority, Newark, New Jersey; from 1938 to 1946 by the New York University Law School, New York, and since 1946 by Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. (Employment dates are as given on Konvitz's loyalty form.)

Konvitz is author of the following books:

"On the Nature of Value" (Columbia University Press)
"The Constitution, the Alien and the Asiatic" (Cornell University Press)
"The Constitution, and the Negro" (No publisher shown)
"The Constitution and Civil Rights" (Columbia University Press)
"The Alien and the Asiatic in American Law" (Cornell University Press)
(121-38909)

Milton R. Konvitz of Cornell University was the recipient of a fellowship or a grant in aid from the Fund for the Republic to complete a book, "First Amendment Freedoms." (Annual report of the Fund dated 5/31/55).

An anonymous source of the Newark office advised in February, 1944, that the name of Dr. Milton R. Konvitz, 783 S. 10th St., Newark; law office, 744 Broad St., Newark, was listed on a 3 by 5 card as either an actual member of the Socialist Workers' Party or a potential member. The card indicated that Konvitz was associated with the Newark Housing Authority, Sussex Ave., Newark. The initials CRDC were written on the card and are believed to signify Civil Rights Defense Committee. The Socialist Workers' Party has been cited by the Attorney General of the U.S. as coming within the purview of Executive Order 10450.
(121-38909-9, page 1)

The files of the Bureau of Special Services and Investigation of the NYC Police Department reflect that Milton Konvitz was a candidate for delegate from the NYC Chapter to the National Convention of the National Lawyers' Guild in May, 1940, and that he was also a member of the Legislative Council of the NYC Chapter of the National Lawyers' Guild in 1941 and 1942.

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The National Lawyers' Guild was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities Report dated 3/29/44, page 149. (121-38909-13 page 13)

Confidential Informant Detroit T-1 [redacted]

[redacted] who requested his identity be kept confidential) stated that he attended classes

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[redacted] at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee. Informant stated that Milton R. Konvitz, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations, Cornell University, lectured on "Task of the Liberal Today." Informant stated he could recall no "clear cut" pro-Communist statements attributable to Konvitz but stated that in his opinion Konvitz appeared to follow the Communist Party line. (121-38909-18 page 1a)

By letter dated May 19, 1953, from [redacted] Loyalty Review Board, U. S. Civil Service Commission, Milton Ridvas Konvitz, born 3/12/08, Expert, Enforcement Commissioner, Office of the Administrator, Economic Stabilization Agency, Washington, D. C., was declared eligible on loyalty. (121-38909-19)

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The Emergency Civil Liberties Committee founded in 1951 published a pamphlet entitled "Rights." Volume number 8 dated March, 1954, on page 6 publishes an article, "Are Our Teachers Afraid to Teach"? This article reflects that Professor Milton Konvitz of Cornell told an American Jewish Congress Forum on Civil Liberties that Congressional inquisitions have induced fear and bitterness if not hysteria and panic among teachers. He pointed out that most universities in California employ full-time liaison agents with the State Committee on Un-American Activities to screen applicants for teaching jobs. At the University of Colorado two ex-FBI agents are retained to check on the faculty. (100-384660-53 page 25)

A confidential informant of known reliability

[redacted] advised in September, 1951, that the name Konvitz, M. R. (Proff), Ind. & Labor Rel., Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., was on the mailing list of the "USSR Information Bulletin" as of September, 1951. (100-353703-162 page 12)

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The "New Leader" issue of April 20, 1953, contains an article entitled "Justice and the Communist Teacher" by Milton R. Konvitz, Professor of Law at Cornell's School of Industrial and Labor Relations. Pertinent portions of the article are quoted as follows:

"What is the proper course of action for a university or college when it is disclosed that a member of the faculty who has tenure is currently an avowed member of the Communist Party? ...

"...Party membership becomes, in effect, a conclusive presumption of professional incompetence. Perhaps it is because of my legal training and experience that I find myself reluctant to see a man convicted by a process which seems to put more emphasis on definition and presumption than on the facts in the specific case. To me, academic justice is closely linked with academic freedom; and both justice and freedom are important in the fight against Communists.

"It seems to me that such facts and considerations ought to be before a faculty committee when it sits in judgement on a colleague who is a Party member. They should try to find out a great deal about him: his background, his home, his personal problems and difficulties, his relations with faculty and students, his work for the Party, his motivations. They may, in fact, know him as a campus 'character.' They might decide to punish him by recommending not a dismissal but his suspension for a year. In some cases, I feel sure, a show of interest may help take him away from the Party; for often a person joins the Party at a time of great personal stress and strain, when he feels himself alienated from others and from any significant human or social process, and a show of humanity may redeem him.

"The case of the hardened Communist with whom one can do nothing is easy, for his own words and actions will betray his incompetence. He has chosen to work for the Party rather than for the university or college. The faculty will have no alternative but to dismiss him. For a person who, in his lectures, professional writing or relations with his students, follows the Party line rather than his own conscience and intelligence has no place in the teaching order.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Emphasis on academic justice as a guarantee of academic freedom may mean that some Communists may talk themselves out of the punishment that they justly deserve; but--if I may paraphrase Justice Holmes -- for my part I think it a lesser evil that some criminals should escape than that a university should play an ignoble part. And the university does play an ignoble part, I think, when a faculty member who enjoys tenure is dismissed by the administration without allowing for effective faculty participation in an ordinary judicial process or in the administration of the disciplinary rules 'with the customary discretion,' as Professor Hook says, 'with which all rules are intelligently applied.'"

"It is a great tragedy of our time that our liberation from Communists who would enslave us is sometimes effected in such ways as to blur, rather than sharpen, what separates enslavement from liberation." (61-5124 sub a)

The "New York Herald Tribune" on February 24, 1954, published a news item entitled "College Red Hunt Assailed by Two." This reflected that Dr. Milton R. Konvitz, Professor of Industrial and Labor Relations at Cornell University, attended an institute on civil liberties sponsored by the American Jewish Congress at the Stephen Wise Congress House, 15 East 84th Street, New York City, on February 23, 1954. Dr. Konvitz in discussing the report of the House Committee on Un-American Activities said "The results of the investigation and hearings to date serve to illustrate beyond question that Communist infiltration into the teaching profession has been limited." (61-7558-A)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 14, 1955

AMOS LANDMAN

An Associated Press Dispatch for October 13, 1955, related that Amos Landman had been a "part-time employee of the Fund for the Republic since July 27, 1955, when he was employed in the Funds public relations office to help out during the vacation period." He will terminate his work at the Fund on November 1, 1955."

The report of proceedings of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Committee of the Judiciary of the United States Senate for June 30, 1955, states that an affidavit was subscribed and sworn to before a State Department Consular officer on September 15, 1953, by Amos Landman which reads as follows: " I became a member of the Communist Party in 1937 or 1938. I am not sure. It will be recalled that this was the time of the great Depression, a time when many of us were looking desperately for solutions to the problems then confronting the United States and the world." When asked whether he had ever been a member of the Communist Party, Landman took refuge in the Fifth Amendment. (62-88217-1741).

Proceedings of the Senate Subcommittee for July 14, 1955, reflect that Landman was questioned regarding an Associated Press story for June 2, 1955, in which Landman said "he had refused to tell the Subcommittee whether he had ever been a Communist so he would not be compelled to turn 'informer on others.'" Landman was quoted as saying, "The youthful Communists I knew 15 years ago have long since quit the Party...." He resorted to the Fifth Amendment

100-391697

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Associated Press story substantially related

(100-488217-1737)

The "New York Times" on June 29, 1955, carried an article reflected that a Winston M. Burdett, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, had testified before the Senate Subcommittee on June 29, that Amos Landman "an employee of either the 'New York Mirror' or 'The New York Daily News'" had been a Communist subsequent to 1937 and prior to 1942.

Frederick Woltman, Staff Writer, "New York World Telegram and Sun," advised on September 16, 1949 and May 4, 1951, that Landman had admitted to him while working for the newspaper "PM" that he was a Communist Party sympathizer. Woltman also said Landman was in 1941 with the Communist leadership in the newspaper guild. (100-22056-14)

It is noted that Landman's being a former Communist Party member was publicized on June 29, 1955, and he was hired by the Fund on July 27, 1955.

September 9, 1955

JOSEPH P. LYFORD *Summary*
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The Fund for the Republic's annual report of May, 1955, listed Joseph P. Lyford among the Fund's officers and staff but furnishes no identifying data concerning him. Bureau files reflect no information indicating that an individual with captioned name is or has been an employee of or connected with the Fund for the Republic.

Bureau files do reflect that Joseph Philip Lyford, who may be identical with the present staff member of the Fund, is the subject of two investigations conducted by the Bureau. The first investigation was a special inquiry in 1951 conducted for the State Department in accordance with Public Law 402, 80th Congress, Voice of America. The second investigation was conducted pursuant to Executive Order 10422 in 1953, at which time Lyford was an applicant for a position with the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency, New York City. By letter dated August 13, 1954, the Executive Director, International Organizations Employees Loyalty Board, advised that a favorable advisory loyalty determination was forwarded to the head of the United Nations Korean Reconstruction Agency. (123-8080; 138-1718)

Joseph Philip Lyford was born August 4, 1918, at Chicago, Illinois, and received an A.B. degree from Harvard University in 1941. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1942 to 1946 and was employed as follows: as college correspondent for "Boston Post," Boston, Massachusetts, 1938 to 1941; as rewrite correspondent on foreign desk of International News Service, New York City, 1946 to 1947; as assistant editor of "New Republic" magazine, April, 1947, to August, 1948; as press secretary for Governor Chester Bowles of Connecticut, January, 1949, to June, 1950; as campaign director and executive secretary for U. S. Senator William Benton, August, 1950, to January, 1951; as European correspondent for "Hartford Times," January, 1951, to January, 1952; as associate editor of the International Press Institute, New York City, January to May, 1952; as publicity man for Harriman-for-President staff, January to August, 1952; and as director of public relations for Public Education Association, 20 West 40th Street, New York City, April, 1953, to date of investigation. *CONF.*

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[redacted] sar

cc 123-8080

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

His residence since 1939 has been Rayfield Lane, Westport, Connecticut. (Application for United Nations Employment dated 5-4-53, 138-1718-1)

The "Boston Globe" for January 15, 1941, carried a newspaper item captioned, "Harvard Students Organize for 'Peace Pilgrimage'." This newspaper item reported that the Harvard undergraduates, representing the Harvard University Student Union, Harvard Liberal Union and Harvard Committee Against Military Intervention were organizing a large delegation which would join the American Youth Congress in a "Peace Pilgrimage" to Washington, D. C., on February 7, 8, 9, 1941. The newspaper item listed Joseph P. Lyford, Westport, Connecticut, as being among those who were prominent in the group. The American Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (123-8080-16 page 6)

The "Harvard Progressive," which listed Lyford as its editor and which was the official publication of the Harvard Student Union, identified the Harvard Student Union as a chapter of the American Student Union in its April, 1941, edition. The American Student Union has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (123-8080-16 page 7)

During the 1951 investigation of Lyford, five of his neighbors in Westport, Connecticut, advised that he and his family had Communistic ideas and favored Russia but they could not furnish any specific information to substantiate their opinions. [redacted] furnished a signed statement on January 27, 1951, wherein he stated that in a group discussion approximately two years previous Lyford had stated he felt the masses were being oppressed and that they (the masses) should take over. b6 b7C

[redacted] did not believe Lyford was a member of the Communist Party but felt he was in sympathy with many Communist ideas. (123-8080-6)

During the 1951 investigation, [redacted] [redacted] Massachusetts Institute of Technology, advised that Lyford had resigned from the staff of the "New Republic" when that periodical supported Henry Wallace. [redacted] McGraw-Hill Publishing Company, New York City, advised that he remembered conversing with Lyford while he was with the "New Republic" and recalled that Lyford was disgusted with the American Labor Party. (123-8080-16 page 4; 9 page 14) b6 b7C

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A review of the "Readers Guide to Periodical Literature" at the New York Public Library disclosed a number of articles written by Lyford for the "New Republic" magazine. The following are the only articles believed pertinent to this review:

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

"Brass Knuckle Patriots" December 29, 1947, issue.
This article concerned instances of the American Legion breaking up political assemblies which it considered unpatriotic and discussed meetings of the Progressive Citizens of America and the Communist Party which were being broken up in this manner.

"Costello Gets a Lesson in Civics" May 10, 1948 issue.
This article dealt with a Buffalo, New York, schoolteacher who was relieved of her duties for reading "PM" and "New Republic" magazine articles to her classes and also for posting a notice of a lecture by Max Lerner, "PM" editor, on a bulletin board in the school.

"Vote for World Government" December 27, 1948, issue.
This article told about the 1948 referendum in Connecticut which indicated a large popular demand for strengthening of the United Nations. (123-8080- 9 page 4 and 6)

One Joseph Lyford was reportedly a Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large in Connecticut in the Fall of 1954. (100-370408 page 14; ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 9, 1955

HAROLD STANLEY ~~MARCUS~~

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Harold Stanley Marcus, President, Neiman-Marcus, Dallas, Texas, is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic. His name appears on the list of Commission members as Stanley Marcus. Marcus was born April 20, 1905, at Dallas, Texas. He studied at Amherst College and Harvard University, receiving an A.B. degree from Harvard in 1925. Since his graduation he has been connected with the Neiman-Marcus retail merchandise store in Dallas, becoming Executive Vice President in 1935 and President in 1950. (Who's Who in America, 1954-1955)

Harold Stanley Marcus was the subject of a Bureau applicant investigation in January and February, 1942, in connection with his proposed appointment as a dollar-a-year Consultant with the Office of Production Management. Results of this investigation were entirely favorable. (77-16773)

On April 3, 1953, Marcus was interviewed as a result of an allegation that on July 15, 1946, he had sent a telegram to John Howard Lawson, one of the 10 motion picture personalities convicted of contempt by the House Committee on Un-American Activities in Washington, D. C., in the Fall of 1947. This telegram allegedly requested Lawson and other liberal minded associates to forward funds to Marcus to be transmitted to Homer P. Rainey, then a candidate for Governor of Texas on a liberal-progressive platform. Marcus stated that he supported Rainey because in his opinion Rainey had a better platform than did his opponent. Marcus contributed about \$500.00 to Rainey's campaign fund and asked several friends and customers of the store to contribute to Rainey's candidacy. He stated that it was very possible that he had requested funds from Lawson and other personalities in the movie industry since he knew many of them personally. (123-14888-32)

Marcus has invited the Director to be his guest whenever he is in Dallas, Texas. This invitation was cordially acknowledged on February 5, 1953. Marcus was approved as a Special Service Contact of the Dallas Office on April 20, 1953. (67-515351)

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On April 29, 1954, Marcus was one of 24 prominent persons of Jewish religion in Dallas receiving telegrams demanding \$200,000 in the case entitled [redacted] et al; [redacted] et al, Victims-Extortion." This case was concluded when [redacted] and [redacted] apprehended on May 10 and May 11, 1954, were convicted on September 22, 1954. On June 7, 1954, Marcus wrote to the Director expressing his gratitude for the manner in which this investigation was conducted. (9-26030)

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4-22 (6-15-55)

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I - 116 - 14283
NI - 100 - 190625-1848
I - 94 - 1-6070-2,4
I - 65 - 62312-3, P. 22, 52;
SI - 100 - 340035-6
SI - 116 - 32664-5
SI - 100 - 406415-5 P. 3;
I - 100 - 344452-83 P. 19;
I - 100 - 190625-2537 P. 11, 25,
45, 82;
I - 116 - 14971-11
I - 116 - 142803
NI - 62 - 751407-25-186, encl. 2, 6;
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NI - 116 - 1486-2, P. 13;
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SI-62-82221-378, encl. p. 10,
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NI-123-5706-17, 13
SI-100-344452-170, P. 70,
SI-100-345851-1
SI-100-345844-1
SI-100-297321-12
SI-100-346949-16
NI-100-163904-109
SI-100-190625-2648,
P. # 351,

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September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
BUREAU FILE 100-391697

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A review of Bureau files and of the current edition of "Who's Who" reflected no information identifiable with [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] is a doctoral candidate in the Department of Government, Harvard University, contributed to the "Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States," which was published by the Fund for the Republic, and prepared the selective bibliography on Marxism and Communism for this publication.

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[REDACTED] doctoral candidate, Harvard University, contributed to the "Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States" published by the Fund for the Republic. [REDACTED] prepared the bibliography on Marxism and Communism for this publication.

Bureau files and the current edition of "Who's Who" reflects no information identifiable with [REDACTED] (Memorandum dated 9-9-55
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4-22 (6-15-55)

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NI	189-12-232-213,
NI	65-838-171, 183,
NI	61-5381-39, 25, p 54; 2248,
NI	100-39658-24, p 23;
NI	151-33-2,
NR	100-46802-239, p 99, 11;
NI	64-175-242-133,
NI	100-829-251,
NR	100-7660-3307,
NI	100-341561-242-1,
NI	15-18547-12, p 127, 127, 135,
	153, 155, 167, 168, 197, 198A,
	199, 200, 202, 203, 207,

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September 9, 1955

HELEN MERRELL LYND
COMMITTEE ON FEAR IN EDUCATION
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

BACKGROUND DATA

A biographical sketch of the subject appeared in the volumn "Who's Who in American Education," Volumn XV, 1951-1952. This sketch revealed that Helen Merrell Lynd (Mrs. Robert S. Lynd) is Professor of Social Physiology, Sarah Lawrence College, Bronxville, New York. She was born at La Grange, Illinois, March 17, 1896; received her M.A. Degree from Columbia University in 1921 and her P.H.D. Degree in 1944; married Robert Staughton Lynd on September 3, 1921; has two children, [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] Mrs. Lind is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and a faculty trustee, Sarah Lawrence College. Her husband is Professor of Sociology, Columbia University, New York City.

Subject is connected with the Funds Study of "Fear in Education."

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES

Helen Merrell Lynd was the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation in the New York Office during 1948-1949. The investigation was instituted following receipt of a number of allegations concerning Communist infiltration and instruction being given at the Sarah Lawrence College. An investigation reflected that Helen Merrell Lynd was affiliated with the following organizations designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450:

National Council of American-Soviet Friendship
League of American Writers
American Committee for Protection of the Foreign Born
Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee

Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 100-357382

H. P. Higgins/pjn

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Robert Staughton Lynd, subject's husband, is
a Security Index subject in the New York Office.
(100-76201)

WRITINGS

In 1949 the reference catalog at the New York Public Library revealed that the subject is the author of the following publications:

"Field Work in College Education, New York"
Columbia University Press - 1945

"England In The 1880's"

"Toward A Social Basis For Freedom"
Oxford University Press, London and N.Y.C. -1945

"Two Views Of The Work Of Women Today"
March 3, 1940. Auspices of the Society For Ethical Culture.

Joint author with Robert Staughton Lynd of "Middletown"
a study in contemporary American culture. (N.Y. Harcourt
Brace & Co. - 1929)

Joint author with Robert Staughton Lynd of "Middletown
In Transition," a study in cultural conflicts.
(N.Y. Harcourt Brace & Co. - 1937)

An examination of the book "Field Work in
College Education" revealed that this is a summary of
field work as it has been used at Sarah Lawrence College.

An examination of the book "England In The 1880's"
revealed that it is a study of the changes occurring in
the life in England during the decade of the 1880's. The
book traces the development of Socialism and the rise of
the Labor Party in England. Statements made by Karl Marx
and Frederick Engels are quoted in this book, but the
author does not appear to have stressed the quoted opinions
of Marx and Engels out of proportion to their proper place
in English political life.

The Bureau files reflect that on March 12, 1951, there was forwarded to the FBI a piece of literature prepared by the Little, Brown and Company, publishers, 34 Beacon Street, Boston 6, Massachusetts. This piece of literature referred to several books, among which was one entitled "Witch Hunt: The Revival of Heresy" by Carey McWilliams. Helen Lynd, Sarah Lawrence College, had this to say about this book: "The most comprehensive and thoughtful study in this crucial era. I am particularly impressed with its tone and with the number of different related issues brought together in 'Witch Hunt.'" (100-343872-8)

A newsletter entitled "Counterattack" dated August 13, 1950, furnished information concerning eight teachers who were suspended by the New York City Board of Education for conduct unbecoming their profession, when they refused to state whether or not they were Communist Party members. This newsletter also identified six college professors who wanted to appear as defense witnesses for the suspended teachers, but were barred from the trial. Professor Helen M. Lynd, Sarah Lawrence College, was one of the six professors who wanted to testify as a defense witness. (100-350512-361)

[redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past and who was familiar with activities of the Communist Party at Harvard University during the late 1940's, advised that during the period December 15 and 17, 1953, he had heard conversation among other individuals to the effect that [redacted] who was known to the informant, had been a Communist Party member while at Harvard University. The informant stated that he personally doubted that [redacted] had been a Communist Party member, but the informant was of the belief that [redacted] had been active in the John Reed Society and the American Youth for Democracy, both of Harvard. This informant advised on June 8, 1954, that [redacted] was an individual who was never permitted to join the Communist Party at Harvard University because he could never seem to make up his mind that the Party was worthwhile. On August 13, 1953, [redacted] stated that he was a passive Socialist. This informant advised on June 8, 1954, that the Harvard Chapter of the American Youth for Democracy and the John Reed Society of Harvard were organizations which in the late 1940's became completely Communist dominated and controlled. [redacted]

(100-396916-22)

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She has also been named as sponsor and supporter of newspaper ads placed by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade.

Helen Lynd was also affiliated with the following organizations cited as Communist by the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

New York Conference for Inalienable Rights
Committee for Defense of Public Education
Independent Citizens Committee of the Arts, Sciences,
and Professions (100-357382-2)

An article in the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist publication dated February 11, 1941, listed a Mrs. Lynd among others as having signed a statement urging defeat of a bill to bar the Communist Party on the ballot in New York. It is not known if this Mrs. Lynd is identical with captioned subject. (91-1-2846-81)

Louis F. Budenz named 509 individuals as concealed Communists. Helen Merrell Lynd was one of the individuals named. However, at a later date Budenz was unable to furnish additional information on 102 of the individuals previously identified. Lynd was one of the 102 persons for which no additional information was given. Budenz felt certain of the identity and the Communist affiliation of each of these individuals, but at the time, he was unable to recall just how he came to know that these individuals were Communists. (100-63-387)

The World Peace Congress was held in Paris, France on April 20-25, 1949. Informants advised that this Congress was organized as part of the world-wide Communist inspired "peace" propaganda campaign, and that the "peace" movement originated in the Executive Committee of the Cominform. The name Helen M. Lynd, New York, was listed with others described as "Prominent Americans Endorsing the World Peace Appeal." (100-361031-145)

[redacted] formerly a faculty member at Sarah Lawrence, advised in 1942 that Helen Lynd was one of the members of a Communistically inclined group at the college. He described her as a "hypermodern educator who, either through naivete or stupidity, follows the Communist Party line." (116-150284-2, p.10)

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"Two Views Of The Women Today" is a pamphlet containing a talk given under the auspices of the Society For Ethical Culture in 1940. This talk dealt chiefly with the training of women in college and the objectives of such training.

The books, "Middletown" and "Middletown In Transition" are social studies which the authors claimed to be objective and factual. No conclusions are stated by the authors in the books. The problems of concentration of wealth and labor-management relations are emphasized in these volumes. (100-357382-2, p.3)

TESTIMONY

Helen M. Lynd appeared as a witness before the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security on March 20, 1953, at New York City. She testified that she has never been a member of the Communist Party and has never attended any meetings of the Communist Party. However, she admitted past connections with the League of American Writers, the American Committee for Refugees, the League of Women Voters, and the Cultural and Social Conferences for World Peace.

(100-357382)

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Part II

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August 31, 1955

HOWARD LEONARD CHERNOFF
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Summary

Howard Leonard Chernoff, who, according to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic, is a consultant to the Fund, was born December 11, 1907, at Cleveland, Ohio, and his mother and father were born in Russia and Hungary respectively. He attended John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio, the University of Cincinnati, and the Hebrew Union College, both Cincinnati, Ohio. He has been employed by the "Loraine Journal," Loraine, Ohio, newspaper; the "Exponent," Clarksburg, West Virginia, newspaper; the Charleston (West Virginia) Broadcasting Company; and the "Journal," San Diego, California, newspaper. He was awarded the George Foster Peabody Radio and Television Award in 1943.

In 1942 we conducted an investigation of Chernoff based on an allegation that he was pro-Nazi. At that time he was employed by the Charleston Broadcasting Company. The investigation revealed that Chernoff was patriotic and anti-Nazi. He was president of an amateur theatrical group which had presented a play which was a satire on Nazism and which used Nazi pictures and emblems as stage effects. This group rehearsed at Chernoff's home and the pro-Nazi allegation apparently occurred when the stage effects were noted there. (100-125578)

In September, 1950, at the request of the State Department we conducted an applicant investigation of Chernoff in connection with the Voice of America program. The investigation was generally favorable as to his character, reputation, associates and loyalty with the following exception:

[redacted] of the newspaper, "Clarksburg Telegram," Clarksburg, West Virginia, who admitted that he simply disliked Chernoff stated that Chernoff had few personal friends; that he had a poor personality and apparently antagonized people; and that Chernoff drank to excess on occasions but that he had never

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heard of his being in trouble at any time. He added that he knew nothing that would reflect unfavorably on Chernoff's reputation and character.

[redacted] of the New Orleans, Louisiana, daily newspaper, "New Orleans Item," stated that he had known Chernoff for $1\frac{1}{2}$ years in San Diego, California. He stated that he considered Chernoff's loyalty to the United States unquestioned. He added that Chernoff was very much opposed to Communism in this country but despite this opposition Chernoff was also opposed to the irresponsible efforts of some individuals to promiscuously call other individuals Communists merely because of some disagreement in personal views. He explained that he meant that Chernoff was opposed to "irresponsible attacks" on individuals by calling them Communists merely because they happened to differ with the individual viewpoint of the person attacking.

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It is noted that Fred H. McIntire who was then an Inspector in the Training and Inspection Division was given as a reference by Chernoff. Mr. McIntire advised that he knew Chernoff when McIntire was Special Agent in Charge of the San Diego Office of this Bureau. He stated that he had frequent business contacts with Chernoff and associated with both Mr. and Mrs. Chernoff socially on a number of occasions. Chernoff was highly regarded as a competent businessman in San Diego. Mr. McIntire added that he considered the Chernoffs entirely loyal to the United States and as sincere believers in a democratic form of government. (123-5924)

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ELLIOTT E. CHEATHAM

N.Y.

Summary
OCT 13 1955

In November, 1954, the Fund for the Republic granted \$100,000 to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund, Incorporated, for a study and report on the Federal Loyalty-Security Program. The committee selected by the Association of the Bar of the City of New York Fund, Incorporated, to make the survey included Elliott E. Cheatham, Professor, Columbia University (Report of the Fund for the Republic, May 31, 1955).

Another Government agency which conducts security-type investigations advised in May, 1943, Professor Elliott E. Cheatham had employed Benjamin Goldring as a research assistant and later as a full-time assistant for approximately 3 months in 1934. This source advised that in 1938 Goldring recontacted Professor Cheatham seeking employment, stating he had served with the Loyalist Army during the Spanish Civil War.

On March 31, 1943, Cheatham wrote a letter to the Secretary of War, Washington, D. C., in which he stated in part as follows:

"In short, my impression is that Mr. Goldring is an unusually able and competent young lawyer with

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leftist sympathies. I may add that I trust his left-wing sympathies will not be deemed to disqualify him for a position of responsibility during the war. It would be unfortunate, so I believe, to the position of the Army in our national life and to immediate national unity, if the radicals and left wingers believed that they could not have an equal opportunity in our armed forces. The responsibility, I realize, lies with the forces to determine how and where each man can best be used."

Another Government agency conducting security investigations advised on July 28, 1948, Benjamin Goldring went to Spain at the expense of the Communist Party to fight in the Loyalist Army as a member of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade. Upon his return to the United States, Goldring participated in defense of Earl Browder, then Secretary-General of the Communist Party, USA, in cooperation with Carl Weiss King, described as a Communist attorney. The Communist Party, USA, and the Abraham Lincoln Brigade have been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

In 1954, a source of unknown reliability, described as a highly respected professor of law, having an intimate knowledge of the association between Benjamin Goldring and Professor Elliott E. Cheatham, advised Goldring attended Columbia University law school during the early 1930's and did research work for Cheatham for about 3 months following Goldring's graduation in 1934. This source advised Cheatham's association with Goldring was a normal student-teacher relationship and that Cheatham had not seen Goldring since 1945. (Source of unknown reliability referred to above is [redacted])

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Subversive References

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Restrict to Locality of

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Sept. 10, 1955
PORTER R. CHANDLER
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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Porter R. Chandler was born May 11, 1899, at Buffalo, New York. His residence addresses are listed as 320 East 72nd Street, New York City, and Geneseo, New York. His profession is listed as lawyer and he is a member of the firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York City. The Bureau has conducted no investigation of Chandler and the following information was obtained from a review of all Bureau references and from available public sources.

Porter R. Chandler, a New York attorney, was mentioned in a book entitled "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties" by the author, Samuel A. Stauffer, who acknowledged assistance by Porter R. Chandler who "assisted the author by either submission of memoranda or criticism." Porter R. Chandler is a member of a Special Committee which reviewed the problems in connection with the study and developed the questionnaire which was the basis of the study.

The Martindale Hubbell Law Directory, 1955, lists his birth date as May 11, 1899, at Buffalo, New York, and that he was admitted to the Bar in 1924 at Rochester. He received an AB Degree from Harvard University in 1920, a BA Degree in Jurisprudence in 1922, a BCL Degree in 1923 from Oxford University and an LL. B Degree from Columbia University in 1924. He is listed as a member of the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York City.

A memorandum from Mr. A. H. Belmont to Mr. L. V. Boardman dated January 11, 1955, in the matter of name checks on persons listed as evaluators of survey, on attitudes of American people on Communism, states Porter R. Chandler, New York attorney, is listed as one of persons taking party in survey.
(66-60527-41248)

Clipping from "New York Times" dated May 13, 1946, page 9, in article captioned "Ex-Marine pleads for Mikhailovitch." Porter R. Chandler, former Assistant United States Solicitor General, is listed as a member of committee known as "Committee For a Fair Trial of Draja Mikhailovitch." (It is to be noted that the above committee was not included in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications Prepared and Released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1951.
(100-168960-A)

B. F. Rose/dlf
Original 100-391697

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It is to be noted that Porter R. Chandler submitted a letter to the Director dated February 27, 1950. This letter makes reference to his early acquaintanceship with the Director, 1924-1926, when Chandler started his legal career in the Department of Justice as a Special Assistant under Bill Donovan. The letter was an invitation to the Director to serve as chief speaker at the yearly meeting of the New York State Bar Association to be held June 24, 1950, at Saranac Inn in the Adirondacks. The Director by letter dated March 3, 1950, in reply to the above invitation thanked Chandler for the invitation and declined acceptance due to business matters. (94-1-2500-75)

Mr. Chandler by letter dated March 8, 1950, acknowledged the Director's letter and expressed disappointment in his not being able to accept the above speaking engagement. (94-1-2500-76)

[u] Information was developed by [] on December 4, 1945, wherein it was reported that in a conversation between Corliss Lamont, "Chairman of National Council of American Soviet Friendship, Incorporated," and one [] Lamont asked [] if he knew Porter Chandler and [] replied no. No further reference was made of Chandler. (100-146964-703)

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Porter R. Chandler's name appears in a clipping from the "New York Times" dated January 9, 1939, in an article captioned "Christian Group to Boycott Nazis." This group was to be known as "Volunteer Christian Committee to Boycott Nazi-Germany." Porter R. Chandler was listed as a signer of a boycott pledge favoring the above committee. It is to be noted that the above committee was not listed in the Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications Prepared and Released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., dated May 14, 1951. (61-7560-1136X)

Porter R. Chandler is listed as a partner of the law firm of Davis, Polk, Wardwell, Sunderland, and Kiendl, 15 Broad Street, New York City. This firm in compliance with the Registration Act registered with the Federal Government when legally representing foreign interest in the United States. This firm has represented the following foreign interest: The Kingdom of Denmark, the Commonwealth of Australia and the Suez Canal Company, in connection with the above Porter R. Chandler's residence addresses listed as 320 East 72nd Street, New York City, and Geneseo, New York. (97-0-617)(97-1744-1-4)

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OCT 13 1955

PORTER R. CHANDLER

Porter R. Chandler, attorney, New York, New York, was a member of a committee which conducted a survey of American attitudes toward Communism and civil liberties and for which committee the Fund for the Republic, Incorporated, appropriated \$185,500 in June, 1953. The results of the survey were published in a book entitled "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties" by Samuel A. Stouffer, Harvard University, who was chairman of the committee. Chandler is mentioned in the book by Stouffer who acknowledged assistance by Chandler in that he assisted the author by either submission of memoranda or criticism. (Report of the Fund for the Republic, May 31, 1955, pages 13, 28, 38).

Bufiles contain no additional pertinent information concerning Porter R. Chandler.

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CARRIE CHAPMAN CATT MEMORIAL FUND, INC.
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Summary
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ORIGIN AND OBJECTIVES:

The Local League Handbook of the League of Women Voters of the United States identifies the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund as follows: "This is a research and educational fund created by the League of Women Voters of the United States. The program of the Fund had been made possible by gifts from individuals and special grants from foundations. The League has no financial obligation to this Fund nor has the Fund any financial obligation to the League." The Fund has become known as a clearing house of information and engages in various projects as illustrated by the examples set forth below:

1. "International exchange of persons.
2. "Grants to promote the education of citizens in other countries for democratic participation in their own Government.
3. "Metropolitan area projects - fact-finding study of big cities which have been made available to organizations working to increase citizens' awareness of their responsibility for their government.
4. ~~Freedom Agenda~~. This is a project supported by a grant from the Fund for the Republic (Ford Foundation), in order to increase understanding and appreciation of the role that individual freedom plays in our system of constitutional democracy and representative Government. The Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund has published a guide and a series of pamphlets as a basis for discussions."

(Copy of Local League Handbook of the League of Women Voters of the United States furnished to Boston Division on 6-7-55 by [redacted] 100-416111-6, page 8)

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OFFICERS:

The President of the Freedom Agenda Program is Anna Lord Strauss, in care of Freedom Agenda Program, Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc., 164 Lexington Avenue, New York 16, New York, telephone Murray Hill 6-1776, according to a press release of the Freedom Agenda Program dated 12-15-54. (100-416111)

The Executive Secretary of the Freedom Agenda Program of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, according to the press release of December 15, 1954, mentioned above, was [REDACTED]

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SCOPE OF ACTIVITIES:

In a progress report issued by the Freedom Agenda Program, 164 Lexington Avenue, covering regional conferences between February 23 and April 12, 1955, it was indicated that discussion groups and work shops have been organized in communities, schools, colleges, and universities throughout the 48 states and in Alaska. [REDACTED] mentioned above, 100-416111-6, enclosure, pages 3 and 15)

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This same document also indicated that regional conferences have been held in Milwaukee, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Birmingham, Jacksonville, Tulsa, Washington, D. C., St. Louis, Cleveland, New York City, Denver, Indianapolis, and Boston. The plans of the Freedom Agenda Program reflect that the primary objective of this activity is to stimulate the formation of local committees which will organize discussion groups on individual liberty. It further provided that each local project is independent. It may be called by the Freedom Agenda project title or if preferred by some other name. [REDACTED] provided excerpts from Freedom Agenda Program Pamphlet Number 8 "How to Organize Freedom Agenda Project," 100-416111-6, enclosure pages 4 and 15)

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The exact date of the establishment of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund is not reflected in Bureau files; however, the Hendersonville, North Carolina, "Times - News" for May 1, 1954, carried a United Press article regarding a convention of the National League of Women Voters. This article reflected that Anna Lord Strauss, a past president of the League, told the convention the Ford Foundation had made \$45,000 available for the development of new material in the field of individual liberties. Mrs. Strauss said she would open an office in New York to gather material on the rights and duties of American citizens and distribute the findings to other national organizations. (100-0-29779)

The Freedom Agenda Program which is one of the principal projects of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, according to a memorandum dated May 31, 1955, which was prepared by [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] of unknown reliability, is a fairly new project which was initiated around September, 1954. Much of its activities so far have been in the organizing stage but it is scheduled to move into high gear this coming fall (1955). (100-416111-6, enclosure page 2)

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The purpose of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund as stated in the Freedom Agenda Pamphlet Number 8 "How to Organize a Freedom Agenda Project," 1954, page 3, is "to stimulate the formation of local committees which will organize discussion groups on individual liberty. The discussion group pattern is suggested as the best method of helping participants develop their own independent thinking. (100-416111-5, page 1)

[REDACTED] mentioned above, of unknown reliability who is familiar with the projects and activities of the Freedom Agenda Program, describes the actual purpose of the Freedom Agenda Program as a "carefully planned attack upon security and the loyalty oath program of our country, upon the Congressional investigating committees, and upon the FBI." (100-416111-6, enclosure page 3)

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INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

1. League of Women Voters of the United States

The Bureau has not conducted a security type investigation of the above organization. A main 100 file, however, Bureau file 100-417542, is maintained for the compilation of intelligence data concerning this League. There have been allegations such as contained in the Military Intelligence Division Weekly Intelligence Summary, February, 1947, to the effect that in early 1947, a source of unknown reliability advised that the League of Women Voters had in the past collaborated on Communist projects with the League of Women Shoppers and the Washington Committee for Consumer Protection. (100-7660-4281)

2. Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc.

This organization is the subject of Bureau file 100-416111. An active investigation of this organization is currently under way and a report concerning its activities is scheduled to reach the Bureau no later than September 20, next. This investigation is predicated upon information appearing in the May 1, 1955, edition of the "Firing Line," distributed by the National Americanism Commission of the American Legion, Indianapolis, Indiana. This issue of the "Firing Line" notes that the pamphlets endorsed and distributed by the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc., contained statements which are untrue and unpatriotic. This issue of the "Firing Line" then lists the subversive affiliations of certain authors of books recommended for further reading in the Freedom Agenda Bulletins and concludes with the statement, "the Freedom Agenda Program is one which Legionnaires will not care to support." No other subversive references of pertinence were noted in connection with the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc. As indicated above, the New York Division has been directed to ascertain whether any of the funds of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund and/or the Freedom Agenda Program are being utilized for subversive purposes or to further Communist causes. New York has also been instructed to determine the identities of the officers of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc., and to furnish the Bureau all pertinent information contained in office files concerning those individuals.

Bureau files fail to reflect contact between the Bureau and the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc. (100-416111-4)

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3. Anna Lord Strauss, President, Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc.

A. Background

Anna Lord Strauss was born on September 20, 1899, in NY, NY. Her parents were Albert and Lucretia (Lord) Strauss. She was educated at Horace Mann School, Miss Marshall's Classes (NY) and the New York School for Secretaries. She was employed as a secretary in the New York office of the Federal Reserve Board in 1918. She was also employed by the U.S. Shipping Board, 1918, War Trade Board, 1919, U.S. Department of State, 1919-1920, and the American Red Cross, 1921-1922. She obtained a position as secretary with Century Magazine in 1923 and advanced to Managing Editor by 1929. She was employed as librarian in the Employment Service, New York Department of Labor, from 1931 through 1933. She was a member of the Board of Directors of the National League of Women Voters from 1934 through 1938. She was President of the New York City League of Women Voters from 1937 through 1943. Miss Strauss did personnel work for the Chance Vought Division of the United Aircraft Corporation during 1943 and 1944. She was President of the League of Women Voters of the U.S. from 1944 through 1950. She was Consumer Representative of the New York City Compliance Board, NRA, during 1933 and 1934. During 1940 she was Special Examiner for the Register of the NYC Civil Service Commission.

Miss Strauss was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Conference of the Food and Agriculture Organizations of the United Nations at Quebec in 1945. Miss Strauss was a member of the U.S. Delegation to the United Nations General Assembly at Paris, France, in 1951 and 1952.

Miss Strauss is a trustee of the Woodrow Wilson Fund and the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund. She was a member of the Famine Emergency Committee in 1946 and a member of the Citizens Food Committee. She was Vice Chairman of the Presidents Commission on Internal Security and Individual Rights. Miss Strauss is a trustee of the Connecticut College for Women, New London, Connecticut. She was on the Committee for Economic Development. She is associated with the Adult Education Fund of the Ford Foundation.

Miss Strauss maintains residence at 27 East 69th Street, NY, NY, and at Stepney, Connecticut. ("Who's Who in America," Volume 28, years 1954-55.)

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B. Derogatory Information

In June, 1939, Anna Lord Strauss was on the Executive Committee of the Consumers National Federation.

[REDACTED]
Consumers Research.
61-7559-12183, Enclosure.

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Anna Lord Strauss was a sponsor of a conference called by the Consumers National Federation in New York, the date of which is not known. The purpose of the conference was to give consumers an opportunity to consider the problems created by the high cost of living and to strengthen cooperative efforts among consumer, labor and civic organizations so that they may accomplish results together which they could not attain alone.

[REDACTED]
61-7582-1298, Section 1.

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The Consumers National Federation has been cited as a Communist front by a Special Committee on Un-American Activities report dated March 29, 1944.

On April 28, 1947, at a session of a 5-day council meeting of the National League of Women Voters, delegates of the organization from 35 states were addressed by Atomic Commissioner William W. Waymack on "Developing Atomic Energy in the Public Interest."

A source of unknown reliability advised that, according to the League's President, Anna Lord Strauss, the 5-day "council meeting" was called to discuss methods of organizing the public behind the League's activities. Many of these "activities," according to the informant, have been in support of "Communist-sponsored projects."

MID report.
100-7660-4355X3

In early 1947, a source of unknown reliability advised that the League of Women Voters had in the past collaborated on Communist projects with the League of Women Shoppers and the Washington Committee for Consumer Protection.

MID Weekly Intelligence Summary
dated February, 1947.
100-7660-4281.

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The League of Women Shoppers has been cited as a Communist-controlled front by a Special Committee on Un-American Activities report dated March 29, 1944.

The League of Women Voters was organized in 1920 as a national, state and local organization designed to increase women's participation in Government by means of a program of political action based on adequate preparation.

[redacted] of "National Republic" magazine.
94-1-10991-9

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Anna Lord Strauss was a patroness of Bryn Mawr Endowment meetings held in Washington, D.C., in the spring of 1947. These meetings consisted of four lectures on Russian-American issues and speakers included Owen Lattimore among others. Alger Hiss, representing the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, was scheduled to appear as Chairman at one of the lectures.

Bureau investigation.
100-349086-1

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that a check dated July 27, 1950, drawn on the Madison Avenue Office, Guaranty Trust Company, New York, New York, payable to one [redacted], in the amount of \$500 and signed Anna Lord Strauss, was deposited to the account of [redacted] at the First National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts. On the reverse side of this check were printed the words, "pay to the order of [redacted] ([redacted]) [redacted] First National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts, Bureau file 100-409206-58 Page 3.)

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[redacted] a check dated July 1, 1950, at Houston, Texas, payable to the "Alger Hiss Defense Fund" in the amount of \$500 was deposited to the account of [redacted] at the First National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts. [redacted] First National Bank, Boston, Massachusetts, Bureau file 100-409206-9.)

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In view of the foregoing, it appears that the account of [redacted] mentioned-above, was being utilized for the deposit of contributions to the Alger Hiss

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Defense Fund and since a check drawn by Strauss was so deposited, there is a strong likelihood that this check constituted a gift to the Alger Hiss Defense Fund by Strauss.

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, on 3/8/51 made available a statement of the Coordinating Committee for Enforcement of the D.C. Anti-Discrimination Laws dated February 13, 1951, dealing with a test case against Thompson's Restaurant for failing to serve Negroes. This statement reflects that among the amicus curiae briefs filed in this test case was one by 11 nationally prominent persons, including Miss Anna Lord Strauss.

Trash Cover [redacted]

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On April 19, 1950, a confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that Annie Stein was Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D.C. Anti-Discrimination Laws.

[u] Trash Cover [redacted]

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on an unknown date, prior to June, 1950, that Annie Stein was a member of the Communist Party.

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[redacted] 100-368227-2

A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at a Communist Party meeting on March 27, 1951, Roy Wood, Chairman of the Communist Party for Washington, D.C., reported concerning "mass work" in the area. One of the organizations discussed was the Coordinating Committee for the Enforcement of the D.C. Anti-Discrimination Laws. (S) (X)

[u] [redacted] 100-368227-10

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A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised on 5/16/51 that the name "Anna Lord Strauss, League of Women Voters, 726 Jackson Place Northwest, Washington, D.C.," appeared in a list of names described by the informant as subscribers to "The Peacemaker," a publication of the American Women For Peace.

[REDACTED]
100-370641-103

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The American Women For Peace has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

C. Anti-Communist Statements

[REDACTED] made available a letter from the Women's International Democratic Federation dated September 15, 1952, which enclosed a copy of a letter from that organization to Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt dated September 5, 1952. The letter to Mrs. Roosevelt stated that it was in answer to a letter signed by [REDACTED] Miss Anna Lord Strauss, and Mrs. Roosevelt purporting to answer in the name of the women in the United States, the organization's "Open Letter to the American Women" of May, 1952. This letter further states that the organization's letter of May, 1952, stated that the use of germ warfare in Korea was being kept from the people of the United States and cited "facts from indisputable sources," which proved that germ warfare was being carried out in Korea. This letter then states that the letter from [REDACTED] Miss Strauss, and Mrs. Roosevelt repeated the denials by which the press, radio and Government of the United States attempt to conceal the truth.

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D. Relations with the Bureau

Bureau files fail to reflect any contact with the Bureau on the part of Strauss.

4. [REDACTED]

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A. Background

[REDACTED], according to a press release of December 15, 1954, from the Headquarters of the

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Freedom Agenda Program was appointed [redacted] of this activity. She was identified in this press release as having had extensive experience with civic groups, including Girl Scouts, the League of Women Voters, and the Red Cross. She reportedly is a graduate of the University of [redacted] and gained professional experience in social service work from New York to Chicago. [redacted]

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100-416111-1
Enclosure, Page 2

Bureau indices and all appropriate available research material in the Bureau Library and the Library of Congress have been checked without developing any additional background information concerning [redacted]

Telephone directories for New York City reflect that one [redacted] resides at [redacted] New York. It is not known whether this individual is identical to the [redacted] who is Executive Secretary of the Freedom Agenda Program.

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B. Derogatory Information

No derogatory information identifiable with the subject was located in Bureau files.

C. Relations with the Bureau

Bureau files reflect that one [redacted] of [redacted] New York City, directed a letter to the Bureau on June 11, 1940, furnishing information regarding persons in New York City whom she considered pro-Nazi. She was afforded a routine acknowledgement on July 29, 1940. No further identifying data is available and it is not known if this individual is identical with the [redacted] who is [redacted] of the Freedom Agenda Program.

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

September 15, 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
CLIFFORD P. CASE
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The Congressional Directory for the 84th Congress, dated March, 1955, reflects that Clifford P. Case, Republican, of Rahway, New Jersey, was born in Franklin Park, New Jersey, April 16, 1904, son of Reverend Clifford P. Case and Jeannette McAlpin Benedict. He attended public schools in Poughkeepsie, New York, and was graduated from Rutgers University with an A.B. degree in 1925 and from Columbia University with a LL.B. degree in 1928. He was admitted to the New York Bar in 1928 and practiced law in New York City from 1939 to 1953 with the law firm of Simpson, Thacher and Bartlett. From August, 1953, to March, 1954, he was President of the Fund for the Republic, created and financed by the Ford Foundation. He served as a member of the House of Representatives from the 6th New Jersey District from 1945 to 1953, and was elected to the United States Senate on November 2, 1954, for the term beginning January 3, 1955.

On September 11, 1953, Case contacted the Director primarily because of the surveys which the Fund for the Republic intended to embark on. Case stated that some of these surveys might be of a highly controversial type and for this reason he did not desire to hire any questionable or controversial person. Case also confidentially advised [redacted]

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[redacted]
(62-100455-10)

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[redacted]
(100-346773-2, 3, 6)

J.F.Griffin:pyp
(6)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

83-89

September 9, 1955

*CATHOLIC INTERRACIAL COUNCIL OF CHICAGO
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC*

111

The report of the Fund for the Republic of May 31, 1955, stated that the above-captioned organization was awarded \$10,000 in June, 1954, and \$8,000 in May, 1955, to help to mitigate the accute racial tension that has developed in Trumbull Park, Chicago, Illinois.

A review of the Bureau's files reflected no record concerning the Catholic Interracial Council of Chicago.

☐ :jaa
Original - 100-391697
Yellow

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-3-89 BY SP8 BTJ/af

September 9, 1955

*REVEREND JOHN J. CAVANAUGH, C.S.C.
Committee on Race and Housing
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC*

*Summary
I. C. 1. 1. 1.*

The report of the Fund for the Republic of May 31, 1955, stated the above-captioned individual who is Director of the University of Notre Dame Foundation had been appointed to a Committee on Race and Housing.

The Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning Father Cavanaugh, former President of the University of Notre Dame. Our files reflect cordial correspondence with him. As of September 22, 1954, he was a special service contact of the Indianapolis office, and the Senior Resident Agent who handles Notre Dame, reported that Father Cavanaugh has been very helpful. (67-466832; 94-44277)

:jaa
Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 94-44277

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-3-89 BY 2088513198

September 15, 1955

~~LAWRENCE H. CHAMBERLAIN~~
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Chamberlain was born March 15, 1906, at Challis, Idaho. He received a B.S. degree from the University of Idaho in 1930; an M.A. degree in 1932, and a PhD degree in 1945 from Columbia University, New York City. He has taught at the University of Idaho and at Columbia University. Since 1950 he has been Dean of Columbia College. Chamberlain has served as Assistant to the Director, Naval School of Military Government and Administration, 1942-45; member, Calif International Secretariat, U.N. Conference, San Francisco, 1945. From 1942-45, he served as Lieutenant (JG), U. S. Navy Reserve. He resides at 90 Morningside Drive, New York City. (WHO'S WHO IN AMERICA, 1954-55)

Chamberlain has not been investigated by this Bureau. Our files contain the following information concerning him:

In 1949 the Rockefeller Foundation made a grant to Cornell University for a general study of the control of subversive activities in the United States. Chamberlain, under this grant, was making inquiries in New York concerning a project to summarize state laws dealing directly with control of subversive activities. (letter from [redacted] Associate Professor of Law, University of California, 4-6-49, to [redacted]; 62-89747-1)

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As of September 22, 1951, Dean Lawrence H. Chamberlain, Columbia University, was reported to have been a recipient of the "USSR Bulletin." ([redacted]
[redacted]
138-2377-19)

B.A. Wells:dje
(5)

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DATE 8-3-89 BY 8820571 af

4-2 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
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	Supervisor <u>7621</u>
	Room _____

<input type="checkbox"/>	All References
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<input type="checkbox"/>	Main _____ References Only
<input type="checkbox"/>	Restrict to Locality of _____
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Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

<u>IL</u>	<u>65-1673-234</u>
<u>IL</u>	<u>61-190-455, 468, I</u>
<u>IL</u>	<u>62-38854-A - [unclear] [unclear] [unclear]</u>
<u>IL</u>	<u>121-33859-20</u>
<u>IL</u>	<u>100-361924-31, P40;</u>

 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8-3-89 BY SP8 [unclear]
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(3)

September 15, 1955

HARRY P. CAIN

Summary
Wash. DC
Wash.

Oregon

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

born January 10, 1906, at Nashville, Tenn.

The annual report of the Fund for the Republic, dated May 31, 1955, reflects that 3,000 copies of a speech by Harry P. Cain entitled "Strong in Their Pride and Free," had been distributed by the Fund for the Republic. Harry P. Cain is a former United States Senator from the State of Washington and served from 1947 to 1952. He was defeated for re-election in 1952 and in 1953, was appointed a member of the Security Activities Control Board by President Eisenhower.

Cain was the subject of a special inquiry investigation for the White House during March, 1953. Attached is a summary memorandum dated March 31, 1953, which was furnished to the White House and the Attorney General at that time. This summary contains background information on Cain and also information that his name appeared on the letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated October 15, 1941, as one of 123 sponsors of that organization. The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

Cain is also the subject of a special inquiry investigation by the Bureau which is presently pending. This investigation was predicated on information received from [redacted]

[redacted] U. S. Air Force (retired), to the effect that Cain was on the payroll of the Stroukoff Aircraft Corporation at a salary of \$5,000 per year and some stock plus expenses. Cain was allegedly employed to create favorable influence in the Air Force and Department of Defense in order that contracts would be awarded to the Stroukoff Aircraft Corporation.

By letter dated April 29, 1955, the Criminal Division, of the Department of Justice, advised that above allegations, if true, would appear to constitute a violation of Section 216 of Title 18, U. S. Code. As a result of an investigation by the Office of Special Investigations, Air Force, it has been determined that Harry P. Cain received a total salary of \$4,958.33 from the Stroukoff Aircraft Corporation during the calendar year 1954. The records of the company did not indicate that Harry P. Cain was reimbursed for expenses nor that he owned stock. This investigation has been conducted by the Bureau and the matter is presently pending in the Department of Justice. (77-5623)

J. F. Griffin: pyp
(6)
Enclosures (4)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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DATE 8-3-89 BY SP-8 BTJ/af

2 ✓ The "Washington Star" for March 18, 1955, contains an article as follows: "Former Senator Harry P. Cain renewing his criticism of the Federal internal security system today called for a prompt liquidation of the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations. Cain urged that a clean bill on security be given to anyone who had been a member of any of the 250 proscribed groups - with the exception of the Communist Party - and had resigned before the list was first made public in 1947." (94-4-4888-6)

✓ The "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, for March 29, 1955, contained an article which reflected that former Senator Harry P. Cain said today the Attorney General's "subversive list" will destroy the American way of life if allowed to remain unchanged. The "New York Times" for May 24, 1955, contained an article which reflected that on May 23, 1955, Harry P. Cain, a member of the Subversive Activities Control Board, had denounced the Attorney General's list of subversive organizations as a "vastly misleading security measure." The "Los Angeles Mirror-News" for June 27, 1955, reflected that Cain, in a press conference, stated that because our Federal Government has become so wrapped up in security programs, we are getting a lot of Government employees who are "drones and dunderheads." "If I had my choice, I would rather be indicted by a grand jury for the most heinous crime - murder, rape or what have you - than be accused in an administrative proceeding of being disloyal or a poor security risk. At least I would have a better chance of proving my innocence and of protecting my name and reputation." (100-7254-A)

4 ✓ On June 2, 1955, Cain testified before ^{the} Senate Post Office Subcommittee on Government Employees Security Program. Attached is a memorandum dated June 2, 1955, from M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols which contains the testimony and views of Cain concerning the employees security program. (62-71266-15)



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington 25, D. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

March 31, 1953

HARRY PULLIAM CAIN

I. BIOGRAPHICAL DATA

Birth - According to school records, Harry Pulliam Cain was born on January 10, 1906, at Nashville, Tennessee, the son of George William and Grace Cain. Both parents were American born.

The files of the Division of Vital Statistics of the Department of Public Health, Nashville, Tennessee, failed to reflect a record of Cain's birth.

Education - Harry Cain entered Hill Military Academy, Rocky Butte, Portland, Oregon, on September 15, 1920, graduating in June, 1924. He then took postgraduate work in English at Hill Military Academy from 1924 to 1925. He attended the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, from September 25, 1925, until June 11, 1929, graduating on the latter date with a Bachelor of Arts Degree. He was highly regarded by the faculty at both of the above institutions. His school records contain no adverse information.

Employment - According to "Who's Who in America," Cain was employed from 1924 to 1925 as a reporter by the "Evening Telegram" newspaper at Portland, Oregon. This newspaper has been defunct since 1927. Former employees of the "Evening Telegram" were unable to recall Cain as an employee of that newspaper.

On August 5, 1929, he was employed by the Bank of California at Tacoma, Washington, entering on duty as a messenger. He was later made bookkeeper and then promoted to the Trust Department, in which position he handled the bank's public relations.

On October 31, 1939, he was placed on leave of absence by the bank and served as Chairman of the Golden Jubilee Celebration of Tacoma's One Hundredth Anniversary. He was outstanding in this capacity and in 1940, he was elected to serve a two-year term as mayor of Tacoma. He was re-elected in 1942, for a four-year term but left this position in April, 1943, to enter military service.

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-3-89 BY 81513/af

Upon his return from military service, he served the balance of his term as mayor of Tacoma and was then elected to the office of United States Senator from Washington. He entered on duty as United States Senator on December 26, 1946, and terminated on January 2, 1953, at the expiration of his term.

Military Service - He enlisted in the Enlisted Reserve Corps on July 15, 1924, as a Private at Camp Lewis, Washington. He was appointed a Second Lieutenant on April 20, 1927, at Chattanooga, Tennessee. He was called to active duty on May 6, 1943, as a Major in the Special Reserves at Tacoma, Washington, and was released from active duty on January 15, 1946, at Fort Lewis, Washington. As of October 20, 1950, he was a member of the Active Reserves with the rank of Colonel. His efficiency rating is "Superior." He was often decorated and received the Belgian Croix de Guerre and the Legion of Merit.

Relatives - He was married to Marjorie Eloise Dils at Seattle, Washington, on September 22, 1934. Marjorie Dils was born at Shelbyville, Indiana, the daughter of Hugh H. and Mary Curtis Dils, both of whom were born in Indiana.

The Dils family is known to have been Seattle residents since 1924. Marjorie Dils attended the University of Washington. In 1932, she was reported to be a school teacher at Morton, Washington.

Cain and his wife have two children [redacted] approximately fifteen years, and [redacted] age approximately nine years.

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Harry Cain has a twin brother, George W. Cain, who also attended Hill Military Academy where he was an outstanding student, later becoming an electrical engineer. George Cain was employed by the Bonneyville Power Administration as an assistant engineer from October, 1941, to February, 1944, leaving this employment for personal reasons.

A confidential informant of unknown reliability, a resident of Vancouver, Washington, advised that George Cain resided at 501 East 22nd Street, Vancouver, in an apartment with one George Johnson approximately one and one-half years, beginning about the Fall of 1945. During this period, George Cain was believed by the informant to have been employed by the Kaiser Shipyard in Vancouver.

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The informant stated that [] who resided with George Cain, was a card dealer and card shill, who worked in various cardrooms in Vancouver. According to this informant, George Cain and [] both conducted themselves properly at all times. [] appeared to be loyal citizens. The informant stated that George Cain drank excessively; however, he did not consider him to be an alcoholic, nor did he observe him to be disorderly at any time. The informant advised that George Cain left Vancouver in 1946, and returned after about a year and again resided with [] approximately three months, subsequently moving to Longview, Washington.

On December 19, 1946, George Cain was committed to the Oregon State Hospital at Salem, Oregon, where his condition was diagnosed as Manic Depressive Psychosis - mixed type. He was paroled to himself at 501 East 22nd Street, Vancouver, Washington, on March 20, 1947, and discharged while on parole on April 1, 1948. In the Winter of 1947, he was employed by the Washington State Employment Service at Vancouver, Washington, where he was a satisfactory employee. He was transferred to Seattle, where he worked about one year and was then placed in charge of the Washington State Employment Service at Longview, Washington, which position he held until he suffered a mental collapse. From August 26, 1949, to December 15, 1949, and from May 3, 1951, to September 27, 1951, George Cain was confined at the Western State Hospital at Steilacoom, Washington. On each occasion he was paroled after confinement.

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Hospital, [] Western State Hospital, [] described him as "a very high class and intelligent person who unfortunately suffers from a manic condition." [] advised that the "upset" was probably caused by overwork and a nervous breakdown earlier in life. [] advised that George Cain responded nicely to treatment and was paroled on September 15, 1951. He has no knowledge of his present whereabouts.

A credit bureau report dated April 23, 1951, indicated that George Cain was then residing at the Monticello Hotel at Longview, Washington. He was reported to be unable to work, a specific reason not being stated.

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Another confidential informant of known reliability [] stated that his impression of George Cain was that he was an alcoholic. He advised that George Cain drank considerably but never to a point

of becoming disorderly. This informant advised that on a number of occasions, George Cain wrote checks in the Longview area which were made good by Harry P. Cain, who was United States Senator at the time. The informant further advised that because of George Cain's conduct in the area, he was considered a mental case rather than an alcoholic.

II. RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

Interviews - The following individuals, interviewed concerning the character, loyalty, associations, ability and qualifications of Harry P. Cain, furnished favorable information concerning him. Typical of the comments made by these persons were the following:

Charles V. Mettler, Assistant Manager, Bank of California, Tacoma, Washington, advised that there was no question as to Cain's administrative ability and stated that his outstanding personality endeared him to all. He went on to say that Cain was of the highest character and a most loyal citizen who put devotion to his assigned job above everything else. Mettler stated that Cain's associates were most loyal citizens of the highest character. He stated that Cain has never held himself aloof and is always willing to lend a helping hand in any unfortunate circumstance. He went on to say that he could not recommend a man of higher character, more outstanding ability and integrity than Harry P. Cain.

Arthur B. Langlie, Governor of the State of Washington, advised that Harry P. Cain is a man of great ability, possesses a quick mind, and has a tremendous capacity for work. He stated that Cain performed an excellent job as Mayor of the City of Tacoma, Washington, prior to entering the United States Senate; that he, Governor Langlie, was instrumental in getting Cain to run for the United States Senate. Governor Langlie stated that he did not feel that he was in a position to judge Cain's character and remarked that he did not know him socially. Governor Langlie advised that he did not know exactly what position Cain was seeking but added that there would be some top level jobs in the United States Government for which he could adequately qualify. He stated that Cain is unquestionably a loyal American.

L. W. Craig, Commissioner of Public Finance, City of Tacoma, Washington, stated that Cain is obviously a man of great ability and unquestionable ambition. He stated that Cain's reputation in Tacoma has been good and that he knew of no reason why he would not be fit to discharge the duties of any position of responsibility and trust in the Federal Government. He remarked that while Cain served in the United States Senate, many people did

not agree with him on stands taken by him on important issues, but that he personally felt that Cain had the courage of his convictions and was convinced in his own mind that he had chosen the course which was in the interest of the State of Washington and the country as a whole.

C. A. Erdahl, Commissioner of the Department of Public Utilities, City of Tacoma, Washington, stated that he knows Cain to be a man of unquestioned loyalty and a person of very high character. He added that he has found Cain to be a person of high intelligence and great natural executive ability. He stated that he has observed that Cain has taken the lead in important public issues on a side which was unpopular with large segments of the population, but he felt that Cain was completely sincere and felt that he was acting in the best interests of the country. He stated that in his opinion Cain is well qualified for a position of considerable responsibility and trust in the Federal Government.

[redacted]
Corporation Counsel, City of Tacoma, Washington.

Styles Bridges,
United States Senator from New Hampshire.

[redacted]
Head of the Mathematics Department,
University of the South, Sewanee, Tennessee.

[redacted]
Member of the Staff of the United States
Republican Policy Commission.

[redacted]
attorney, Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
Assistant Trust Officer,
Bank of California, Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
President, Culliton, McDonald and Sargent Insurance Agency
and Chairman of the Washington State Republican Central
Committee, Seattle, Washington.

[redacted]
Registrar, University of the South,
Sewanee, Tennessee.

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[redacted] Tacoma, Washington,
[redacted] and Acting
Mayor of Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
[redacted] Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
Washington State Departmental Adjutant,
American Legion Headquarters,
Seattle, Washington.

Mort R. Frayn,
Speaker of the Washington State House of Representatives.

[redacted]
Head Master and Vice-President of the Hill Military Academy,
Rocky Butte, Portland, Oregon.

[redacted]
Chief Special Agent of the Pacific Telephone and
Telegraph Company, Portland, Oregon.

[redacted]
Furniture dealer, Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted],
Vice-President of the Puget Sound National Bank,
Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
attorney [redacted]
Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
Secretary-Treasurer of the Central Labor Council,
Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
attorney, Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted],
retired manager, Bank of California, Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
dentist, Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
Assistant Manager, Bank of California,
Tacoma, Washington.

[redacted]
Executive Secretary, National Association of Real Estate
Boards, Washington, D. C.

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Robert A. Taft,
United States Senator from Ohio.

[redacted]
Branch Manager, Roy H. Emmett Company, Realtors,
Seattle, Washington.

[redacted]
secretary, United States Senate.

[redacted]
[redacted]
who served as Cain's public relations assistant from
1949 to 1953.

In addition to the above, the following persons commented
in substance as follows:

Paul T. Anderson, public accountant, Portland, Oregon,
advised that he was an instructor at Hill Military Academy when
both Harry Cain and his brother, George Cain, attended that school.
He advised that both had brilliant minds and were of exceptional
character at the time they attended the academy. He recommended
Harry Cain as to character, loyalty and associates, but stated that
George Cain has since become an alcoholic. He advised that George
Cain had developed a psychosis and he understood that he had been
committed to a mental institution for a short period of time. He
stated that other than this, he had no unfavorable information
concerning Harry Cain or any of his relatives.

John Binns, District Enforcement Director, Office of
Price Stabilization, Economic Stabilization Agency, Seattle,
Washington, stated that about 1932, Harry P. Cain was the presi-
dent of the Young Democrats of Pierce County. About 1938 or 1939,
he headed a civic "carnival-type" celebration in Tacoma and in
recognition of his satisfactory service, he was named as candidate
for mayor. He stated that Cain was in third place in the primary
election but was placed on the final ballot due to the death of
the first candidate. Binns stated that Cain's administration as

mayor was satisfactory in every respect; however, in about 1943, he was "on the skids politically" as a result of his ill-fated attempt to impeach another member of the City Council and that almost immediately thereafter he entered active military service. Binns stated that in 1944, while Cain was on military duty in Europe, he ran in absentia for the United States Senate in the State of Washington and was beaten decisively by the present Senator Warren G. Magnuson, losing his own county by over 8,000 votes. He stated that in 1946, Cain as a Republican candidate for the same position was elected; however, he again lost the vote of his own county by over 3,000 votes. Binns advised that the best comment he could make in regard to Cain's tenure as United States Senator was to quote a magazine article which named Cain as "one of the six most expendable Senators." Binns advised that he would not at this time recommend Cain as a public servant or for any position with the Federal Government, stating, "I think he is unstable" and adding, "He is smart enough; however, I doubt his capacity for diligent and concentrated effort." Binns further related that Cain is a "terrific publicity hound" and that he is concerned that Harry Cain in "blowing off steam" would probably take a tangent in the wrong direction in a very spectacular manner.

Harold Bird, Sheriff, Pierce County, Tacoma, Washington, informed that he has known Cain for eighteen years and has been closely associated with him. He praised Cain highly as a man of outstanding ability and the highest type of character and stated that Cain is a great American and his loyalty is unquestioned. He said that Cain is a "great enemy of the underworld elements" and that anyone in Tacoma who has been connected with vice, graft, or other forms of corruption, hates Cain tremendously. He stated that Tacoma is strongly unionized and that all of the leaders are against the Taft-Hartley Act and fought Cain bitterly because he was for it. Bird related that Cain's twin brother, George Cain, was confined in the Oregon State Hospital. He said that Harry Cain has helped his brother on many occasions, but that associations with relatives and old friends seem to upset George and aggravate his condition and for this reason, he has chosen to stay away and Harry seldom sees his brother any more. Bird further advised that both Cain and his wife were "high-strung" and that she harbored a desire to be a prominent actress. These characteristics made it easy for difficulties to arise between them and at one time it looked as if the marriage would fail; however, the troubles have been passed and they are now happy together, according to Mr. Bird. He stated there was no misconduct on the part of either to cause any of their difficulties.

Edwin E. Griffin, President, Griffin Fuel Company, Tacoma, Washington, advised that he has been closely associated with Cain since approximately 1918, and that he was acquainted with Cain's mother and father. He advised that the Cain family came to the State of Washington around 1910, and that Cain has one brother, George W. Cain, Jr. Griffin described Cain as a "strong-principled person" and one who is going to do what is right whether he loses or not. Griffin informed that he is acquainted with Cain's wife, Marjorie, and spoke highly of her. He stated that he was also acquainted with Cain's brother, George W. Cain, and stated that he was a very brilliant person, but that he had suffered a mental disorder a number of years ago, which necessitated his confinement. He said that to his knowledge George Cain has practically no association with Harry Cain.

[redacted] Tacoma, Washington, stated that Cain is a man of unusually high intelligence and has outstanding ability to grasp and evaluate a complicated problem. He said that Cain has always been motivated purely on the basis of his personal convictions and his only weakness as a United States Senator was his complete unwillingness to compromise for political expediency to the slightest degree, even in situations in which some compromise was necessary to accomplish the over-all program in which he was interested at the time. [redacted] further stated that a divorce was contemplated by Cain and his wife some time ago purely because of incompatibility and because of the conduct of his wife. He said that Cain's wife came from a family of moderate circumstances and the social whirl in Washington, D. C., somewhat went to her head and she was unable to handle liquor. However, the plans for divorce were dropped and he has noted that during the last campaign that Cain's wife did not do any drinking at the many parties they attended. He added that Cain himself is a social drinker only and that he has never seen him intoxicated nor has known him to divulge even the slightest confidence while having a social evening where hard liquor was served.

[redacted] Sales Manager, Heidner and Company, Tacoma, Washington, described Cain as a "poor politician." He said that Cain was too honest and was not diplomatic. He stated there was no trace of underhandedness in Cain's make-up.

Charles D. Hunter, attorney, Tacoma, Washington, advised that he has known Harry P. Cain since they were both in the third grade in a Tacoma grade school. He described Cain as a man of unquestioned loyalty to the United States, of the highest type

character and morally above reproach. He further described him as a "champion of lost causes," and said that Cain's steadfastness in pursuing the course he believes right has caused him trouble politically. Hunter advised that he was Cain's attorney when Mrs. Cain sued him for divorce in 1949. He said that Mrs. Cain's attorney claimed he had letters another woman had written to Cain. He thought that this woman had made a play for Cain but did not believe there was ever anything between Cain and the woman that would reflect unfavorably on Cain's character. He said the divorce proceedings were dropped in 1949 and that the Cains have seemed happy together since that time.

[redacted] City of Tacoma, advised that in his association with Cain, he has always known him to be a person of good reputation and excellent character. He stated that Cain's loyalty was above question and his work in the Tacoma Golden Jubilee and as Mayor of Tacoma demonstrated an exceptional executive and administrative talent. He added that it was his impression while Cain was serving as Mayor of Tacoma that he drank somewhat to excess but that he personally had never seen Cain intoxicated and was certain that his performance of his duties was never affected by his drinking.

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Dr. Harold B. Long, pastor, Immanuel Presbyterian Church, Tacoma, Washington, advised that he has known Cain for twenty years. He stated Cain has good sound character and plenty of ability and that there is no question of his integrity or his loyalty to the United States. He further described him as honest and intelligent. He stated that Cain has needed humility more than anything else and remarked that "he forgot Washington State after he went to Washington, D. C." He described Cain as very courageous and remarked that all of his associates are fine citizens.

Leo McGavick, attorney, Tacoma, Washington, stated that he is convinced that Cain has always been sincere in his motives, but that in his opinion Cain was too young to take on the responsibilities of a United States Senator and should have had a great deal more seasoning before occupying an office of such great responsibility. He added that he felt that Cain, with more experience, would be qualified for a high position in the Federal Government.

Ray Moore, Chairman of the King County Republican Central Committee, reported that he became acquainted with Harry P. Cain in 1946, and that his initial impression of the man was excellent. He stated that about March 1949, he became extremely bitter as to Harry Cain, inasmuch as he felt that Cain was losing

contact with his people back home and was being influenced in his Senate voting by lobbyists and other Senators. Moore stated that he felt Cain would be an excellent public servant because of his characteristic of being a very straightforward person with no "double talk." He stated that Cain is somewhat of a "bigot" in respect to his extreme nationalist tendencies. He stated that Cain is very adamant against allowing immigrants to enter this country, and that he actually would term Harry Cain a "bigot" in this respect, in that he is not "anti-color," or "anti-creed," in his belief but is "anti-foreigner."

Wilford A. Richmond, Pierce County Superior Court Justice, Tacoma, Washington, stated that he has known Cain twelve or thirteen years and that he disagrees "1000% with his philosophy." He described Cain as a "political accident." Richmond stated he was convinced that the ultra-conservatives were undermining the United States and unwittingly setting conditions up so that the Communists can take over. He described Cain's opposition to rent controls as an example of the actions that were undermining the country. He stated that in spite of his violent opposition to Cain's philosophy of government, he still thinks he would be acceptable in some positions. He said there could be no question but that Cain has high integrity and is highly loyal. He commented that Cain is a vigorous fighter in anything he starts to do and that he considers Cain to be scrupulously honest.

George P. Sheridan, Pierce County Democratic Committee Chairman, stated that he did not question Cain's loyalty or sincerity, but that he personally does not feel that he is morally honest in that he was a Democrat and the first president of the Young Democrats Club in Tacoma, Washington, a number of years ago, and switched to the Republican Party while he was in service. He stated that as a result, Cain was in a position of fighting basic policies of the Democratic Party which he had previously supported wholeheartedly. He said that otherwise, he could not question Cain's honesty and does not know of anything that would reflect adversely on his integrity. He said that Cain apparently performed a good service as Mayor of Tacoma and is possessed of a high degree of executive ability. He stated that he would not personally recommend Cain for a position which would involve policy-making on a high level as, in his opinion, Cain on his record in the Senate has more or less constantly represented a few large interests at the expense of the common people.

Smith Troy, Attorney, Olympia, Washington, advised that he has known Cain since approximately 1938. He spoke very highly

of Cain's character and loyalty. He stated that Cain occasionally drinks a little too much; however, he does not believe that drinking has ever interfered with any position Cain has held and that he personally has never observed him to be under the influence of alcohol. He stated that he would recommend Cain for a position of trust with the Government with the qualification that he might be fearful that Cain would be extremely influenced in any top level decisions by his extremely partisan political attitude.

E. M. Wetherell, Chamber of Commerce, Tacoma, Washington, advised that he was employed as Cain's secretary while Cain was Mayor of Tacoma from 1940 to 1942, and he was also on Cain's staff in Washington in 1945 and 1946. He spoke highly of Cain's character and reputation and advised that his loyalty to this country is above question. He said that at times, accusations have been made that Cain drank to excess, but that in his years of association with Cain, he knew this to be untrue as Cain was a social drinker only and he has never seen him drink to excess. He explained that Cain has a partial paralysis of one side of his face and that persons who do not know him and who have seen him when he was extremely tired or after he had a few social drinks, have gotten the impression that he was quite intoxicated but the impression was entirely erroneous.

Interviews With Neighbors - Neighbors of Harry P. Cain at Washington, D. C., and Tacoma, Washington, advised that the Cains are persons of the highest type and that their character, loyalty and associations are above reproach.

Agency Checks - The confidential files of another Government Agency, which conducts personnel and intelligence investigations, disclosed that Harry P. Cain was the subject of a clearance type investigation in 1943. The investigation failed to disclose any information reflecting adversely upon his character, loyalty, integrity or discretion.

The files of the following Governmental Agencies were checked and disclosed no record of Harry P. Cain:

Investigations Division of the Civil Service Commission
House Committee on Un-American Activities

Activities - The files of the Federal Bureau of Investigation contain a letter on the letterhead of the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, dated October 15, 1941, which announced the observance of National "Americans All" Week to be observed from

October 21, to October 28, 1941. The names of 123 sponsors are set out on this letterhead. Among them are prominent citizens in various walks of life, such as public officials, educators, scientists, clergymen and labor leaders, as well as known members of the Communist Party. Included in the list of sponsors is Mayor Harry P. Cain, Tacoma, Washington:

The American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States as a Communist organization.

Credit and Criminal - The files of the following law enforcement agencies disclosed no record of Harry P. Cain:

Metropolitan Police Department, Washington, D. C.
United States Park Police, Washington, D. C.
Portland Police Department, Portland, Oregon.
Criminal Bureau of Identification, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Portland, Oregon.
Sheriff's Office of Franklin County, Tennessee, at Winchester, Tennessee.
Circuit Court of Franklin County, Tennessee, at Winchester, Tennessee.
King County Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Washington.
Pierce County Sheriff's Office, Tacoma, Washington.
Seattle Police Department, Seattle, Washington.
Tacoma Police Department, Tacoma, Washington.
Yakima Police Department, Yakima, Washington.
Yakima County Sheriff's Office, Yakima, Washington.

The files of the following law enforcement agencies disclosed no record of George W. Cain, brother of Harry P. Cain:

Portland Police Department, Portland, Oregon.
Criminal Bureau of Identification, Multnomah County Sheriff's Office, Portland, Oregon.
King County Sheriff's Office, Seattle, Washington.
Pierce County Sheriff's Office, Tacoma, Washington.
Tacoma Police Department, Tacoma, Washington.
Seattle Police Department, Seattle, Washington.
Longview Police Department, Longview, Washington.
Kelso Police Department, Kelso, Washington.
Cowlitz County Sheriff's Office, Kelso, Washington.

The files of the following credit agencies contained either no record or no unfavorable information concerning Harry P.

Cain and members of his immediate family:

The Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Washington, D. C.
Seattle Credit Bureau, Seattle; Washington.
Tacoma Credit Bureau, Tacoma, Washington.
Retail Credit Bureau, Incorporated, Portland, Oregon.
Yakima Credit Bureau, Yakima, Washington.

Miscellaneous - On February 9, 1949, Marjorie Cain filed a suit for divorce from Harry P. Cain at Tacoma, Washington. The complaint in this matter contains the following allegation:

"For several years the defendant, Harry P. Cain, has maintained toward the plaintiff, Marjorie Cain, an indifferent attitude and made no attempt to conceal the fact that he has neither affection nor regard for the plaintiff and has, by numerous and annoying acts and words, made the home life of the plaintiff burdensome in the extreme so that it has become impossible for the plaintiff to longer cohabit and live with said defendant, all of which words and acts were without just cause or provocation."

On March 8, 1949, Harry P. Cain executed a sworn statement in which he denied the above allegation and requested the court to dismiss the complaint. On June 13, 1949, the complaint was dismissed upon the motion of the plaintiff, Marjorie Cain.

September 15, 1955

[redacted]
Fund for the Republic

Summary
N.H.

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[redacted] is not connected with the Fund for the Republic. However, Robert E. Cushman, who wrote the foreword of Walter Gellhorn's book, "Security, Loyalty and Science," related that [redacted] was one of an advisory committee to Gellhorn in the preparation of the book.

No investigation of [redacted] has been conducted. Bufiles reflect that [redacted] furnished a sworn affidavit on November 16, 1948, in behalf of the good character of William W. Remington during Remington's Loyalty Review Board hearing.

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An article appearing in the "Knickerbocker News," Albany, New York, newspaper, stated that the Rockefeller Foundation had made a grant to Dartmouth College, amounting to \$110,000 "to investigate the investigators of subversive activities in the United States." Among the individuals handling the project was Robert K. Carr, Professor of Political Science at Dartmouth.

[redacted] "The House Committee on Un-American Activities," published in 1952. A review prepared by the Crime Records Section reflects that this book is a criticism of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. The author feels that the Committee has personalized its undertakings, is guilty of irresponsible actions, has overemphasized the threat of domestic Communism, has given rise to the era of McCarthyism and has discredited Congress in the eyes of the American people. He feels that this Committee should be abolished and its work should be done by the Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committees of the two Houses.

Concerning the case of Dr. Edward U. Condon, then Director of the National Bureau of Standards, [redacted] is definitely pro-Condon. He implies that the Committee's

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Orig. to be filed in 100-391697

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interest in Condon stems from the fact that there has been personal enmity between Chairman J. Parnell Thomas and Condon and not because of any information they may have had regarding Condon's alleged subversive activity.

[] discusses the Laurence Duggan case and indicates that the FBI had no derogatory information on Duggan. Duggan, former Director of the Institute of International Education, was killed in a fall from his New York Office on December 20, 1948. He was named by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as an espionage contact of Whittaker Chambers.

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[] indicated that the House Committee on Un-American Activities has been used to publicize information in FBI files by having former FBI undercover agents testify before the Committee. In the book he states "it is quite apparent that these hearings were designed to serve the purpose of publicizing information in FBI files." He discusses briefly the attacks made by the National Lawyers Guild (cited by Congressional committee) since 1940 on the FBI and appears to sympathize with the stand of the National Lawyers Guild.

[] devoted a great deal of space in discussion of the Alger Hiss case. While he does not deny Hiss' guilt he points out specific inaccuracies in the testimony offered by Whittaker Chambers. He alleges that through the publicity in the case, Hiss was more or less convicted by the newspapers and his right to a fair court trial was seriously jeopardized.

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[] insisted that by the tremendous amount of publicity in the Hiss case, the House Committee on Un-American Activities has unnecessarily shattered the confidence of the American people and confused them as to the actual danger of Communists in government. He reiterates his belief that the danger is small and that we need not take it seriously. (62-82979-3)

[] "The Constitution and Congressional Investigating Committees" published in 1954, which is one of several pamphlets being given dissemination by the League of Women Voters of the U. S. under a program called "Freedom Agenda," under the sponsorship of the Carrie Chapman Catt Memorial Fund, Inc., and financed by the Fund for the Republic, Inc. (100-146111)

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"The New York Times Book Review" section of February 27, 1955, contains a review by [] of Telford Taylor's book "Grand Inquest: The Story of Congressional Investigations." []

review was favorable and he said in part: "Seldom does a book fill a vital need so admirably as this one" and "Mr. Taylor's book is in the greatest tradition of American political writing. It deserves the widest possible audience...." Telford Taylor has a record of Communist associations and is the subject of a separate memorandum. (100-14160-23)

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The April 3, 1955, issue of the "New York Herald Tribune Book Review" reflects a favorable review by [redacted] of Alan Barth's book, "Government by Investigation," which, according to [redacted] is primarily concerned with the "sensational inquiries of recent years" by Congressional investigations "into the subject of subversive activity and with the impact of these inquiries upon the American system of constitutional government and upon individual freedom." The book is a criticism of alleged abuse of the investigatory power of Congress by Congressional investigative committees. Barth for many years was a member of the editorial staff of the "Washington Post and Times-Herald," formerly "Washington Post." (62-82979-4)

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

9-11

1955

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SUBJECT Bulletin of the Atomic ScientistsAddress ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

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NP	100-361102-60	100-361102-60
NP	65-32424-190	65-32424-190
NP	100-361102-61	100-361102-61
NP	100-361102-26	100-361102-26
NP	100-361102-54	100-361102-54
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NP	100-361102-37	100-361102-37
NP	100-361102-63	100-361102-63
NP	100-344452-6	100-344452-6
NP	61-7802-A	61-7802-A
NP	65-32839-319	65-32839-319
NP	65-28939-181	65-28939-181
NP	105-13449-6	105-13449-6
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NP	100-24699	263
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NP	65-58805	1168
NP	100-344452	304
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NP	105-10473	40
V	116-68754	6 ^{edit} ^{Robinson}
NP	116-22541	14
NP	62-57522-4	11-27-47 ¹¹⁻²⁷⁻⁴⁷
NP	100-150064	34
NP	66-104	1048
NP	62-59520	36
NP	100-190625	2442
NP	62-58854	224
V	116-7789	21 ^{edit} ^{Robinson}
NP	100-344752	176 ¹¹⁻²⁷⁻⁴⁷
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NP	100-344452	75 of 111
NP	100-344452-198	66
NP	100-39419	4
NP	100-344452	280
NP	128-422	19
NP	[redacted]	43
NP	100-350064	320
NP	100-344452-83	57, 105, 154
V	116-29152	5
NP	100-350064	11
NP	100-350064	30
NP	125-21939	1057
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NP	100-344452	91
NP	100-348063-A	5-37-07 WASH POST
NP	116-7789	6
NP	100-358750-4	11/11/11
NP	100-350104	40
NP	100-344452	45, 1, 20
NP	100-345079	15
NP	100-349987	22
NP	100-190625	263

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Robert Lee Howard b6 b7C

Supervisor [Redacted] Room 115

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 2, 1955

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 3-3-89 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

Clark Byse*
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning Byse. However, our files reflect that Byse was one of forty-five law school teachers who signed a letter dated April 18, 1948, to the House Committee on Un-American Activities appealing to that Committee for a fair hearing to Dr. Edward U. Condon, then Director of the National Bureau of Standards, whom the Committee had accused of being a "weak link" in the nation's atomic secret security. This letter was made public by the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU). (New York Herald Tribune, "4-19-48, 62-58854-A)

In 1950 Byse's name appeared on the mailing list of the National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill. This organization has been cited by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, report of December 7, 1950, as follows: "A registered lobbying organization which has carried out the objectives of the Communist Party in its fight against antisubversive legislation." (100-361924-31 page 40)

In March, 1952, the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors disapproved a Soviet propaganda film entitled "Peace Will Win," which was to be shown at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, on March 15, 1952, by the Progressive Party of Philadelphia. The Progressive Party of Philadelphia then appealed to the Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union. A hearing was held by the Pennsylvania State Board of Censors on April 2, 1952, at which time Byse, representing the ACLU, urged that since the purpose of the film obviously was to influence public opinion, it was entitled to the constitutional protection of freedom of speech. He also advanced the argument that the film would not be biased or corrupt morals as was claimed by the Board of Censors. The Board of Censors subsequently withdrew its prohibition of the showing of this film in the State of Pennsylvania. (65-1673-234)

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*The report of the Fund for the Republic, May 31, 1955, reported that Byse was one of the codirectors of a project to make a study of teacher's tenure in certain higher institutions of learning.

Bureau files show that Byse was engaged in the following additional activities on behalf of the ACLU:

In November, 1953, he was assigned to study due process and academic freedom in the case of Dr. Barrows Dunham of Temple University who was dismissed for Communist Party activities. (121-33859-20)

On April 5, 1954, the ACLU held a conference at the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. During a panel discussion on academic freedom, Byse, author of "A Report on the Pennsylvania Loyalty Act," said in effect that the function of higher learning is to discuss evils and correct them. He said that tenure should protect teachers and provide academic freedom. (61-190-468)

The American Civil Liberties Union has not been investigated by the FBI. It has done considerable sniping at the Bureau in the past concerning wire tapping. We have had considerable cordial correspondence with its officials who brought to the attention of the Bureau matters which they had under consideration; furnished us with copies of their press releases and publications; and on occasion inquired concerning Bureau activities with references to matters they were trying to resolve. (61-190-475)

4-22. (62-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

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<u>NP</u>	<u>65 - 4279 - 941 p 114</u>	
<u>NI</u>	<u>65 - 6942 - 108</u>	
	<u>Malcolm H.</u>	
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	<u>Malcolm Rose Mrs</u>	
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	<u>M. Mrs</u>	
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DATE 8-3-89 BY 208 (53) ag

September 15, 1955

Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists
Fund for the Republic
Bureau File 100-391697

The "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" is described as "a Magazine for Science and Public Affairs." It was founded in 1945 by Hyman H. Goldsmith and Eugene Rabinowitch, and was first published on December 10, 1945, by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago. The Atomic Scientists of Chicago was affiliated with the Federation of American Scientists (FAS) and a summary memorandum has been prepared on the Federation of American Scientists dated August 9, 1954. Investigation failed to reflect that the FAS was Communist dominated or that its policies were pro-Communist, although some of its members, both on a national and local scale, have been described as Communist or pro-Communist. (100-34452-313). The March, 1948, edition of the Bulletin carried a notation that it was published by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago supported by a grant from the Emergency Committee of Atomic Scientists. (100-345079-94). The April, 1949, edition of this magazine contained a statement that it was published monthly by the Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, Inc., 1126 E. 59th Street, Chicago 17, Illinois. (100-361102-1). "It is the main purpose of the 'Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists' to provide a monthly commentary upon the revolutionary - and the evolutionary - changes brought about or portended by the present impact of science upon society - and the equally important impact of society-in-crisis upon science."

It is noted that the Bulletin has contained articles advocating civilian control (as opposed to military control) of atomic energy, international control of atomic energy, freedom of Scientific research, reduction of Scientific secrecy, and the proposition that the atom bomb is not in reality a secret. No domination or control by Communist Party indicated. On occasions the Bulletin has contained anti-Russian statements.

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AFFILIATIONS WITH THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

None

The Washington Post and Times Herald newspaper of 4-19-55 carried article captioned "Security Plan Scored as Throttling Science," which pointed out that the Ford Foundation

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100-391697-251

ENCLOSURE

has provided a special grant to make more copies of the Bulletin's April, 1955, special issue, captioned "Secrecy, Security, and Loyalty" available to the Public. (100-361102 Sub A).

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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MALCOLM BRYAN

Bryan is President of the Federal Reserve Bank at Atlanta, Georgia. He was, in December, 1952, on the original Board of Directors of the Fund for the Republic.

A source of unknown reliability, an acquaintance of Bryan, advised in 1952 that, when Bryan was about eighteen years of age, he absorbed Karl Marx and other such authors like a sponge. At one time in his youth he was asked by this source if he was a Communist and he said, "No," that he was only "mild." He said, "I am a Fabian Socialist." He stated in his student days that socialism was on its way and that "we might as well get on the band wagon." (Mrs. Florence Bryant, 18 C Campus City, Charleston, Illinois. 100-0-28291. Letter from Mrs. Bryant postmarked 10-24-52.)

H.L.T./
100-391697

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DATE 8-3-89 BY 88(SJ)

September 9, 1955

HERBERT LAWRENCE BLOCK, aka
HERBLOCK

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Herbert Lawrence Block who uses the pen name of Herblock, cartoonist for "The Washington Post and Times Herald," is to be featured on a series of television programs sponsored by the Fund for the Republic. \$200,000 was authorized in May, 1955, for this television series.

Herbert Lawrence Block was born October 13, 1909, in Chicago, Illinois. He attended public schools and studied at the Art Institute in Chicago. After attending Lake Forest College, Illinois, from 1927 to 1929, he was employed as an editorial cartoonist for the "Chicago Daily News." In 1933 he joined the Newspaper Enterprise Association Service (NEA Service) in Cleveland, Ohio, and that organization syndicated his cartoons until 1943. Block was in the United States Army from 1943 to 1945. From 1946 until present time he has been employed as editorial cartoonist by the "Washington Post and Times Herald." In 1940 Block received a National Headliners Club award and in 1942 he earned a Pulitzer Prize for his work. In 1947 he was awarded honorable mention for the Heywood Brown Award and he received an American Newspaper Guild Award in 1948 for his cartoons. (Who's Who in America, 1954-55, Washington Post 12-26-45, 94-8-6-A)

The Bureau has not conducted any investigation on Herbert Lawrence Block. Block's work was syndicated by NEA Service, Cleveland, Ohio, from 1933 to 1943. During this period he drew several editorial cartoons presenting the Bureau in a very favorable light in the fight against gangsters, Axis agents, and the German Bund. Through Block's co-operation many of the originals of these cartoons were secured for the Bureau's collection. (94-8-2-47; 94-8-1144-5, 16)

Since joining the "Washington Post" Block has drawn some cartoons critical of the Government Employee Investigation Program with particular reference to the secrecy surrounding the identity of witnesses. On 12-30-47, the "Washington Post" carried an editorial cartoon by Block

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entitled "Here Comes the FBI Report Now" and showed the Liberty Review Board looking up at a winged figure flying through the air carrying a document labeled "speech from Olympus -- by unidentified witness -- don't ask!" (94-8-6-A) On September 6, 1951, the "Washington Post" carried a cartoon by Block entitled "And Keep Up With Your Regular Work" which showed a man labeled "FBI" trying to carry on his back an enormous filing cabinet labeled "Routine Employment Checking." (94-8-2-51) The "Washington Post" February 24, 1950, carried an article stating that Herblock was a cowinner of the annual Heywood Broun Award of the American Newspaper Guild. The article said that the awards were announced at the opening session of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House at the Hotel 2400, Washington, D. C. The article further stated that Herblock was honored "for the general excellence and effectiveness of his cartoons and for their penetrating and powerful comments" on the national scene. (100-368054-1)

On April 5, 1954, the Greater Philadelphia Branch of the American Civil Liberties Union held its annual conference. Block was the speaker at a dinner attended by approximately four hundred persons. In his speech he said that legalized wire tapping would lead to "guilt by communication." He said that guilt by association was not good enough and he did not think that an Attorney General who used these methods is good enough either. Block charged that FBI files have been "dipped into" for political purposes. Block said the Communist-in-Government issue is complete and utter nonsense. Block expressed the hope that McCarthyism is eliminated as a political power. The above information was received from a confidential source who has given reliable information in the past. (confidential source [redacted])

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[redacted] the confidential source questioned Block concerning his statement that FBI files had been "dipped into." Block said that he was making reference to the Harry Dexter White case and that he felt sure this was the only time that it had been so used. (61-190-468)

The "Cleveland Plain Dealer" for January 22, 1955, contains an article concerning a speech made by Herblock at a meeting of Americans for Democratic Action honoring the memory of Franklin D. Roosevelt. The article quoted Herblock as saying, "We see today a sort of spy-hunting Gresham's law: counterfeit patriots driving out good ones. So we keep [redacted] and lose men like John Patton Davies." (140-0-A)

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The "Washington Post" August 20, 1955, announced that the Fund for the Republic would assist in the production of a weekly fifteen-minute television program featuring Herblock. The article states that the series will be filmed in Washington and is planned for twenty-six weeks.

During investigation in 1948 concerning activities of Dr. Edward U. Condon, former head of the National Bureau of Standards, information was received that Block was a mutual friend of Condon and [redacted] radio commentator. (Tesur, 65-56402-1-2807, 3046, 62-58854-301)

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The March, 1948, issue of "Plain Talk" contained an article by Otto J. Dekom entitled "Behind the Riddle of the Washington Post" in which the author set forth his opinion of the "deterioration of the Post" after the "turning to the left during the early days of the war." The statement is made in the article that Herbert Block, cartoonist, was a member of the "liberal" faction of the paper. (62-60161-7)

September 9, 1955

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Fund for the Republic

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According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, [REDACTED] contributed to the "Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States" which was published by the Fund for the Republic.

In May, 1955, the Bureau conducted a Departmental Applicant investigation of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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No derogatory information regarding [REDACTED] or [REDACTED] appears in Bureau files or was uncovered during the above applicant investigation with the possible exception of the following.

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During an investigation conducted in 1952 and 1953 it was determined that [REDACTED] and her former husband, [REDACTED] were associated with or had known Otto Verber

J. S. Rotz, J. G. Short/amk
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and Kurt Ponger. Verber and Ponger were both convicted in June, 1953, in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia for conspiracy to commit espionage on behalf of the Soviet Union. Ponger was sentenced to serve five to fifteen years and Verber to serve forty months to ten years. (Bufile 65-58841 and 77-66866-22 page 5)

On February 3, 1953, [] was interviewed by Bureau Agents concerning her knowledge of Verber and Ponger. She stated that she and [] had been acquainted with Verber and that she had seen him about a half a dozen times in Washington and in Europe between 1945 and 1950, including a period of three days during the spring of 1949 []

[] She pointed out that [] at that time was attempting to start a newspaper in the American zone of Germany and that Ponger was in the photographic business in Germany. [] advised that during her entire association with Verber and Ponger she had never observed anything questionable in their activities.

On 1-26-53, [] voluntarily contacted the New York Office of the Bureau and furnished the following information regarding his association with Verber and Ponger: He first became acquainted with Verber in 1945 in Germany where the latter was a First Lieutenant in Military Intelligence, United States Army. He later met Verber in Vienna, Austria, in 1948 and thereafter, and until 1949 he and Verber became close friends. During 1949 while he was living in [] [] Verber introduced him to Ponger who was Verber's brother-in-law. He said his acquaintance with Ponger was very slight. [] stated that during his entire acquaintance with Verber and Ponger he had had no suspicion that they were engaged in espionage activities. (77-66866-22 page 5)

[] was the subject of a security matter investigation by the Bureau in 1947. This investigation was predicated on a letter printed in "The Washington Post" on October 11, 1946, and signed [] Washington, D. C. In this letter the writer stated in part: "I am weary to infuriation at continued baiting of the Communists. I grant you they are a sorry lot, but they are not the danger that J. Edgar Hoover and the Alsops would have us believe. Why can't we have more and better tirades against American Fascists?" (100-347493-A, verified from original source)

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The letter also reflected that the writer considered the Independent Citizens' Committee of the Arts, Sciences, and Professions to be "a very respectable middle-class group." (This organization has been cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.)

The Bureau's investigation of [redacted] in 1947 failed to develop any indication of subversive activities or other pertinent information regarding him or [redacted] (100-347493). There is no other pertinent information identifiable with [redacted] and [redacted] in the Bureau's files at this time.

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[REDACTED] of the Yale University Law School was reported to have directed the preparation of a 101 page description of Federal statutes, executive orders and regulations under a \$100,000 grant by the Fund for the Republic to the Association of the Bar of the City of New York to examine the Federal Loyalty - Security Program. ("New York Times," 12-22-54)

Articles by [REDACTED] which analyzed various aspects of the Loyalty - Security Program have appeared in the 6-28-52 issue of "The Nation," the April, 1955, issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" and the July, 1955, issue of the "Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science." He also collaborated on an article dealing with the Coast Guard screening program which was published in the July, 1953, issue of the "Yale Law Journal." The latter article dealt with the constitutionality of the Port Security Program whereby poor security risks are excluded from working on maritime vessels or in restricted water front areas. [REDACTED] was coauthor of this article. The writers attacked and belittled the practice of the Coast Guard Screening Board of relying on confidential informants of the FBI whose identities are not revealed. They claimed that

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the denial of the alleged right of confrontation of witnesses and cross examination renders the program unconstitutional. (94-34122-87, 88)

In November or December, 1947, [] was one of a group of [] of the Yale Law School who signed letters to high Government officials protesting the Loyalty Program and urging the abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. (121-34869-1X, "Bridgeport Herald," 12-7-47)

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The "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," a magazine for science and public affairs, announced that the costs of printing a special edition of the bulletin was defrayed by the Fund for the Republic. [] of Yale University Law School wrote an article in this edition of the bulletin stating that the employment tests carried on in the name of loyalty and security were as extensive and confusing as the 100-foot panorama of Waterloo or Gettysburg that captivated our grandfathers. He said we have reached a position whereby about one-fifth of all people employed are subject to some kind of loyalty test. He said this represents a "shocking waste of resources" since thousands are engaged in administration of security programs. ("Washington News" issue of 4-18-55, 100-361102-A; "New York Times," 4-18-55, 140-0-A)

OC 13 1955

LAIRD BELL

Laird Bell is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing of the Fund for the Republic.

He is a prominent Chicago attorney. On July 23, 1955, the White House announced that President Eisenhower would nominate Bell as an alternate United States delegate to the 10th Session to the General Assembly of the United Nations. (Washington City News Service, 7-23-55; 62-77787-a)

An article appearing in the "Chicago Daily News" issue dated April 26, 1951, announced that Bell was one of twelve prominent men who opposed passage of the Broyles Bills in the Illinois Legislature. The Broyles Bills were proposed anti-Communist legislation. (77-64408-29)

A prominent news analyst recently commented concerning Bell's affiliation with the Fund for the Republic. Fulton Lewis, Jr., in his radio broadcast of September 6, 1955, related that the Board of Directors for the Fund had not yet been announced, but that Laird Bell had been named as chairman of the Board. He described Bell as a classmate, close friend and admirer of the late President Franklin D. Roosevelt. Lewis added that Bell was also a close friend and admirer of Robert Hutchins when Hutchins was Chancellor at the University of Chicago. Lewis said that

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Bell was a member of the Board of Trustees at the University from the time Hutchins was appointed until two years after Hutchins left in 1951, to go to the Ford Foundation. Lewis added that Bell spent some time on the witness stand defending Hutchins insisting that there was no Communist infiltration on the campus at the University of Chicago at the time the University was being investigated by the Broyles Committee. Lewis further commented that Bell's name appeared on the letterhead of the "Committee for an Effective Congress" and he supported the "rather shadowy activities" of Senator Ralph Flanders of Vermont, and supported Flander's activities in the Army - McCarthy investigation. He stated that Bell defended Alger Hiss. He further commented that Bell has been a violent opponent of Congressional committees investigating Communist and other subversive activities as far back as the Dies Committee and remarked that Bell opposed violently the firing of teachers who took the 5th Amendment. (Lewis radio broadcast 9-6-55; 94-4-2189-195)

On December 1, 1953, Laird Bell received a distinguished service award from the Phi Beta Kappa Association for activities in the fields of law, business and education. On that occasion he stated that teachers should not be fired for invoking the 5th Amendment in testimony before Congressional committees;

that University trustees should be obliged to investigate such persons before dismissing them; and described investigations then being conducted by the House Committee on Un-American Activities and the Jenner Committee as a menace to intellectual freedom. (105-18950-5)

A document prepared by the staff of the Senate Republican Policy Committee dated April 19, 1955, concerning the Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) reflects that Laird Bell, Chicago, Illinois, contributed \$100 to the ADA in December, 1953, and was listed on a January 21, 1954, letterhead of the National Committee for an Effective Congress as a member of that organization's Board of Advisors. This document states that the ADA sponsors a program which "presents a distinct parallel to that of the Communists." The document described the National Committee for an Effective Congress as an organization that has been "preoccupied with criticizing the election of left-wing Democratic candidates or with the promotion of left-wing issues." (100-348196-122, Enclosures Pages 15, 133, 153; [redacted] who furnished the Bureau a copy of this document [redacted] [redacted]. [redacted] pointed out this document was prepared for the use of Republican Senators and naturally, was a partisan document.)

The following information was received from informants who have furnished reliable information in the past:

Laird Bell was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) during the early 1940's, and in 1942, he and his wife, [REDACTED], contributed \$25 to the IPR. The IPR has been cited by the Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security. (77-64408-29)

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In 1942, Mr. and Mrs. Laird Bell were among the sponsors of the Chicago Committee of Russian War Relief, Inc. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that the leadership of the Chicago Committee of Russian War Relief was Communist dominated although many persons not Communistically inclined were associated with that organization. (77-64408-29)

Mrs. Laird Bell was reported to have been one of the original sponsors of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC) and was a sponsor of the Midwest Division, American Committee for Yugoslav Relief, Inc. in July, 1947. The JAFRC and the American Committee for Yugoslav Relief have both been cited by the Attorney General. (77-64408-29; Mrs. Bell's sponsorship of JAFRC was furnished by an anonymous source and Bufiles reflect neither the date of the activity nor the date on which the information was furnished.)

September 9, 1955

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"FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC"
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[redacted]
Boston University, who made additions to the bibliography dealing with Communism and the labor movement contributed to "Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the United States," which was published by the Fund for the Republic.

No biographical data concerning [redacted] was located in Bureau files or in the following sources:

Who's Who
Martindale - Hubble Directory
American Men of Science
The World of Learning
Directory of American Scholars
Leaders in Education

Written Articles

The August 10, 1953, issue of "The New Leader," a weekly current events publication, carried an article on pages 10 and 11 captioned "The Battle for Local 600," by [redacted] who was described in a footnote as [redacted] Boston University. This article treated the topic of factional struggles within Local 600, United Auto Workers (CIO) at the Ford Motor Company's River Rouge Plant at Dearborn, Michigan, and contained what appeared to be an objective analysis of attempts by pro-Communist forces to retain influence in that Local. In the concluding paragraph it was stated: "Today, men who have demonstrably never broken with the Communist party on any issue, major or minor, hold high posts in Local 600. ... Some day when the general public throws off its apathy and becomes politically alert and active, perhaps the members of Local 600, too, will rouse themselves and oust their Communist leaders."

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(100-26844-A (Section 19))

The Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature contained a reference to an article by [redacted] in "The Nation," Volume 179, dated November 13, 1954, pages 419-420.

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This issue contained "on the spot election reports from eight key states" reflecting results and analysis of the 1954 elections. The article by [redacted] (described [redacted] [redacted] Boston University) captioned "Massachusetts," dealt with the balance of power between the Republican and Democratic Parties and the status of prominent figures of these Parties resulting from the 1954 elections.

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4-22 (6-15-55)

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Records Section

10-12, 1955

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	Room 1266	

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	utd from 9-9-55	

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September 9, 1955

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ELLIOTT V. BELL
Committee on Race and Housing
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The report of the Fund for the Republic of 5/31/55, stated the above-captioned individual, who is Chairman and Director of McGraw Hill Publishing Company, had been appointed to a Committee on Race and Housing. No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning the captioned individual. The "United States News" dated 7/2/48, contained an article entitled "Outlook for a New 'Brain Trust'," which stated in the event Governor Tom Dewey was elected as President of the United States during the Fall of 1948, Elliott V. Bell was certain to be one of the most influential members of a Dewey "brain trust"; that he had been Governor Dewey's "idea" man for years and probably would be appointed Secretary of the Treasury. (62-45146-125)

In July, 1950, Bell's name appeared as a member of the Board of Directors of the Foreign Policy Association, Inc. (FPA). An Internal Security-C investigation, conducted concerning this organization in 1950, reflected its purpose was to carry on research and educational activities to aid in the understanding and constructive development of United States foreign policy. Many prominent individuals were associated with FPA. Informants reported that the organization was not a Communist front and never was so regarded, but the Communist Party had a faction working in it. At the time of the investigation, Bell was reported to be an executive with McGraw Hill Publishing Company and formerly on the staff of Governor Thomas E. Dewey. He was described by a State Department official, who was interviewed during the investigation, as anti-Communist. (61-7802-37 page 33)

Our files reflect that in 1950 and 1951, Elliott V. Bell, publisher of McGraw Hill, furnished the Director and Mr. Nichols with publications of interest to the Bureau, at which time a letter of appreciation was sent to him. (94-3-4-130-12)

In April, 1955, an informant was endeavoring to [redacted]

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Declassify on: OADR 8-2-89

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[u] (S) Mr. Nichols noted that if Elliott Bell, who was the trustee of the Guggenheim Foundation, was the same Elliott Bell, associated with Governor Thomas Dewey [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] By checking "Who's Who" it was determined that Elliott Bell of the Guggenheim Foundation and the former advisor to Governor Dewey were apparently identical: [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] (100-350860-32) (S)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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Room 1266

☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
☐ Main _____ References Only
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☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
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☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-10-55

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September 9, 1955

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FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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In a preface to his book "Communism, Conformity, and Civil Liberties," Samuel A. Stouffer acknowledged assistance from many individuals among whom were [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] "who have contributed memoranda and criticism."

The book contains no additional identifying information concerning [REDACTED]. She cannot be specifically identified with any information in Bureau files and is not listed in "Who's Who."

The following information pertains to [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who may be identical.

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[REDACTED] Chicago, Illinois. She is the wife of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] request for loyalty data, March 9, 1954 - (140-3773-1)

According to information obtained from the records of the Human Resources Research Office, George Washington University, Washington, D. C., on February 1, 1954, [REDACTED] resided at [REDACTED] (100-408756-4)

The records of the County Clerk, Lake County, Waukegan, Illinois, reflected that [REDACTED] married [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 1941, at Waukegan, Illinois. (100-408756-15)

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The files of the Admissions Office, University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado, disclosed that [REDACTED] was the wife of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (100-408756-5)

The records of the Passport Office, U.S. Department of State, reflect that [REDACTED] in an application for a passport for travel in France, Switzerland and Austria, allegedly for the purpose of carrying on studies in connection with the [REDACTED] reported that he was married to [REDACTED] (100-408756-7)

[REDACTED] advised that [REDACTED] was employed by the Veterans Administration, Washington, D. C., in 1946. (140-3773-31)

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According to the records of the Harvard Corporations Office, Cambridge, Massachusetts, the publications of [redacted] include, as of April 14, 1954, one entitled [redacted] 1942, which was written with [redacted] (100-408756-13)

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[redacted] technical surveillance on the home of William W. Remington, 11 Tauxemont Drive, Alexandria, Virginia, who was convicted of perjury on the basis of denying Communist Party membership in a Loyalty of Government Employees form and who was murdered while serving his sentence, furnished information concerning [redacted] William Remington and [redacted] on August 15, 1946, in which William Remington advised [redacted] that he had made a date for lunch for the following Tuesday for [redacted] and himself with [redacted] [redacted] indicated that she had expected that [redacted] were going to come out to the Remington's home and Bill Remington explained that the luncheon date had been made because [redacted] was going to Cambridge on Monday. (65-56402-1 Section 12, Serial 755)

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On November 8, 1946, Remington, in another conversation, advised [redacted] that he had changed a cocktail date which he had with [redacted] to a supper date and that he would not be home for supper. (65-56402-1 Serial 944)

No additional information could be located indicating that the Remington's and [redacted] had actually met.

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A separate summary has been prepared concerning [redacted]

OCT 13 1955

[redacted]

In a preface to his book "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties" Samuel A. Stouffer acknowledged assistance from many individuals, among whom were [redacted] and [redacted] "who have contributed memoranda and criticism."

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Washington Field Office, CI 437, a technical surveillance on the Alexandria, Virginia, home of William W. Remington, furnished information concerning a telephone conversation between Remington [redacted] on August 15, 1946, during which he said that he had made a luncheon date for them with [redacted]. [redacted] indicated she had expected [redacted] to visit the Remington home, but William Remington explained that the luncheon date had been made because [redacted] was leaving town. (65-56402-1, Section 12, Serial 775). On November 8, 1946, the same source advised that William Remington told [redacted] that he had changed a cocktail date with [redacted] to a supper date and would not be home that evening. (65-56402-1, Serial 944).

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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 utd from summary 7-9-53

SUBJECT Barth, Alan

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9-24206
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94-8-6-280
100-391697-A Chronicle 6-1-55
94-8-1390
94-3-4-550-48-61-52
62-87885-A Journal American
8-30-55
94-3-4-1-230
14-1460
100-568054-15
105-24330-1 Wash. Post
8-12-52
62-34615-84
94-8-1390-20
94-1-1258-34
62-10102-1-1
62-7-22-188
66-2435-142-2-14-2-1
62-77088-6
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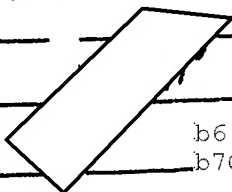
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	124-4200	99
	100-348196	122 Ep 155
	100-418797	1
	94-3-4-550-46X	
	Author of "Government by	
	Intimidation" See Bar. Lib. 0	
	105-24330 - 5	
	61-190-A	The Sun 5/25/54
	100-12802	92 Ep 11
	140-0-	13398
	94-1-17998	1420
	100-375988	1041 Ep 15
	100-416111	4
	94-3-4-550-43	
	author of "The Loyalty	
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Classification per OGA Letter dated: 8/10/2011

September 9, 1955

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FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

[redacted] was mentioned in a book entitled
"Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties" by the author
Samuel A. Stouffer. [redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

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On June 7, 1955, [redacted]

[redacted] made available several documents
pertaining to the "League of Women Voters of United States"
among which was a "Documentation on Freedom Agenda Program."
(100-417542-7). This program is an activity of Carrie Chapman
Catt Memorial Fund, which in turn was created by League of
Women Voters of the United States. The program of the fund
reportedly made possible by gifts from individuals and special
grants from foundations. Included among such grants was one for
an unspecified amount from the "Fund for the Republic" according
to a news release by the "Freedom Agenda Program" dated
December 12, 1954. (100-416111-1-Enclosure).

The above "Documentation on Freedom Agenda Program"
states "At the Conference in Boston, March 17 and 18 of this
year (1955) [redacted] was a speaker. He
recommended the study made by Samuel Stouffer called "Communism,
Conformity and Civil Liberties." [redacted] highly praised
Senator Flander's criticism of McCarthy and said of Flanders:
"Here was a man with purity of position, responsible who broke
a log jam and thereby gave others the courage to state their
minority opinions, and parenthetically, to influence public
opinion." (Ref: Bulletin 6 of LWV of Massachusetts, dated
April, 1955.) (Bufile 100-416111-Enclosure 6 page 4).

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Original - 100-391697
Yellows - 100-408756
140-3773

[redacted] baw/pjm

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100-391697-101
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229639
FOI/PA # 279632
APPEAL #
CIVIL ACT. #
E.O. # 12556
DATE 8-3-89 INITIALS [signature]

Source [redacted]

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student at Harvard University, January, 1946, to January, 1950;

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (140-3773-37 and 100-417542-7).

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[REDACTED] was an applicant for a position as consultant, [REDACTED] and a Security of Government Employees investigation was conducted by the Bureau regarding [REDACTED] during 1954, (Bufile 140-3773) based on [REDACTED] admitted association with William Walter Remington and his admitted membership in the American Student Union (ASU). William Remington was convicted on January 27, 1953, in Federal Court, New York, New York, on two counts of a perjury indictment. One count based on his denial that he ever furnished Elizabeth Bentley, admitted former Communist Party member, confidential information. The second count regarded his denial of his knowledge of the existence of a Young Communist League at Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, where Remington was in attendance in the 1930's. Remington was sentenced on February 4, 1953, to three years on each of the above two counts, the sentence to run concurrently. The ASU was cited by Special Committee on Un-American Activities, House of Representatives, in its report of January 3, 1939; January 3, 1940; June 25, 1952, and March 29, 1944. The Young Communist League has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (140-3773-31).

Request for Report of Loyalty Data on Applicants and Employees from Civil Service Commission dated March 9, 1954, reflected [REDACTED] was affiliated with following organizations: American Psychological Association, American Association for Public Opinion Research, Society for Psychological Study of Social Issues, Phi Beta Kappa, Sigma Xi, Society for Study of Social Problems.

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Investigation reflected favorable reputation and high scholastic standing while at Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois; considered loyal by a reference, [redacted] Northwestern University. An anonymous source of the Chicago Office advised that in 1941, the names of [redacted] [redacted] Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, appeared on a list of names utilized by the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade and the United American-Spanish Aid Committee, both designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. Another Chicago anonymous source advised in 1941, that [redacted] [redacted] Northwestern University, was one of the members of the International Workers Order Speakers Bureau and the subject was anthropology. The International Workers Order has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

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[redacted] was interviewed in early 1953 and, as of May, 1954, was carried as a confidential source of information by the Chicago Office. She admitted having been a member of the [redacted] of the Communist Party (CP) from 1947 to 1950 in Chicago, Illinois. On April 16, 1954, [redacted] stated that she has seen [redacted] about four or five times in the past ten or twelve years; that he has never been a member of the Communist Party or a Communist sympathizer, and, in fact, he is definitely anti-Communist. She stated she remembers discussing Communism with [redacted] in the past and he expressed an extreme distaste for the whole theory of Communism. Other investigation regarding [redacted] in the Chicago area reflected no disloyal or derogatory information regarding him. (140-3773-6 and 100-408756-16)

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Investigation regarding [redacted] at Boulder, Colorado, in the above SGE case developed no disloyal or derogatory information regarding him.

Investigation by the Boston Office during April and May, 1954, reflected that, according to the Harvard Corporation records, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, [redacted] had the following publications:

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- (1) "Factors Influencing Recall of a Controversial Event." Journal of Social Psychology, 1940, with [redacted].
- (2) "Day to Day Resistance to Slavery," Journal of Negro History, 1942, with [redacted].
- (3) "An Analysis of the Stability of Voting Intention: Massachusetts, 1948" - International Journal of Opinion and Attitude Research, 1949, with [redacted].
- (4) "Military Manpower of Africa," Research Memo #1, National Research Council, Committee on African Anthropology, 1943.

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- (5) "Opinion in Relation to Personality and Social Organization," *International Journal of Opinion and Attitude Research*, 1949-1950, with [redacted]

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- (6) "The Genetics Controversy and the Psychological Sciences in the USSR," *The American Psychologist*, 1949.

- (7) "The Conception of Man in Soviet Psychology," 1950, Ph. D. thesis on file in Widener Library.

- (8) "Portrait of Soviet Russia by Russians," the "New York Times" magazine, November 25, 1951, with [redacted]

- (9) "The New Man in Soviet Psychology" - April, 1952.
(140-3773-10)

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[redacted] assisted [redacted] write "An Analysis of the Influences of Recall of a Controversial Event: The 'Chicago Tribune' and the Republic Steel Strike," *Journal of Social Psychology*, 1941, pages 211-228.
(121-18406-22)

In the report submitted by the Boston Office, it was mentioned that [redacted] was a member of, but held no office in, the American Veterans Committee (AVC) from 1945 until April, 1952 [redacted]

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Boston confidential informants all reported that various attempts were made by CP members to infiltrate the Boston Chapter of the AVC but were unsuccessful in their efforts.
(140-3773-10)

Investigation in Chicago during May, 1954, reflected that [redacted]

[redacted] [A trash cover operated by the New York Office during January, 1950, on CP headquarters resulted in obtaining a list of subscribers to the "Daily Worker" located in the Chicago area. [redacted]

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[redacted] was listed as being a subscriber to the "Daily Worker" as of February 4, 1950. (100-408756-16 and 140-3773-19)

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[redacted] University of Illinois. Navy Pier, Chicago, Illinois, stated he first met [redacted] in the Fall of 1940 while [redacted] was in attendance at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois. [redacted] recalled [redacted] as having been a member of the American Student Union (ASU) at Northwestern University. He stated [redacted] never played an outstanding or important role in the ASU. [redacted] advised that in 1940 to the best of his recollection the ASU at Northwestern University had severed itself from the National ASU organization as the Chicago unit did not agree with the international policies of the national group.

(140-3773-19)

[redacted] of unknown reliability, was interviewed in May, 1954, regarding [redacted] and he stated he served with [redacted] in the U. S. Navy during 1944 and 1945 while both were assigned to [redacted] in Washington, D. C. [redacted] stated that in 1945, exact date not recalled, [redacted] made a statement in his presence to the effect that a revolution was coming in the United States and capitalism would fall. Further, that Communism was going to take over and children would be murdered in the streets. [redacted] stated that, from his conversations with [redacted] it was obvious to [redacted] that [redacted] was pro-Communist in his views. For this reason, he had always questioned [redacted] loyalty to the Government. [redacted] stated [redacted] made no effort to recruit him or other associates into the CP at that time and [redacted] did not know if [redacted] was actually a member of the CP.

(140-3773-20)

[redacted] advised that he roomed with [redacted] while both attended [redacted], in 1944. He stated that, while [redacted] was curious about Communism, he did not believe that [redacted] subscribed to principles of Communism. [redacted] stated that, although [redacted] was married, [redacted] had at one time been party to an escapade with a woman other than his wife. [redacted] is characterized by the Seattle Office as being of unknown reliability. [redacted] declined to elaborate on this matter other than to say that the relationship that existed between [redacted] and the unnamed woman was probably illegal.

(140-3773-30)

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[redacted] of unknown reliability, advised in early 1954 that he met [redacted] he was assigned to [redacted] in Washington, D. C., in early 1945. Through hearsay, he had heard that [redacted] had been a member of the Young Communist League before the war. He named as his source [redacted]

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[redacted] was interviewed by [redacted] and [redacted] stated that, although he considered [redacted] liberal in his political thinking, he cannot ever remember having said that [redacted] was a member of the Young Communist League. Further, that if he did make such a statement, it was intended as a joke as he considered [redacted] to be 100 per cent loyal.

(140-3773-31)

(C) [redacted] was interviewed in June, 1954, and he stated that, based on his acquaintance with [redacted] he considered [redacted] "an apologist for the Soviet Union inasmuch as [redacted] would defend the Soviet Union's actions and sometimes argues quite vehemently in favor of the Russians." He also considered [redacted] to have been very friendly with William W. Remington [redacted]

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(C) [redacted] S-1 (C) (140-3773-35)

On May 26, 1954, G-2, Washington, D. C., furnished the Bureau an announcement dated March 20, 1954, by the "Conference on Academic Freedom in the USSR" regarding a two-day conference to be held on April 3 and 4, 1954, in the new building of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, New York, New York, the subject of discussion being "Academic Freedom in the USSR as a Threat to Bolshevik Theory and Practice." The conference was "arranged to give all interested Americans an opportunity to gain firsthand knowledge of the Bolshevik's suppression of academic freedom within the USSR from former Soviet scholars and scientists, most of whom have actually lived and suffered under the strait jacket of Soviet policy in scholarly and scientific matters."

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[redacted]
(105-0-5033)

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[redacted] Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The "Boston Traveler" and "Boston Globe" dated December 5, 1947, carried a news item indicating that a research center, to be staffed with ten faculty members and a number of graduate students, was being established at Harvard University with a preliminary grant of \$100,000 by the Carnegie Corporation at New York to provide the United States, including the State Department and other governmental agencies, with systematized information about contemporary Russia.

(100-360557-1)

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[redacted] list of Programs and Census of Current Projects dated January, 1949, reflects [redacted] [redacted] had prepared a study entitled "A Study of the Discipline of Psychology in the Soviet Union." This study is designed to discover the way in which a given scientific discipline, such as psychology, operates in the Soviet Union in terms of the impact of the social system on the discipline, and of the discipline on the social system.

(100-360557-4)

[redacted] graduate student fellow, [redacted] [redacted] Cambridge, Massachusetts, was listed as a staff member of the [redacted] as of October 1, 1948.

(100-360557-9)

Boston indices reflected no references to [redacted] [redacted] as of May 5, 1949.

(100-360557-14)

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[redacted] list of "Programs, Census of Current Projects and Publications" dated January, 1950, lists [redacted] as one of the graduate student fellows connected with the Center. It also reflects that [redacted] prepared a study [redacted]

[redacted] (See description of this study under information for Serial 24.)

(100-360557-20)

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Among the research projects under way at [redacted] in January, 1950, was a project on social relations. [redacted] wrote a study "The Conception of Man in Soviet Psychology." This study was designed to discover the way in which a given scientific discipline, such as psychology, operates in the Soviet Union in terms of the impact of the social system. (Information provided by [redacted])

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[redacted] (100-360557-24)

In January, 1951, [redacted] was listed in the [redacted] Harvard University, outline regarding "Programs, Census of Current Projects, and Publications" as "Field Director, European Interview Project (Research Associate and Lecturer on Social Psychology."

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(100-360557-39)

In January, 1952, issue of the above outline, he was listed as [redacted]

[redacted] This publication also stated that [redacted] was working on a subproject regarding "The Political Loyalty of the Soviet Citizen" during which an attempt was to be made to assess those systematic elements of the Soviet order which affect the loyalty and disloyalty of Soviet citizens. Primary emphasis was to be placed on material from interviews with Soviet refugees.

The above outline reflected that [redacted] "The New Man in Soviet Psychology" was published by the Harvard University Press, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1952.

Under articles and chapters in books listed on page 30 of the above outline, there appears the notation [redacted] "The Genetics Controversy and the Psychological Sciences in the USSR," "The American Psychologist, Volume 4, No. 10., October, 1949."

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On page 33 of the above outline, it is noted that [redacted] and [redacted] wrote "Portrait of Soviet Russia by Russians," the "New York Times" magazine, November 25, 1951.

(100-365077-44 and 100-352546-592)

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The Remington Case

On May 12, 1950, an article appeared in the "Washington Post," Washington, D. C., stating that Raymond A. Bauer, aged 33, a student at the Harvard University Russian Research Center, Cambridge, Massachusetts, had been summoned on May 11, 1950, to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities "next Tuesday." "It was believed some of his testimony might center on William W. Remington, Department of Commerce economist, with whom Bauer was friendly while both attended the Navy's oriental language school."

(121-6159-A)

Boston teletype May 9, 1950, captioned [redacted] Information Concerning," stated that the U. S. Marshal's Office, Boston, Massachusetts, advised it had subpoena from House Committee on Un-American Activities which it will serve [redacted] for appearance at Washington, D. C., May 16, 1950. [redacted] described as [redacted]

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[redacted] resided at [redacted] Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts. Boston indices negative other than to identify [redacted] Harvard association.

(121-6159-371)

Boston teletype May 11, 1950, regarding [redacted] advised that the "Boston Traveler" newspaper [redacted] reported [redacted] to testify before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on May 16, 1950, relative to William W. Remington inquiry. Item stated [redacted]

[redacted] Item stated [redacted] reportedly served in U. S. Navy from August, 1944, to August, 1946, and knew Remington during that period. (121-6159-383)

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Washington Field Office teletype May 16, 1950, captioned "William Walter Remington, Commerce, LGE," states information received from Louis J. Russell, House Committee on Un-American Activities, that during executive session on May 16, 1950, [redacted] was heard. Russell advised the House Committee

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on Un-American Activities had received information that [redacted] [redacted] with Remington and would be in possession of information concerning Remington's Communist activities. Russell advised that, when [redacted] was questioned, he could furnish no information regarding any such Communist activity by Remington and only leftist organization he knew Remington to be associated with was the "American Student Union." (121-6159-428)

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A memorandum from the Office of Naval Intelligence, Washington, D. C. dated May 22, 1950, enclosed a memorandum of a conversation between [redacted]

[redacted] and [redacted] on May 17, 1950. [redacted] told [redacted] about [redacted] testimony before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding Remington and [redacted] stated he was unable to give any relevant testimony in the Remington case. [redacted] stated he remembered only one conversation with Remington regarding the USSR and that conversation was in Remington's favor. [redacted] stated to [redacted] that he had seen and talked to Remington on the evening of May 16, 1950. [redacted] wanted to know if [redacted] could recall anyone in [redacted] who would denounce [redacted] or anyone who would report that he had made reference to a Bolshevik revolution in this country. [redacted]

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[redacted] stated the real purpose of contacting [redacted] was to complete a list of names of members of [redacted]. Remington had previously asked [redacted] regarding the names of the members of the [redacted]. [redacted] told [redacted] he was worried about the House Committee on Un-American Activities hearing only because [redacted]. [redacted] stated House Committee on Un-American Activities had nothing on him as he is not and never has been a Communist. The only thing the House Committee on Un-American Activities may have on him, according to [redacted] was his connections with the American Student Union; however, he belonged to the faction of the ASU which was considered the non-Communist group. The ASU has been cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as a Communist front on March 29, 1944.

(74-1739-305, 140-3773-31 and
121-6159-819)

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Washington Field Office teletype May 19, 1950, regarding William W. Remington, Commerce, LGE, set out the results of an interview on May 19, 1950, by Bureau Agents with [redacted]. [redacted] mentioned his appearance before the House Committee on Un-American Activities regarding Remington whom he first met [redacted]

[redacted] that he came to know Remington quite well from that time, and that he had last seen Remington about a year ago in Washington, D. C. (Note: [redacted] reported that [redacted] told him that [redacted] had seen Remington on the evening of May 16, 1950.) [redacted] told the Agents he could recall nothing which would cause him to doubt the loyalty of Remington and, to the contrary, had the impression that Remington was anti-Soviet and anti-Communist. Regarding [redacted], [redacted] stated he met her socially on several occasions and [redacted] he observed her to be a "deviating type." [redacted] stated he was not then and never was a member of the CP. He said the only organization to which he belonged which was now of questionable design was the American Student Union, of which he was a member at Northwestern University, Chicago, Illinois. He stated this chapter of the ASU had been opposed to the policies of the National ASU and had endeavored to alter the national policies. [redacted] denied that he had ever made pro-Soviet statements. [redacted] advised he was departing from Washington, D. C., on May 19, 1950, to return to his home at [redacted]

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(121-6159-728 and 74-1379-306)

Interview with [redacted]

[redacted] regarding [redacted] (74-1379-26)

[redacted] Washington, D. C., was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 17 and 19, 1950. She admitted membership in the Young Communist League in 1938 and attended secret CP meetings with the CP unit at Columbia University in 1938, subsequently joining the CP group at Croton, New York. She stated that, while at Boulder, Colorado [redacted] William W. Remington still entertained Communist ideas but found very few people at Boulder with whom they could associate on a Party

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level. She stated that they did meet a couple of people who were leftist sympathizers. (She did not mention [redacted] among the above people.) Among other things, she was questioned specifically regarding [redacted]. She indicated that she remembered a [redacted] who also attended [redacted] in 1944. Her contacts with [redacted] were limited to three or four occasions.

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On April 1, 1954, [redacted] was interviewed by Bureau Agents regarding [redacted] and said she was never a close acquaintance of [redacted] but that [redacted] was very friendly with [redacted]. She described [redacted] as "a radical," that is, one who rebels against authority and finds nonconformity appealing. She said [redacted] was the type who is popularly described as "left of center" or a "parlor pink." She said she never heard him make any statements specifically favorable to the CP but does recall him making pro-Russian statements. She pointed out, however, that, since [redacted] was then [redacted] and Russia was then an ally, she would not place any significance in such remarks. She emphasized her statements regarding [redacted] are based upon impressions rather than definite recollections.
(121-37925-100 and 102)

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In 1954, the Bureau conducted an investigation regarding Communist infiltration of the Human Resources Research Office (HumRRO), George Washington University, Washington, D. C., which office is a contractor for the Department of the Army. [redacted] was a consultant for the above office in February, 1954. Investigation was discontinued when noted that none of the 23 individuals referred to the Bureau by G-2 were members of the CP.
(100-406415-65 and 66)

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OCT 18 1950

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

was mentioned in a book

entitled "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," by
the author Samuel A. Stoffer, who acknowledged assistance
by [REDACTED].

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An article in the May 12, 1950, issue of the
"Washington Post" newspaper stated that [REDACTED]
had been summoned [REDACTED] to testify before the
House Committee on Un-American Activities (next Tuesday).
It was stated that some of [REDACTED] testimony might center
on William W. Remington with whom Bauer was friendly while
[REDACTED]

(121-6159-A)

[REDACTED] appeared before an Executive Session of the
House Committee on Un-American Activities [REDACTED]. He
could furnish no information regarding any Communist activity
by Remington and stated that the only leftist organization
he knew Remington to be associated ^{with} / was the "American Student
Union" (121-6159-428; Executive session testimony furnished
Washington Field Office by Louis J. Russell of House Committee
on Un-American Activities).

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FBI File 100-391697
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[redacted] on
May 17, 1950 [redacted] told an employee of that Agency about
his [redacted] testimony before the House Committee on
Un-American Activities on that date. He told that individual
that he had seen and talked to Remington on the evening of
May 16, 1950. [redacted] further told that individual that the
House Committee on Un-American Activities "had nothing
on him ([redacted]) and he is not and never has been a Communist"
(74-1739-305; 140-3773-31; 121-6159-819. Information
obtained from [redacted] memorandum
to the Bureau dated May 22, 1950, which enclosed a memorandum
reflecting results of a conversation between [redacted]
[redacted].

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[redacted]
[redacted] who is acquainted with [redacted] advised in June, 1954,
that based on his acquaintance with [redacted] he considered Bauer
"an apologist for the Soviet Union since [redacted] would defend
the Soviet Union's actions and sometimes argues quite
vehemently in favor of the Russians." He also considered

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[redacted] to have been very friendly with William W. Remington

(C)

[redacted] (140-3773-35.
Bureau Agent's interview with [redacted]

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[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] S-1 (C)

On May 19, 1950, [REDACTED] admitted that he knew William Remington, having first met him April 3, 1944,

[REDACTED]
in New York. He related that he came to know Remington quite well thereafter and had last seen him in approximately May, 1949, [REDACTED] reported [REDACTED] told him that [REDACTED] had seen Remington on evening of May 16, 1950). [REDACTED] stated he knew nothing which would cause him to doubt the loyalty of Remington and to the contrary had the impression that Remington was anti-Soviet and anti-Communist. He admitted that he was socially acquainted with [REDACTED] (121-6159-728; 74-1379-306. [REDACTED] statements concerning his association with the Remingtons were furnished Bureau Agents who interviewed him May 19, 1950.)

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[REDACTED] in May, 1950, admitted membership in the Young Communist League in 1938 and attendance at secret Communist Party meetings in 1938 in New York. She further admitted that she and [REDACTED] met individuals whom she considered to be "leftist sympathizers" (she did not mention [REDACTED] among these people). She stated

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she remembered [] but did not consider him as a close acquaintance remarking that [] had been very friendly with [] [] described [] as a "radical" explaining that she considered him to be a person who rebels against authority and finds non-conformity appealing. She added that [] was the type popularly described as "left of center" or a "parlor pink." She emphasized that her statements regarding [] were based upon impression rather than definite recollection. (121-37925-100, 102. [] was interviewed by Bureau Agents on May 17 and 19, 1950, and on April 1, 1954.)

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William W. Remington was convicted on January 27, 1953, in United States District Court, New York City, on two counts of perjury and sentenced on February 4, 1953, to three years on each of the two counts, sentence to run concurrently. He was killed in prison prior to completion of this sentence.

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

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☐ Main _____ References Only
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☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

U. of Calif. Law School

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 Address _____

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 Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 9/10 Searcher Initial Koi
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

MF	26-76288
NI	✓ 25-1643-115-50
✓ NI	62-89747-1
✓ NI	✓ 62-28280-282
✓	61-2587-150
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NI	✓ 100-279499
NI	✓ 100-0-25887
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NI	✓ 35-3442
NI	✓ 116-223497
NI	✓ 116-147063
NI	35-100606
NI	✓ 31-7129
MF	36-2000
MF	36-20914
NI	✓ 35-22940
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ALAN BARTH

OCT 13 1955

The Fund for the Republic distributed 850 copies of his book, "Government by Investigation."

Barth has been an editorial writer for the "Washington Post" since 1943. He has written numerous books, articles and editorials critical of Congressional Investigating Committees, the Government Loyalty Program and the FBI. Among them are:

An article entitled "Does the Wood Committee Endanger Basic American Freedom?" appeared in the June, 1946, issue magazine "Leaders Scope." (100-329561-13)

A dossier on the FBI published in the "Washington Post" December 14, 1950, which was a favorable book review of Max Lowenthal's book, "The Federal Bureau of Investigation." The book criticized the Government Security Program and the FBI. (62-60527-32953)

"The Loyalty of Free Men," published by the Viking Press, 1951, criticized the Government Security Program and also the Loyalty Oath for Teachers.

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Doubt

The "Age of ~~Recess~~" an article appearing in the February, 1952, issue of the "Progressive Magazine." This article criticized the Government Loyalty Program. (62-60527-32953)

"How Good is an FBI Report?" appearing in the March, 1954, issue of Harpers Magazine. This article criticized the Government Loyalty Program and FBI reports. It is interesting to note that this criticism was answered by Honorable Barry M. Goldwater, Senator from Arizona, in a speech before the United States Senate March 29, 1954, in which the false allegations contained in Barth's article were refuted. (62-60527-32953)

"Government by Investigation" a book published by the Viking Press, 1955, which is critical of Congressional Committee Investigations. Fulton Lewis, Jr., in a column May 23, 1955, stated that copies of this book, which were paid for by the Fund for the Republic, had been distributed to Federal Judges. This column portrayed Barth as the defender of Alger Hiss, Remington and Oppenheimer. (100-418797-1)

Barth spoke at a meeting of the Maryland Civil Liberties Committee, a branch of the American Civil Liberties Union, on abuse of investigation powers by Congressional Committees. (Baltimore Sun 5/25/54)

The names of Alan and [redacted] Barth appeared on active indices of the American Peace Mobilization in February, 1941. The American Peace Mobilization has been cited by the Attorney General under the provisions of Executive Order 9825. (61-10498-407 P 203)
(~~100-329561-13, 15~~)

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4-22-(6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

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☒ All References
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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form 17

SUBJECT American Library Association
 Address Washington, D.C. Intellectual
Freedom

Localities _____
 Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8-22 Searcher Initial S167
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

American Library Association
Committee On Intellectual
Freedom
94-1-336-A-M. M. Heald
Chicago
American Library Association
62-33416
Appendix 35 See Refs.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 8-3-89 BY 858373/af

W. Miller

(4)

September 15, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

[REDACTED] has not been investigated by the Bureau, and our files contain no identifiable pertinent information concerning him, other than that set out below:

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By letter dated 4-6-49 to Dr. John R. Lechner, [REDACTED] stated that the Rockefeller Foundation had made a grant to Cornell University for a general study of the control of subversive activities in this country. He pointed out in his letter that one of the aspects of that study was a project concerning the work of the State Legislative committees which had undertaken to investigate subversive organizations or persons. He said that he had been asked to make such inquiries in California. (62-89747-1)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7-3-89 BY [signature]

B.A. Wells:dje
(5)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

CLASS. & EXT. BY 16383 VRT/ELW
REASON-FCIM II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 4-23-92

September 2, 1955

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMITTEE (AFSC)
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

4-3-84 580-60000
Special Agent in Charge
The American Friends Service Committee* is the subject of a current Bureau Internal Security - C investigation which was instituted in October, 1954, to determine the extent of any Communist infiltration into that organization. However, investigation to date has failed to establish that the Communist Party is attempting to infiltrate into the AFSC. This organization was previously investigated by the Bureau in 1941 and 1942 but was not found to be engaged in any subversive activities. (u)

The AFSC, with headquarters at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, has stated that its purposes are to relieve human suffering wherever it is found and to ease tension between individual groups or nations. Its corporate membership, which amounts to about 250 persons, is limited to persons who are members of the religious Society of Friends; however, the AFSC is not an official organ of the religious Society of Friends and does not purport to be acting in such a capacity. (u)

CLASSIFIED BY 6049 P. V. L. J. 6/17/77
EXEMPT FROM GDS
DATE OF DECLASSIFICATION INDEFINITE
The AFSC maintained contact with the Russian Embassy in Washington, D. C., regarding the shipment of relief supplies to Russia in 1948 and 1949. It attempts to settle United States and Russian differences regarding peace and the international control of the atomic bomb. It maintains liaison with the United Nations in New York. In 1943 it cooperated to a certain degree with the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee (JAFRC), an organization cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. However, the AFSC broke relations with the JAFRC when it learned that part of the money contributed by the AFSC was being used by the JAFRC for propaganda purposes. The AFSC maintains relief agencies throughout the world, including those countries under Communist control. (u)

PCY:jaa/mlp
(10) *The report of the Fund for the Republic, May 31, 1955, reported that AFSC had received grants for job-opportunity programs, for a two year program of support in legal cases to strengthen the right of freedom of conscience and for assistance to radio tape programs on civil liberties.

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

100-391677-281
281

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

According to informants who have furnished reliable information in the past, the AFSC is a sincere pacifist group and has been since its inception in 1917. While at times the Communist Party line parallels the pacifist stand of the AFSC, these informants are not aware of any directives or instructions to the Communist Party to infiltrate into the AFSC. (X) (100-11392)

[u]

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

71
1484-
September 9, 1955

AMERICAN HERITAGE COUNCIL
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

no 1 or

According to the report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the American Heritage Council is one of the organizations included in the Freedom Agenda Project of the Fund for the Republic. No investigation of the American Heritage Council has been conducted by this Bureau and a check of the files fails to indicate any information identifiable with the American Heritage Council.

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On June 16, 1952, [redacted] Central Regional Representative and Manager of the St. Louis, Missouri, office of "The Fund for Adult Education," advised that the organization had been established by the Ford Foundation on April 5, 1951. [redacted] stated that in June, 1951, he in company with [redacted] of "The Fund for Adult Education" met in Chicago, Illinois, with [redacted] Executive Secretary of the American Library Association. The purpose of this meeting was to set up a series of discussion groups throughout the United States for the purpose of familiarizing adults with their American heritage. Accordingly, a program known as "The American Heritage Program" was set up by the above three individuals. A grant of \$150,000 was made by "The Fund for Adult Education" to the American Library Association which would select various public libraries throughout the United States to handle the program.

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In April, 1953, [redacted] and [redacted] of the Pack Memorial Library, Asheville, North Carolina, advised that between January 9, and February 27, 1953, a series of twelve meetings were held at the Pack Memorial Library by a group known as the American Heritage Group sponsored by the American Library Association and financed by the Ford Foundation. They stated that they had attended the meetings but were dissatisfied with the discussions due to the fact that the discussions were based upon a negative approach to the Constitution and that many insinuations were made concerning the Constitution which they did not like. They stated that the following comments had been made during the course of some of the discussions:

JFG:stw

(19)

100-391697

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"The Declaration of Independence gives us a right to overthrow the Government." "Anyone who doesn't believe in revolution is no good."

It is not known whether the American Heritage Program or the American Heritage Group are identical with or connected in any way with the American Heritage Council. (100-388956
Serial 24,4)



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to
File No.

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

September 1, 1955

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION'S *
NEWSLETTER ON INTELLECTUAL FREEDOM
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Bureau files fail to reflect any information concerning the American Library Association's Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom.

It is to be noted, however, that the American Library Association (ALA) in June of 1948 formulated a "Library Bill of Rights," designed to curb censorship of libraries. As a means of guarding against violations of the Library Bill of Rights, the ALA organized committees on intellectual freedom in various states. As of January, 1949, the ALA had these committees in twenty-five states. It is possible that the American Library Association's Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom is a publication of the ALA Committee on Intellectual Freedom. (the "New York Herald Tribune" 1/16/49, 94-1-336-A)

*The report of the Fund for the Republic, May 31, 1955, reported that the American Library Association had received a \$6,000 grant for assistance in the production and distribution of its Newsletter on Intellectual Freedom.

PST:jaa
(16)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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., 1955

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Room 1706

☐ All References
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☐ Main _____ References Only
☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
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☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT
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Localities _____ b6 _____
Birthdate & Place _____ b7C _____

R# _____ Date _____ Searcher Initial MMW
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NI

87-23715

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 2-3-81 BY 2080

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
NAME CHECK SUMMARY
Bufile 100-391697

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In a book entitled "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," the author, Samuel A. Stouffer acknowledged the assistance rendered by certain individuals. These individuals included [REDACTED] In charge of secretarial work in connection with the study."

No references to this individual have been found in Bureau files. There is no reference to this person in "Who's Who in America, 1954-1955."

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-3-89 BY 08575 L-88

GWH:dlj

(10)

OCT 13 1955

[REDACTED]

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No information identifiable with this subject
was located in Bureau files.

FBI File 100-391697

BGLP:bew

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

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100-86590-27-2

100-341102-30

100-344527-85, p. 15

M.
NR

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-3-89 BY 2085 JAG

5-1-89

September 9, 1955

GORDON WILLIARD ~~ALLPORT~~ +
Committee on Race and Housing
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, listed Gordon W. Allport, a professor of psychology at Harvard University, as one of the members of the Committee on Race and Housing. Allport was the subject of a Security Matter - C investigation conducted from April, 1953, to April, 1955. This investigation was instituted following receipt of information that Allport was one of three Harvard professors affiliated with the Russian Research Center who had Communist interests. Investigation reflected that he had been affiliated for over 20 years with numerous cited organizations and had signed petitions calling for the elimination of Congressional investigating committees. Allport was also reported to have been active in combating racial prejudice in the Boston area.

Allport's Communist front affiliations have been widely publicized in reports of the House Committee on Un-American Activities. Some of the organizations cited by the Attorney General with which he has been associated are as follows:

Abraham Lincoln Brigade, American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born, American League for Peace and Democracy, American Youth for Democracy, Civil Rights Congress, Council for Pan American Democracy, Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee, National Council of American Soviet Friendship, National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, North American Committee to Aid Spanish Democracy, Workers Party, Young Communist League. (100-73597-8)

Allport has been associated with the following organizations cited by the House Committee on Un-American Activities:

American Student Union, Committee for Concerted Peace Efforts, Co-ordinating Committee to Lift (Spanish) Embargo, John Reed Society, National Committee to Defeat the Mundt Bill, National Council of Arts, Sciences, and

SHR:gers:jaa
Original - 100-391697
Yellow - 100-73597

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-3-89 BY 20885W/afp

Professions, National Emergency Conference, Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Spanish Refugee Appeal. (100-73597-8)

Our files reflect that in 1950 Allport was considered by the State Department for a position as a consultant with the Institute for Research in Human Relations; however, after the security officer of that Agency made a spot check which reflected unfavorable security information concerning him, it was recommended that he not be associated with the project. (100-73597-12)

On March 23, 1953, a memorandum was prepared for the Jenner Committee listing public source information concerning Allport's affiliation with Communist Party activities. On March 26, 1953, Allport testified before an Executive Session of the Jenner Committee that he had never attended a Communist Party meeting nor had he ever been asked to join the organization. (100-73597-9)

Allport's name was included in the Security Index from December, 1953, until June, 1955, when it was recommended that it be removed since investigation had reflected no evidence of membership in a basic revolutionary group.

Relations With the Bureau

The Boston office advised in 1953 that on the few occasions in the past when Allport was interviewed in connection with Applicant Type investigations, he gave sharp answers to Bureau Agents. (100-73597-18)

4-2 (8-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

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SUBJECT
Address

To the (Director) of the (Bureau)
 Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8/22 Searcher Initial 8 b6 b7C
 FILE NUMBER SERIAL

I	100 - 391697 - 30	✓
NI	62 - 10861 - 1036	✓
NI	98 - 14219 - 12	✓
NI	124 - 5698 - 39	✓
NI	46 - 3252	✓
NI	32 - 23603	✓
NI	40 - 9473	✓
NI	40 - 32910	✓
NI	94 - 40215 - 2427	✓
NI	100 - 37421	✓
NI	87 - 24953	✓
NI	62 - 75335 - 1, 2, 3	✓
NI	32 - 3415 - 1527	✓
NI	62 - 75334 - 1	✓
NI	65 - 54732 - 43	✓ 10
NI	100 - 243630 - 1	✓
NI	65 - 62163 - 45	✓
NI	40 - 79391 - 2	✓
NI	100 - 350148 - 1	✓

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NI	100-287723-80
NI	7-1820-19330, 20106 ^{NI}
NI	47-15868-1
NI	61-4045-1, 2, 3, 5 ^{NI NI NI NI}
	61-4045-1, 2, 3, 5
NI	94-6-867, 1122, 2747 ^{NI NI NI NI}
NI	94-1-132-1492
NI	94-1-972-188
NI	94-1-979-48, 218 ^{NI NI}
NI	94-1-1474-135
NI	94-1-7998-1
NI	94-1-23315-1

[Redacted]

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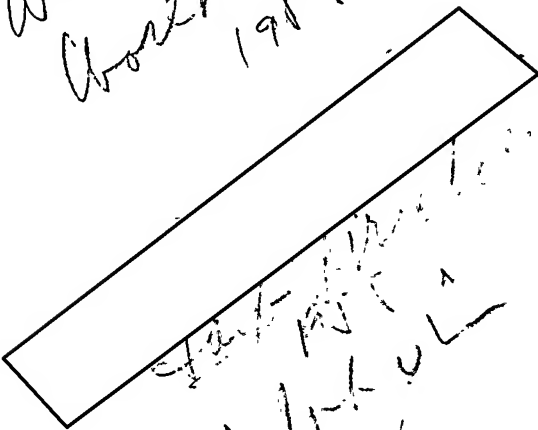
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NI	121-2912-2
NI	121-12717-11, 13 ^{NI NI}
NI	100-369739-4, 6 ^{NI NI}

[Redacted]

Who's who

Who's who in
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September 9, 1955

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

RE: J. A. C. GRANT
Fund for the Republic

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

J. A. C. Grant, Professor, University of California (UCLA), is a recipient of a Fellowship or a Grant-in-Aid from the Fund for the Republic to complete a study on "Dual Sovereignty" and the rights of persons accused of crime.

In August, 1943, the Office for Emergency Management requested the FBI to conduct an investigation of Grant, Public Panel Member, National War Labor Board, Los Angeles, California. At the time of this Bureau's investigation records at the University of California, Los Angeles, California, reflected that Dr. James Allan Clifford Grant was born 6-19-02, Grand Forks, North Dakota; graduated from Inglewood High School, Inglewood, California, 1920; attended UCLA 1920-22 receiving Junior certificate; received AB at Stanford University 1924 and MA degree from Stanford in 1925; was excellent student; received Ph.D. degree in political science and law from Stanford in June, 1927; instructor and assistant professor, Department of Political Science, University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, 1927 to 1930; instructor and professor at UCLA 1930 to time of our investigation (1943). Grant was the recipient of a Stanford University Fellowship from 1925 to 1927, was elected to Phi Beta Kappa scholastic fraternity and was a member of the honorary political science fraternity Pi Sigma Alpha and was president of that organization from 1925 to 1926. Grant on sabbatical leave 8-6-34 to 2-18-35 which time he spent in Europe and the Near East, especially in Vienna, Paris, London and Tokyo where he was able to visit sessions of the courts and of the legislative chambers to do research work in the principal libraries and to interview leading jurists and political figures. This investigation reflected Grant has served as a member of the Board of Editors of the "Political Science Review" since 1938 and served as chairman in 1941 for joint meetings of the American Political Science Association and American Society for Public Administration in New York. He spent the Spring and Summer of 1942 doing political science work in Mexico on a Guggenheim Fellowship. Listed below are a representative list of some of the published writings of Grant:

"The Judicial Council Movement" in the American Political Science Review, November, 1928;

"The 'Higher Law' Background of the Law of Eminent Domain" in the Wisconsin Law Review, February, 1931;

100-391697

121-30375

77-29321

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"Waiver of Jury Trial in Felony Cases" in the California Law Review, December, 1932;

"The Lanza Rule of Successive Prosecutions" in the Columbia Law Review, December, 1932;

"The Bill of Rights and Criminal Law Enforcement" in the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, September, 1934;

"Commerce, Production and the Fiscal Powers of Congress," Parts I and II, in Yale Law Journal, March and April, 1936;

"Principles decisions rendues par la Cour Supreme Federale sur Questions de droit Constitutionnel en 1935," in Annuaire de Droit Public, 1936. (77-29321-7 page 2 paragraph 5)

References, fellow employees and acquaintances recommended Grant as being of good character and morals, loyal to the United States and as having no subversive tendencies. No criminal record developed. (foregoing taken from 77-29321-357)

In 1951 James Allan Clifford Grant was professor of political science and Divisional Dean of the Letters and Science College at UCLA. (121-30375)

SF 7 (G-2) another intelligence agency which conducts personnel-type investigations advised Grant "considered left wing" in his political views. (77-29321-5) no original source given).

On May 16, 17 and 19, 1947, [redacted]

[redacted] (conceal)
made available a copy of material in the files of the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. This material showed that at that time Dr. J. A. C. Grant was a University member of this organization and that he was chairman of the Joint Committee for Communications Conference. (121-30375-6)

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The April 25, 1945, issue of "Variety," a well-known theatrical publication, contained an article which stated that the Hollywood Writers Mobilization was then publishing plans for its conference on communications to be held the following month. The name Dr. J. A. C. Grant was listed among the four University of California faculty members listed as additions to the organization's steering committee for the event. (121-30375-6)

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Hollywood Writers Mobilization for Defense has been cited by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

*In June, 1951, in connection with another investigation, information was developed that since February 24, 1949, Grant had been a member of the 12th Regional Loyalty Hearing Board, US Civil Service Commission, San Francisco, California. By letter dated June 23, 1951, this Bureau advised the US Civil Service Commission of Grant's connection with the Hollywood Writers Mobilization. By letters dated 6-23, 7-25, and 8-15-51 and 1-4-52, this Bureau followed this matter requesting advice as to any further action desired. By letter 2-8-52 the Civil Service Commission advised that based on the information furnished and after interviewing Grant the Commissioners decided that the information available did not justify a request for an FBI full-field investigation. (121-30375-2) The front page of the November 6, 1941, issue of the University of California at Los Angeles "Daily Bruin" newspaper stated that Dr. J. A. C. Grant, Political Science Department Chairman, was added to the faculty committee of the Bruin Victory League. This article further stated that among the student assistants on the public address system for the Bruin Victory League was [redacted] further, it urged everyone to aid in this "fight against Nazism." The "Daily Bruin" issue of October 28, 1941, page 2, contained an article entitled "Anti-Nazi Sentiment Organizes Bruin Victory League Views Outlined Today." This reads that only in the defeat of Hitler can the continuance of American democracy be insured. "The league will anticipate and prepare for a mass meeting Thursday, November 6..... when [redacted] Professor of Philosophy will present his views on the war." The article stated the faculty advisory committee of the Bruin Victory League was headed by [redacted] Professor of Economics and Dean of the Letters and Science College and that the faculty advisory committee included [redacted] Professor of History. [redacted] Professor of History, and that student chairman of the Bruin Victory League was [redacted] The article stated that in its platform the Bruin Victory League states its determination "to urge American participation in the struggle against Hitler by full and immediate aid to Britain, USSR and China" and "to cooperate with the defense effort to speed up supplies" and "insure our security at home and abroad" and "to promote democracy abroad and at home to combat any attacks on democracy and freedom wherever they may arrive." (140-2165-38)

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The November 5, 1941, issue of the "Daily Bruin" stated that Dr. F. C. Davis, Assistant Psychology Professor, UCLA, Dr. W. Westergaard, Dr. L. K. Koontz, and Dr. B. Allen were members of the faculty committee sponsoring the Bruin Victory League.

[redacted]
Los Angeles, California, of unknown reliability (conceal identity) advised SA [redacted] on 1-28-54 and 2-10-54 that the Bruin Victory League was against the entry of the United States into the war prior to Germany's invasion of Russia and immediately about turned and advocated a second front following that event. [redacted] stated that many students who joined the Bruin Victory League did so without full cognizance of the background of the organization, but that it was hardly likely that any member of the organizing committee was not aware of its character. [redacted] advised he was acquainted with activities of the Young Communist League at UCLA from June, 1941, to the latter part of 1945 and that he attended group meetings of the Young Communist League at the University of California at Los Angeles. (140-2165-24)

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In January and March, 1954, the records of FIO, Los Angeles, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations (no further description of FIO other than penciled notation indicating FIO is ONT) reflected that [redacted]

[redacted]
Los Angeles, a senior at UCLA in 1941, were members of the Bruin Victory League and that [redacted]

[redacted] of the executive committee of the Bruin Victory League. The records of FIO indicated the Bruin Victory League disbanded in December, 1941.

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[u] [redacted] of known reliability advised that [redacted] was reported in 1947 to have been in the past a Los Angeles committee chairman for the American Youth for Democracy, on the county executive board of the American Youth for Democracy in Los Angeles and as the Southern California State chairman of the American Youth for Democracy.

[u] The American Youth for Democracy has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [redacted] advised that [redacted]

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

was a member of the Wilshire-Fairfax section, Los Angeles County Communist Party during the mid-1940's.

The records of the Veterans Administration, West Los Angeles, reflect that [redacted] married [redacted] on May 21, 1943, in San Francisco, California.
(140-2165-38)

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[redacted] advised that [redacted] whose Party name was [redacted] Los Angeles, California, transferred from the campus club of the Los Angeles County Communist Party to the Virgil club in 1947 (S)

[u]

The December 3, 1941, issue of the "Daily Bruin" contained an article stating that [redacted] Psychology Department, would talk on "peace and re-organization" before the Bruin Victory League.

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No mention of the Bruin Victory League could be found in the "Daily Bruin" subsequent to December 3, 1941.

[redacted]
when interviewed by agents of this Bureau in March, 1954, advised that he remembered the Bruin Victory League which was in existence for a few months at the University of California at Los Angeles in 1941. He said the purpose of this organization was to help the countries fighting Germany and stated that its aim was not necessarily to help Russia solely but to help all of the countries fighting Germany. He advised he attended some of the meetings and took active part in the Bruin Victory League. He said he knew of nothing which might label it as disloyal to the United States. (140-2165-38)

[redacted] advised in 1947 that [redacted] was connected with the Four Freedoms Club, American Youth for Democracy, sometime during the mid-1940's either as a member, sustainer, advisor or regular contact of the American Youth for Democracy. (S)

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[redacted] advised on December 2, 1952, that the names [redacted] appeared on a mailing list of the Hollywood Arts and Sciences Professions Council in 1952.

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[redacted] advised on February 10, 1951, that as of February, 1951, the Hollywood Arts, Sciences and Professions Council, which is the Southern California Chapter of the National Council of Arts, Sciences and Professions, was the most important Communist controlled organization in the Hollywood professional field at that time and its policies paralleled the Communist Party line on all important issues.

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[redacted] on March 22, 1945, advised that [redacted] a professor at the University of California, was an official of the People's Educational Center in 1945.

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The "Daily People's World" issue dated April 19, 1945, states that [redacted] was the new director of education at the People's Educational Center.

The "Daily People's World" is a West Coast Communist newspaper.

The People's Educational Center, also known as the People's Educational Association, has been designated by the Attorney of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. General

The third report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities for the State of California (1947) indicates that [redacted] was a sponsor for the American Youth for Democracy. This report also reflects that in 1942 the National Federation for Constitutional Liberties, a Communist front, launched a campaign to defeat the deportation of [redacted]. The Federation addressed a letter to the President of the United States protesting the deportation proceedings. The report stated that among the signers of this letter was [redacted]. The 1947 report also shows that this organization addressed a "message to the House of Representatives" calling upon the 78th Congress to oppose renewal of the Dies Committee and that among the signers was [redacted].

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The National Federation for the Constitutional Liberties has been designated by the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to Executive Order 10450. The 1948 report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities for the State of California states that among the sponsors of an American Youth for Democracy "Welcome Home [redacted] dinner at the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles on December 16, 1945, was [redacted].

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- ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[redacted] Professor of Philosophy at the University of California in Los Angeles advised the Intelligence Branch, Security and Investigation Division, 9th Service Command, Office of Commanding General, Fort Douglas, Utah, by letter February 25, 1944, that he had known [redacted] very well and that [redacted] was a student in several of his classes. [redacted] stated that [redacted] hated and despised the Nazis and that [redacted] certainly favored Communist ideology in preference to Fascism. He said [redacted] was an admirer of Russia as was he, [redacted]. He said both he and [redacted] had often advocated close collaboration with Russia. [redacted] advised he did not believe [redacted] had ever followed the Communist Party line or had ever participated in the Communist Party movement. [redacted] considered the Communist Party of the United States to be a weak unit containing many "crackpots!"

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The records of the Office of Naval Intelligence, 11th Naval District, San Diego, California, another Government agency which conducts intelligence investigations reflected that [redacted] Los Angeles, was reportedly a member of the State Council, California Youth Legislature in 1941; and that [redacted] took Young Communist League direction while a delegate to the California Youth Legislature Convention at Berkely, California, in 1940.

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The 1948 report of the Joint Fact-Finding Committee on Un-American Activities for the State of California on page 160 cited the California Youth Legislature as a Communist front organization. (140-2165-38)

The case [redacted] wa, Espionage" reflects that a trash cover was placed on [redacted]. In [redacted] trash were found letters addressed to [redacted] from J. A. C. Grant, 10557 Wellworth Avenue, Westwood, California, relative to [redacted] assisting in some research work for the University of California. This report notes that apparently, during 1938, Carstens did translation work for J. A. C. Grant of the Department of Political Science, University of California. (65-1107-10)

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The case on [redacted] was opened as a result of an ONI allegation. [redacted] a German by birth, was naturalized in Los Angeles, February, 1934. ONI maintained [redacted] boasted of loyalty to Germany and was in contact with German Consuls in Los Angeles and New York City.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

The action that [] naturalization was fraudulently and illegally procured in that he mentally reserved allegiance to the German Reich at the time of his naturalization was dismissed on November 3, 1943, upon authority of the Attorney General. (65-1107-151)

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It is to be noted that Dr. J. A. C. Grant, Professor at UCLA, was interviewed as a reference in the cases [] [] "Voice of America" (123-8674-5) and in the case of [] Typist-Applicant, Board of Civil Service Examiners, Civil Service Commission, Fort Ord, California, Security of Government Employees." In each of these cases Grant favorably recommended the applicant. (140-6952-4) In March, 1954, Grant was interviewed by agents of this Bureau regarding the Bruin Victory League. He advised that he could not remember the Bruin Victory League, that the organization could not have existed long nor could it have had much activity on the campus at the University of California at Los Angeles.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

October 13, 1955

ERWIN NATHANIEL GRISWOLD

Erwin Nathaniel Griswold is a member of the Board of Directors of the Fund for the Republic. 11 f

An article in the "New York Herald-Tribune" on April 19, 1948, indicated that 45 law school teachers appealed to the House Committee on Un-American Activities to grant a fair trial to Dr. Edward U. Condon, Director of the National Bureau of Standards whom the Committee had accused of being a "weak link" in the nation's atomic security. These teachers made known their request in a letter addressed to Representative J. Parnell Thomas which was made public by the American Civil Liberties Union. Griswold was one of the signers of this letter.

The "Boston Herald" for March 5, 1951, contained an article indicating that Harvard University had been urged by Samuel P. Sears, President of the Massachusetts Bar Association to stop "encouraging and playing host to the Communist Party." According to the article, Sears directed a letter to Griswold, Dean of the Harvard Law School, protesting the University's attitude of tolerance toward enemies of the Republic and demanded the ^{dissolution} ~~dissolution~~ of the Harvard Lawyers Guild, an affiliate of the National Lawyers Guild. The National Lawyers Guild was described by the House Committee on Un-American Activities as "the foremost legal bulwark of the Communist Party."

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DATE 8-2-89 BY SP8 BTJ/08

On March 6, 1951, the "Boston Herald" carried an article in which Griswold answered Sears' letter. Griswold said that the Harvard Law School would take no action toward suppressing the Harvard Lawyers Guild. Griswold concluded by saying he felt it would be improper to interfere with the legitimate freedom of Harvard students to take any action towards suppressing the activities of the Harvard Lawyers Guild.

On July 14, 1955, Columnist George E. Sokolsky ^{reported} ~~stated~~ that it had been suggested that Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School be appointed as chairman of a committee to study the security setup of the Government. According to Sokolsky, Dean Griswold's book on the Fifth Amendment established him as more concerned with the private economics and fears of those who erred than with the security of his country. Sokolsky stated, "It would be as incorrect to appoint such a man as Dean Griswold to head a fact-finding commission because of his prejudice as it would be to appoint, let us say, Gerald L. K. Smith on the other side of the fence. What is required of such a commission is objectivity, not prejudgment often based on bias."
(62-89885-106)

The "New York Times" on August 24, 1955, reported that Dean Erwin N. Griswold of the Harvard Law School and [redacted]

[redacted] a member of a special committee

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of the American Bar Association to study Communist tactics, strategy and objectives, debated on the subject of "Lawyers and the Fifth Amendment." [] asserted a member of the Communist Party should not be permitted to practice law. It was his opinion if a Communist were found in the legal profession, he should be "tossed out." Dean Griswold opposed automatic disbarment of lawyers. However, he said when a question of security was involved, a lawyer who invoked the Fifth Amendment should be investigated. Concerning Dean Griswold's pamphlet entitled "The Fifth Amendment Today," [] said, "His booklet is now relied upon by the Fifth Amendment Communists, fellow travelers, pseudo-liberals and international one-worlders as though it constituted a gold-leaf edition of the Communist manifesto."

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(62-94966-16)

George Sokolsky's column of August 30, 1955, entitled "A One-Sided Tax Free Fund" was a criticism of the publications being distributed by the Fund for the Republic. Sokolsky stated that the Fund had distributed 35,000 copies of "The Fifth Amendment Today" by Dean Griswold. According to Sokolsky, this book and others distributed by the Fund were anti-FBI and anti-Congressional committees which were investigating subversives.

(62-89885-A)

A reliable informant advised in May, 1948, that a release issued by the "Committee of 1000" New York City, stated in substance that a group of 140 noted educators, clergymen, artists, professional and business people condemned the House Committee on Un-American Activities for its treatment of Dr. Edward U. Condon and called for the Committee's abolition because it "directly menaces freedom of ~~conscience~~^{conscience} and expression." Among the names of individuals who condemned the Committee's activities was Erwin N. Griswold, Dean, Harvard Law School.

(100-353406-26)

In September, 1948, the wife of a Seattle, Washington attorney advised that during a previous exchange of correspondence with Griswold he indicated he was sympathetic with ~~Alger~~^{ALGER} Hiss. Griswold attended one of the sessions of the first Hiss perjury trial in New York City in 1949. During an intermission Griswold conferred with a group of people in a corridor of the courthouse, which group included Mr. and Mrs. ~~Alger~~^{ALGER} Hiss and one or more of Hiss' attorneys.

(62-94966-9)

In connection with an official applicant investigation conducted during June, 1951, by this Bureau, Griswold was interviewed relative to the previous employment of the applicant by the

Harvard Law School. When asked to express himself concerning both the applicant's professional and personal reputation as well as the applicant's loyalty as an American citizen, Griswold stated that he was completely annoyed at the necessity of wasting his time and that of the investigator. He said he wished to register his objection to this type of investigation "as being ridiculous, completely unnecessary, and a tremendous waste of man power" on the part of the investigating agency.

(62-94966-9)

September 8, 1955

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~SECRET~~

PETER GRIMM
Committee on Race and Housing
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The report of the Fund for the Republic of 5/31/55 listed Peter Grimm, Chairman of the Board and Director of William A. White, New York City, as a member of a Commission on Race and Housing.

Background

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau concerning referenced individual. According to "Who's Who," Peter Grimm, a real estate broker, was born in New York City, 1/12/86; received B.S. degree from Columbia University in 1911. He served in the Army during World War I; as Special Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury 1935-36; President of the Chamber of Commerce, State of New York, 1946-48; has been Chairman of the Board and Director of William A. White, Real Estate Brokers, since 1944.

(U)

Contacts with Russian Officials

Our files reflect numerous business and social contacts of Peter Grimm, prominent real estate agent, with Russian officials. He was in contact with Soviet Consuls General in New York City concerning leases and sale of property, particularly with regard to the purchase of the Russian Consulate Building in New York City. He also handled the details of real estate sales for Russian Delegates to the United Nations Security Council. (100-829-360, 749, 839, 1231; 105-11768-1)

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(U)

Peter Grimm was one of the members of the Council on Foreign Relations, Inc., who was present at a dinner held in honor of Maxim Litvinoff, Ambassador of USSR which was held at the Ritz-Carlton Hotel in New York City on 3/25/42. (100-64700-271 enclosure page 2209)

On 10/15/47 Peter Grimm, described as a pro-Soviet New York realtor, was to attend a reception in honor of the USSR United Nations Delegates which was to be held

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Original - 100-391697
Yellow

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Declassify on: OADR 8-3-81

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(U) ~~(S)~~ at 680 Park Avenue in the new building recently purchased by the Soviets for their New York Consulate. The name of Peter Grimm (real estate operator who handled various real estate matters for Soviet organizations) was in the file of "Very Important People" maintained by the Tass bookkeeper as of 1951. (100-829-1065; 100-183386-534 page 550)

(U) Contact with Czechoslovakian Officials ~~(S)~~

Our files reflect that Peter Grimm, real estate broker, former President of the Chamber of Commerce and a broker of the Rockefeller estate, was in contact with representatives of the Czechoslovakian Government during January, 1949. It was reported that Grimm made a speech at the opening ceremonies of the Czechoslovakian Industrial Exhibition held at Rockefeller Center on 1/12/49. In his speech Grimm emphasized the point that a world exchange of goods and service would bring about world peace. On 10/30/49 Mr. and Mrs. Peter Grimm attended a cocktail party and reception celebrating Czechoslovakian Independence Day, which was held at the Czechoslovakian Consulate in New York City. ~~(S)~~ (65-38136-1387; 121-5963-40; 61-390-997 page 19)

(U) Activities in Behalf of Russian War Relief

During World War II Peter Grimm was very active in raising funds for Russian War Relief. The "Daily Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper dated 12/31/42, reported that Peter Grimm, President of the real estate firm of William A. White, had been elected to the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief, Inc. Confidential informants reported that from 1942-45 he was listed as an officer and member of the Board of Directors of Russian War Relief. In November, 1945 Grimm was Treasurer of the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc., formerly known as Russian War Relief, Inc. (The 1948 report of the California Committee on Un-American Activities stated "Russian War Relief is, in every respect, a satellite front of the Communist Party." (100-37226-209; 100-326-34-36 page 11)

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During the Summer of 1946 Peter Grimm, President of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, headed a delegation of seven Americans who had been active during the war years in the American Society for Russian Relief, Inc., which visited Russia at the invitation of the Soviet Government. The purpose of the visit was to see how \$90,000,000 worth of clothing, medicine, and other supplies collected by the organization had been used. The "New York Times" of 8/2/46 reported that Grimm, Treasurer of the above-mentioned organization, had stated that from the moment of their arrival the group had full opportunity to meet the Soviet people freely and ask any question they pleased. He stated they had full freedom of travel. The "Daily Worker" of 8/12/46 reported that the seven Americans, including Peter Grimm, who had been traveling in Russia, unanimously recommended a loan to the Russian people for the purchase of machinery to rebuild war-ravaged cities. (100-37226-A; 100-3-81-A)

Miscellaneous

The House Committee on Un-American Activities' report made in 1944 listed Peter Grimm as sponsor of a dinner held by the American Russian Institute at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on 10/19/(year not given). It was reported that the dinner was dedicated to American Soviet post-war relations. A pamphlet published by the American Russian Institute dated November, 1944, listed Peter Grimm as an endorser for campaign funds to permit expansion of the organization. The American Russian Institute has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (61-7582-1298 page 1097; 61-6211-416)

The New York "World Telegram" dated 4/16/47 in a feature article by Frederick Woltman reported that Peter Grimm, President of the New York State Chamber of Commerce, was one of the former sponsors of the American Society for Cultural Relations with Italy who has disassociated himself with the Society, having satisfied himself that it was a Communist front organization. According to "New York Journal American" dated 4/9/47, the American Society for Cultural Relations with Italy had a "top-heavy list of pro-Communist among its top members." (100-370691-6; 100-22554-50)

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On 1/28/49 Peter Grimm was interviewed in an attempt to obtain typewriter specimens written by Alger Hiss, but Grimm stated he had never received any correspondence from Hiss of any nature. Grimm stated he first met Hiss at a meeting of the Council on Foreign Relations at the Carnegie Foundation during the Spring of 1947. (At that time Hiss asked Grimm to secure him an apartment, which Grimm stated he was finally able to do. Grimm stated that was his only contact with Hiss.) (74-1333-2510 page 125)

The Congressional Record for 6/6/52 contained an exhibit on the China Lobby. One of the organizations of this Lobby was the Committee to Defend Americans by Aiding Anti-Communist China. Peter Grimm was listed as a member of the Board of Directors of this organization which became active during the latter part of 1949. The activities of the Committee included sending letters to all Congressmen urging legislative action to avert "Defeat by Default." The letters charged that the State Department "has quibbled while Asia burned in the red flame of Communism." (97-3076-19)

In March, 1952, Peter Grimm advised Bureau Agents that he was President and a member of the Board of Trustees of the Asia Institute for approximately two years but resigned over a difference of opinion with Professor Arthur Upham Pope, Chancellor of the Institute. Our files reflect that as of 5/18/50 Grimm was President of the Asia Institute. An Internal Security - C investigation conducted in 1952 concerning the organization reflected it was established by Arthur Upham Pope for the purpose of serving as a medium to foster understanding by Americans of current problems and economics of the Asiatic region. In June, 1950, (Louis F. Budenz stated that in 1943 he was officially advised that Pope was a member of the Communist Party.) Investigation reflected that other officers of the Institute have been identified with Communist Party fronts; however, no indication of adherence to the Communist Party line in general school activities was developed. (100-351150-28; 124-7497-9)

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September 9, 1955

RE: [redacted]

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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[redacted] is a political scientist at the University of Chicago. He was the recipient of a Fellowship or Grant in Aid from the Fund which was to be used to assist his study of the extreme right in America.

The report of Special Agent Julian R. Walters dated May 1, 1952, at Chicago entitled "Socialist Youth League, IS-SYL," contains information from Informant [redacted]

[redacted] active, paid informant, considered reliable) which was received on January 10, 1952, when he made available a flier announcing the schedule of SYL meetings to be held between January 13, 1952, and March 2, 1952, all meetings to be held in the Ida Noyes Hall, University of Chicago. The meeting for Sunday, January 13, 1952, shows under the title "Americans Betrayed" that the apparent speaker would be [redacted]

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The Workers Party, including the Socialist Youth League, has been declared to be within the purview of Executive Order 10450 by the Attorney General. (100-344527-85, page 15)

The report of Special Agent [redacted] dated February 28, 1944, at Louisville, Kentucky, entitled "Workers Party, Louisville Division, IS-C," on page 14 reflects that one [redacted] a student at the University of Louisville, was connected with the Youth Committee Against War, which is described as one of a group of miscellaneous communist-front organizations. Original source material for this information is not available in Bureau files. (100-86590-27-2)

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Chicago letter to the Director dated March 15, 1952, entitled "Educational Foundation for Nuclear Science, Incorporated; Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, IS - C," forwarded a copy of "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" for December, 1951, which is Volume III, Number 12. The "Bulletin" contains an article entitled "The Basis of National Loyalty" by [redacted] a political scientist at the University of Chicago.

[redacted] This article of seven pages

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TPC:jmr

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is an attempt by its author to set out reasons why scientists in their quest for "truth" (scientific) may appear not to be loyal to a nation, however, they are not at the same time being intentionally disloyal to a nation.

A review of Bureau files on "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists" reveals that the December, 1949, issue, Volume V, Number 12, contains two articles which are very critical of FBI investigations of Atomic Energy Act applicants and employees. A listing of the Board of Sponsors is headed by J. Robert Oppenheimer, Chairman. (100-361102-30, encl.)

As set out previously, subject is author of "Americans Betrayed." (100-361102-30, encl.)

100-391697

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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10-12, 1955

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☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
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utd from 9-10-55

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R# _____ Date 10-12 Searcher Initials 111
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~~SI 123-4343~~
~~SI 123-4373-9 (Lump)~~
~~94-4221-1 (Lump)~~
~~NR 65-40114~~
~~67-124657~~
~~NR 67-466123~~

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DATE 8-2-89 BY SP8 BTJ/ag

September 9, 1955

RE: [redacted]

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
Bufile 100-391697

[redacted] is said to be from New York City and to be [redacted] of the Fund project, "Study of Communist Influence in American Life."

All files listed on the attached search slip have been carefully reviewed and were found to be non-identifiable with the above individual, based on the information available at this time, with the exception of the following:

Bufile 100-391797-70: By communication dated February 23, 1955, on the letterhead of "The Fund For the Republic, Inc.," 412 Cathedral Parkway, New York 25, N. Y., Telephone RIverside 9-7182, addressed to "Research Bureau, Federal Bureau of Investigation, Washington, D. C.," [redacted] advised that The Fund For The Republic is currently engaged in extensive research concerning the impact of Communism on American institutions. [redacted] advised that, in this connection he was interested in obtaining regular or microfilm copies of the following publications:

"The Labor Herald" March, 1922, issue; the complete file of "The Communist" from 1927, until it emerged as "Political Affairs"; complete file of "The Party Organizer" and/or other internal party theoretical documents relating to trade union policies; complete or partial file of "The Communist" published in Boston at first and later in New York in 1919.

[redacted] stated he would appreciate knowing of the availability of these periodicals and also of the cost in obtaining them.

By Bureau letter to [redacted] dated March 2, 1955, he was advised that while the FBI does not have the facilities to make the material he requested available; the Bureau has taken the liberty of having inquiries made at the Library of Congress. They informed that they make microfilm copies of publications in their possession and will be glad to furnish [redacted] an estimate of the cost in connection therewith.

JLK:mk

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(Note on yellow of Bulet states, "There is no information in Bureau files on this organization which would prevent sending of this correspondence, and no record on [REDACTED]. (100-391697-70)

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"Who's Who in America" for 1954-55; "Who's Who in World Jewry" for 1955; Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1955; "Who's Who in New York" for 1938; and "American Men of Science" for 1949, were checked but no identifiable reference to the above individual could be found.

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
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September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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According to the Annual Report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communist, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [REDACTED]

Glock may be identical with [REDACTED] who was the subject of a Special Inquiry-State Department, Public Law 402, 80th Congress, (Voice of America), investigation in the Spring of 1950, Bufile 123-4373. Military and employment records show [REDACTED] as born [REDACTED] at New York City, as serving in the Army from 1942 to 1946, having entered as a Private and leaving with the rank of [REDACTED]

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This person was determined to have graduated from [REDACTED] Bronx, New York, in 1937, to have received a B.S. degree, cum laude, from the School of Commerce, NYU, January 5, 1940, and to have taken a Masters degree from Boston University in June, 1941. He was an instructor in [REDACTED] at NYU.

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[REDACTED] Bureau Applied Social Research, stated that [REDACTED] was [REDACTED] from the Fall of 1945 to the Fall of 1949. The BASR was originally established in 1937 at Princeton University as the Office of Radio Research, was transferred to Columbia University in 1940 and given the new name BASR to reflect its broader research in 1944.

She said the BASR is a branch of the Sociology Department of Columbia University providing facilities for large scale research in training its students; that the work of the BASR is made possible by grants of various agencies, mainly the Rockefeller Foundation and the Carnegie Corporation.

Original - Bufile 100-391697
Yellow - Bufile 123-4373

K.A.Vosburgh/lfj
(10)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-2-89 BY [REDACTED]

In 1950 [redacted] was [redacted]
[redacted] of the BASR on leave of absence to take his
[redacted] at the University of California,
Berkeley, California.

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Nothing of a derogatory nature was developed
concerning [redacted] during the Voice of America investigation.

The name of [redacted] described as
[redacted] of Applied Social Research was
furnished to the Bureau by [redacted] on
October 23, 1953. She stated that the BASR was con-
ducting a scientific study of the troop sponsorship of the
Girl Scouts of America. She further advised that the
Girl Scouts heretofore permitted organizations to
sponsor Girl Scout troops and that a large percentage
of the sponsorship happens to be church groups. According
to [redacted] the BASR in 1953 took a strong stand
against sponsorship and she felt there was something
sinister back of that finding.

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An examination of the files for public source
material about several employees connected with BASR
in the Fall of 1953 disclosed no derogatory information
concerning [redacted]

In a Voice of America investigation conducted
on [redacted] in the Summer of 1951, Bufile 123-10216,
a [redacted] who may be identical with the [redacted]
[redacted] referred to in the premises was interviewed as a
reference for [redacted] In his capacity as [redacted]
[redacted] of the BASR he indicated that he had known
[redacted] as [redacted] at the BASR from about 9-49 to
6-51. He described her as trustworthy and believed
her loyal and patriotic and recommended her for a
position of trust and confidence with the United States
Government. An examination of the file on [redacted] reflects
that a [redacted]
registered as a member of the ALP in 1949.

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With reference to the American Labor Party,
the House Committee on Un-American Activities in a
report dated 3-29-44 published the following: "For
[redacted]

years the Communist have put forth the greatest efforts to capture the entire ALP throughout New York State. They succeeded in capturing the Manhattan and Brooklyn Sections of the ALP but outside of New York City, they have been unable to win control."

A [redacted]
[redacted] which appears in the case captioned [redacted], Denaturalization Proceedings - C, Espionage - G," Bufile 100-290982, may be identical with the [redacted] of the premises. An examination in the file of an Office of Censorship interception of a communication dated 7-9-44 between [redacted] and persons in Alaska reflects that [redacted] forwarded a V-mail letter written to him by [redacted] as well as a similar microfilmed letter written by another officer. The examiner commented that [redacted] correspondence consisted of an innocuous appearing cover letter. An examination of the V-mail letter by [redacted] discloses nothing of apparent significance and it is further noted that the case of [redacted] was closed on August 29, 1944, after an interview with the comment that there was no evidence that [redacted] was engaged in any espionage or subversive activity.

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[REDACTED]
October 13, 1955

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University. This survey resulted in the publishing of a book entitled "Communist, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by [REDACTED]

Bureau files contain no derogatory information on [REDACTED]

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100-391697

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DATED 8-2-89 BY [REDACTED]

OCT 13 1955

RE: [REDACTED]

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

[REDACTED] contributed to the "Bibliography on the Communist Problem in the U.S." which was published by the Fund for the Republic. She did research at Harvard University libraries and prepared the "Bibliography" for publication (along with [REDACTED]).

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No record of the captioned individual was located in the files of the Bureau or in any of the following public sources:

"Who's Who in America," 1948-1949, 1952-1953, 1954-1955
"Who's Who in the East," 1948
"Who's Who in the South and Southwest," 1950
"Who's Who in the Midwest," 1949
"Directory of American Scholars," 1951
"Business Executives of America," 1950
"Current Biography," 1954
"Facts on File," 1952-1954
"New York Times Index," 1951-1953.

100-391697

VHN:jmr

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4-22 (6-15-55)

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☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form ☒

SUBJECT
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Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8-22 Searcher Initial 51 b6
FILE NUMBER SERIAL b7C
b7D

IV) 71-5328
VI) [REDACTED]
VI) 66-2542-3-33-107
[REDACTED]
~~31-2321~~
~~21-3869~~
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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 8-3-89 BY SP8 BTJ/08

September 9, 1955

WALTER FISCHEL GELLHORN
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
(Bufile 100-391697)

Background

Gellhorn was born September 18, 1906, at Saint Louis, Missouri, of George and Edna Fischel Gellhorn. He graduated from Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, in June, 1927, and received an LL.B. degree from Columbia University, New York City. He married Kitty Mary Minus on June 1, 1932. On October 28, 1932, he was admitted to the New York State Bar at New York City. He has been employed as follows: 1931-1932, law clerk for United States Supreme Court Justice Harlan F. Stone; 1932-1933, attorney in the Office of the Solicitor General of the Department of Justice; since 1933 member of the Faculty of Law, Columbia University; since 1937 member of the Faculty of Political Science, Columbia University; 1935, member of New York State Public Works Advisory Board; 1936-1938, Regional Attorney, U.S. Social Security Board, New York City; 1939-1941, Director of the Attorney General's Committee on Administrative Procedures; 1941, Director of Research for the New York Law Society; 1942-1943, Assistant General Counsel and Regional Attorney, Office of Price Administration, New York City; 1943-1944, Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Interior; 1944, Vice-Chairman and 1945, Chairman of the National War Labor Board, Second Region; and 1951, visiting Professor, University of Manchester, England. As of 1954 he resided at 186 East Palisade Avenue, Englewood, New Jersey.

The 1954-1955 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that Gellhorn is the author of the following: "Administrative Law - Cases and Comments," 1940; "Federal Administrative Proceedings," 1941; "Security, Loyalty, Science," 1950 (with other individuals); "Civil Liberties Under Attack," 1951; "The States and Subversion," 1952; and editor of twenty-seven monographs on Federal administrative agencies in connection with his 1939-1941 position with the Attorney General's Committee.

The May 31, 1955, report of the Fund for the Republic reflects that Walter Gellhorn, School of Law, Columbia University, is one of a group of persons who received a fellowship or grant-in-aid for research assistance in preparing the 1956 Edward Douglas White lectures. (101-6064-2,5,6,12,13,14,20,22; 1954-1955 "Who's Who in America," Volume 28)

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Results of Investigation by Bureau

In February, 1943, an Internal Security - Hatch Act investigation was initiated of Gellhorn in connection with his employment with the Office of Price Administration based on an allegation that he was active in a Communist Party front organization.

The files of the Dies Committee, U.S. House of Representatives in March, 1943, reflected the following information concerning Walter Gellhorn, which is believed to pertain to Professor Gellhorn of Columbia University: member of the Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Congressman Vito Marcantonio (letterhead October 3, 1936); member International Juridical Association, National Committee; member of National Lawyers Guild, Columbia University, New York City; and a member of the Committee on Administrative Law and Agencies, National Lawyers Guild (newsletter, National Lawyers Guild, July, 1937, page 2). The Non-Partisan Committee for the Re-election of Vito Marcantonio, the National Lawyers Guild and the International Juridical Association were cited as Communist fronts by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, March 29, 1944. The International Juridical Association subsequently merged with the National Lawyers Guild. (101-6064-3 page 6; 101-6064-29)

The "New York World Telegram" newspaper for January 8, 1937, contains an article reflecting in part that Professor Walter Gellhorn was elected temporary First Vice President of the New York Chapter, National Lawyers Guild. "The New York Times" newspaper for April 30, 1939, reflects that Professor Gellhorn of Columbia University Law School was Toastmaster of a Lawyers Guild dinner given at the Hotel Vanderbilt, New York City, in honor of the President of the National Lawyers Guild. Confidential Informant [redacted]

[redacted] advised prior to 1943 that Gellhorn was a member of the Communist-dominated National Lawyers Guild and that Gellhorn was one of the signers of an attack on the Dies Committee which was made by a group in the National Lawyers Guild. According to this informant, the list of signers was printed in the "Daily Worker" on February 1, 1939. (101-6064-13 pages 3,4,5; 28 page 3 reflecting article on page 1 of "Daily Worker")

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Confidential Informants [redacted]

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[redacted] advised that Gellhorn was an attorney for the International Labor Defense prior to 1939. The International Labor Defense has been cited by the Attorney General. (101-6064-13 page 9)

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[redacted] advised prior to May, 1942, that when [redacted] a member of the Waterfront Section of the Communist Party and an attorney, was admitted to the New York State Bar on November 4, 1940, he furnished affidavits as to his character from Walter Gellhorn, then employed by the Department of Justice.

According to an article appearing in the January 31, 1941, issue of the "Daily Worker" one Professor Walter Gellhorn, together with several other professors and attorneys, including Congressman Marcantonio, attacked the Dies Committee for the manner in which it was conducting investigations.

According to a "Daily Worker" newspaper clipping dated February 6, 1941, the name of Professor Walter Gellhorn appears with others as a sponsor of the American Rescue Ship Mission. The American Rescue Ship Mission has been cited by the Attorney General.

The records of the Board of Elections, New York City, reflect that on October 6, 1941, Walter and Kitty Gellhorn registered for voting purposes from 16 West 12th Street, New York City. Frederick and Edith Field also registered from this address indicating they were the owners of the property. The property at 16 West 12th Street is the property of Frederick Vanderbilt Field, long-time member of the Communist Party.

On November 1, 1952, Confidential Informant (Louis Budenz, former member of the Communist Party) advised that one of the larger Rockefeller grants was to Cornell University for studies on civil liberties under Professor Walter Gellhorn. Budenz stated Gellhorn was definitely a member of the Communist Party but because he was a concealed member, there would not be any documentary vestige of his membership. According to

this informant, Gellhorn's connection with the Communist Party was known to a limited few highly placed Party officials; therefore, Gellhorn would feel free to deny membership in the Party while testifying under oath. (100-385355-24 page 2)

Results of Interview with Gellhorn in 1943 and a Statement of His Activities Prepared by Him in May, 1949

During the Bureau's investigation of Gellhorn under the Hatch Act, he was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office on March 24, 1943. During this interview he denied membership or any association with the Communist Party and said he had never been a member of any organization which he had reason to believe was dominated by the Communist Party. (101-6064-13 pages 24-26)

On June 21, 1949, Professor Walter Gellhorn furnished the Bureau with a copy of a letter dated May 27, 1949, which he had written to [redacted] Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts. Professor Gellhorn stated that he had recently become aware that the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contained a number of serious errors and distortions concerning certain of his activities and that the contents of his letter to [redacted] would correct, rebut, and dissipate "certain items of derogatory information which ought not to remain unquestioned."

Professor Gellhorn wrote to [redacted] that he was never a member of the Legal Staff of the International Labor Defense, and that, according to his recollection, his only contact with the organization was with relation to the case of Herndon vs. Georgia and Herndon vs. Lowry, in which he helped to prepare a brief in the interest of Herndon's appeal to the United States Supreme Court. He stated that the International Labor Defense raised the money to finance the cost of printing the briefs in the Herndon case.

Professor Gellhorn stated that he was a member of the Executive Committee of the International Juridical Association, but denied that the organization was "pro-Soviet" as had been alleged. He explained that the International Juridical Association was a nonprofit association organized in the early 1930's and devoted exclusively to legal research with particular emphasis upon labor law and civil liberties. He advised it went out of existence during World War II.

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Professor Gellhorn stated that he had granted the use of his name as a sponsor in connection with the Conference of Anti-Alien Legislation, but that he had not granted permission for the use of his name in connection with the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights. He stated that he had requested the latter organization on March 20, 1940, to delete his name as a sponsor. He stated that Mrs. Bertha Josselyn Foss, Secretary, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, advised him in April of 1939 that the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights was merely an extension and amplification of the Conference held in Washington in May, 1939. Mr. Gellhorn identified the Conference held in Washington in May, 1939, as the National Emergency Conference to Combat Repressive Legislation.

The National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, report of March 29, 1944.

Professor Gellhorn further advised that he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild and had served on its committee on administrative law. He stated that he was a member of the Non-partisan Committee for the Re-election of Vito Marcantonio in 1936 and admitted sponsorship affiliation with the American Rescue Ship Mission from which he withdrew on March 10, 1941, when he concluded that the original mission for which the organization was formed had failed.

Professor Gellhorn acknowledged affiliation with the "Open Road Incorporated" as a board member in the years 1929-31. He denied that the "Open Road Incorporated" was a front organization or that it had received a subsidy from any government or front organization. The "Open Road" was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report as a Communist front. (101-6064-30)

"The Washington Post" newspaper for December 31, 1952, contained an article on page 2 captioned "2 Professors Deny Budenz Red Charges." This article reflects Walter Gellhorn, a professor at Columbia University, and Ira D. Reid, a professor at Haverford College, denied under oath yesterday statements made last week by Louis Budenz, former Communist, that they are or have been members of the Communist Party.

Both made their denials in testifying before a Special House of Representatives Committee investigating tax-exempt foundations. Both said they never had known Budenz or had any personal contact with him.

Prior Interest Shown by Gellhorn Regarding Congressional
Inquiries and Civil Liberties

An article by Albert Deutsch appeared in the January 20, 1948, issue of "P. M." newspaper captioned "How the Thomas Committee Commits Mayhem on Reputations and Rights." The article referred to an analysis by Professor Walter Gellhorn of the Thomas Committee's report on the Southern Conference for Human Welfare published in the current issue of the "Harvard Law Review." The article included the following observation by Professor Gellhorn: "The Committee ascribes to every member of an organization of the character of its least described member and disregards the worthy purposes of the entire organization if any of its members has in some entirely different setting sinned in the Committee's eyes." According to the article, Gellhorn also stated, "The Committee's report has been examined in detail in order to determine whether upon the facts and arguments it contains, fair-minded men, striving dispassionately to arrive at the truth, could reach the conclusion it states." The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist front organization by the Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report No. 592, June 12, 1947. (101-6064-29, pages 2,3)

The "Daily Worker" for March 15, 1948, contained an article on page 7 captioned "Gellhorn Raps Un-Americans." This item refers to an article written by Walter Gellhorn, Professor of Law at Columbia University, in the "Spring American Scholar" publication. The article concerns criticism by Gellhorn of the House Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, and calls for resolutions that will permit a witness to have counsel, to reply to charges with oral or written statements, and to cross-examine the person who has attacked his character and reputation. Gellhorn is quoted in the article as having said "More important than any procedural reform, however, is conscious opposition to the Committee's bullying." (101-6064-29)

On October 8, 1949, the Department of Agriculture advised that the Rockefeller Foundation had granted a fund to Cornell University for the purpose of making a study of the

Government's loyalty program. Professor Walter Gellhorn of the Columbia University Law School was appointed to conduct the study. The purpose of the study, according to this information, was directed primarily toward ascertaining the internal workings of the Government's loyalty program. (101-6064-29)

Gellhorn is the author of the book "Security, Loyalty, and Science" published by the Cornell University Press, Ithaca, New York, in 1950. The book reflects it is based upon the Cornell Studies in Civil Liberty made possible by a Rockefeller Foundation grant and that Robert E. Cushman was Advisory Editor. The Preface by Cushman reflects that a group of scholars worked for two years studying the impact upon our civil liberties of current governmental programs designed to ensure internal security and to expose and control disloyal or subversive conduct. The research covered federal and state legislative activities in this area, the operation of federal and local loyalty programs and the book is a study of the administration of security policies in "sensitive" areas.

Although the book acknowledges that there is a need to adequately protect our national security and such protection might require in certain instances the restriction of some of our traditional civil liberties, it has been learned by hard experience that we can be made to sacrifice more civil liberty to the cause of national security than is really necessary. The book attacks government security and loyalty programs as spreading "fear of smear" among scientists and retarding American scientific progress.

In the concluding thoughts expressed in the book, it is observed that on the whole our national policies about secrecy in scientific matters are intelligently formulated but the policies seem too inflexibly applied. It also sets forth the conclusion that when barriers are erected that block off one researcher from another, scientists are prevented from exchanging their learning and everyone's rate of advance is slowed and with the further result that there is a real psychological effect on American scientists. It is further concluded that secrecy must be cautiously invoked and then only as to matters of solely military significance.

With regard to personnel security cases which are described as those involving scientists who must be "cleared" because of the nature of their work, and loyalty cases, it

is concluded that these involve chiefly inquiry into the ideas and associations of the scientists involved and few, if any, cases have involved conduct or character. By procedures far from polished, unquestionably competent scientists have been summoned to answer neighborhood gossip, to explain political attitudes and to divorce themselves from the political attitudes of any of their questionable relatives or associates.

A detailed review of the book including the references to FBI jurisdiction and investigations is not being set forth in this memorandum.

On October 16, 1950, Gellhorn gave an address before the New Haven Civil Liberties Union, an affiliate of the American Civil Liberties Union, at the Yale Law School, New Haven, Connecticut. The subject of his address was "You and the Subversives." Gellhorn advised that he had been conducting a survey of committees of various states whose purpose was to curb subversive activities. He said that in many states, because of pressure on the state legislature, laws had been passed which are a great threat to civil liberties. Gellhorn cited examples of laws which had been passed by states with the purpose of controlling Communism. He said that in Mississippi such a law had been passed and that according to Hoover, "and I don't mean Herbert Hoover, but the Mr. Hoover," only one Communist was in the State of Mississippi. In New Hampshire the legislature felt the Communists were actually taking over, said Mr. Gellhorn, and passed a stringent anti-subversive law. Gellhorn then cited the Director as saying there were only 43 Communists in that state, and added "and I don't know how many of these are FBI agents." Both these quotes provoked a hearty laugh from the audience.

Gellhorn lamented such legislative acts and the extensive investigations made in the various institutions of education, adding that if there were any real indication of subversion, such as acts of sabotage, he would not object to the investigations. (No source shown for remarks of Gellhorn before New Haven Civil Liberties Union; 101-6064-35)

Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, has furnished information in the past reflecting attendance of known Communist Party members at meetings of the New Haven Civil Liberties Union and their attempts at infiltration and domination of this group. (101-6064-35) b7D

"The Washington Post and Times Herald" newspaper for April 1, 1955, on page 34 in the "Letters to the Editor" carried a letter captioned "Freedom to Teach." The letter was signed by a group of ten individuals among whom was Walter Gellhorn. The letter called attention to the case of Dr. Paul M. Sweezy, described as a well-known writer on Marxian economics who had refused to answer certain questions asked by the Attorney General of the State of New Hampshire. This letter points out that Dr. Sweezy refused to answer questions about the content of one of his lectures which dealt with the theory of socialism. This letter points out the need for free presentation, free discussion and free questioning in education and questions the wisdom of the Attorney General's conduct in the case of Sweezy. (100-346046-27)

Correspondence with the Bureau

On June 21, 1949, Walter Gellhorn wrote the Director, using the letterhead of Columbia University School of Law. This letter stated that he had recently become aware that the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contain a number of serious errors and distortions concerning his past activities; that since the FBI files perhaps reflect this material, he wished to include some personal data in the Bureau's files. In this connection, Mr. Gellhorn enclosed a copy of a 37-page letter concerning himself, which sets forth his participation in various organizations such as the National Lawyers Guild and the International Juridical Association.

Mr. Gellhorn's letter was acknowledged by the Director on June 29, 1949. (101-6064)

On February 16, 1950, Walter Gellhorn again wrote the Director, using the letterhead of Columbia University Law School. At this time Mr. Gellhorn stated that in connection with the book he was writing, under a grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, on the general subject of Security Loyalty and Science, he requested permission to quote material appearing in the guest column in the "New York Daily Mirror" of June 22, 1949, written by the Director.

On February 20, 1950, the Director acknowledged Mr. Gellhorn's letter and stated that he had no objection to Mr. Gellhorn's quoting from the column which the Director wrote, provided that he secured approval from the "New York Daily Mirror."

On November 13, 1950, Professor Gellhorn wrote Mr. Hugh H. Clegg of the Bureau using the letterhead of Columbia University Law School. Gellhorn requested the text of a speech given by Mr. Clegg before the New York Herald Tribune Forum. A copy of Mr. Clegg's speech was sent to Gellhorn on November 17, 1950, but no letter of reply was sent to him. (101-6064-36)

On April 10, 1951, Gellhorn wrote the Director from Manchester, England, where he was a visiting professor on the Faculty of Law, University of Manchester. He requested a copy of the Director's testimony before the U.S. Senate Appropriations Subcommittee in March, 1951.

On April 28, 1951, the Director wrote Mr. Gellhorn that the Bureau did not have a copy available and suggested that he could secure a copy when it was released from the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. (101-6064-37)

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By letter dated May 8, 1953, bearing the letterhead of Columbia University, Professor Gellhorn wrote the Director that one [redacted] had asserted at a meeting at Brooklyn College on April 24, 1953, that he had personally seen an FBI file "containing incontrovertible evidence that Walter Gellhorn has been a member of the Communist Party." Gellhorn stated in his letter that he knew the statement was false; that he wanted to report this matter to the FBI because [redacted] loose talk damages the reputation of the FBI as well as himself; and stated that he felt that Bureau might wish to caution [redacted] since he had obviously attempted to lend weight to his remarks by borrowing upon the Bureau's prestige. The Director noted "When he gets some of his own smear tactics in reverse he can't take it." By letter dated May 15, 1953, the Director advised Mr. Gellhorn that we appreciated his observations regarding the statement allegedly made by [redacted] and pointed out that he was correct in his statement that FBI files were definitely confidential and available for official use only. (101-6064-39)

The Bureau's files reflect that Professor Walter Gellhorn is among the persons who are not contacted by the Bureau. (100-130642; 62-92201-36, 38)

OCT 13 1955

WALTER FISCHEL GELLHORN

The annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 1955 shows that Walter Fischel Gellhorn, School of Law, Columbia University, is one of a group of persons who received a fellowship or grant-in-aid for research assistance in preparing the 1956 Edward Douglas White lectures.

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false; that he wanted to report this matter to the FBI because
Abrahams' loose talk damages the reputation of the FBI as well
as himself; and stated that he felt that Bureau might wish to
caution Abrahams since he had obviously attempted to lend weight
to his remarks by borrowing upon the Bureau's prestige.

During the Bureau's investigation of Gellhorn under
the Hatch Act, he was interviewed by Agents of the New York Office
on March 24, 1943. During this interview he denied membership or
any association with the Communist Party and said he had never been

a member of any organization which he had reason to believe was dominated by the Communist Party. (101-13 ¹⁶⁰⁶⁴ pages 24-26)

On June 21, 1949, Professor Walter Gellhorn furnished the Bureau with a copy of a letter dated May 27, 1949, which he had written to [redacted] Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts. Professor Gellhorn stated that he had recently become aware that the files of the House Committee on Un-American Activities contained a number of serious errors and distortions concerning certain of his activities and that the contents of his letter to [redacted] would correct, rebut, and dissipate "certain items of derogatory information which ought not to remain unquestioned!"

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Professor Gellhorn wrote to [redacted] that he was never a member of the Legal Staff of the International Labor Defense, and that, according to his recollection, his only contact with the organization was with relation to the case of Herndon vs. Georgia and Herndon vs. Lowry, in which he helped to prepare a brief in the interest of Herndon's appeal to the United States Supreme Court. He stated that the International Labor Defense raised the money to finance the cost of printing the briefs in the Herndon case.

Professor Gellhorn stated that he was a member of the Executive Committee of the International Juridical Association, but denied that the organization was "pro-Soviet" as had been alleged. He explained that the International Juridical Association was a nonprofit association organized in the early 1930's and devoted exclusively to legal research with particular emphasis upon labor law and civil liberties. He advised it went out of existence during World War II.

Professor Gellhorn stated that he had granted the use of his name as a sponsor in connection with the Conference of Anti-Alien Legislation, but that he had not granted permission for the use of his name in connection with the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights. He stated that he had requested the latter organization on March 20, 1940, to delete his name as a sponsor. He stated that Mrs. Bertha Josselyn Foss, Secretary, National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights, advised him in April of 1940 that the National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights was merely an extension and amplification of the Conference held in Washington in May, 1939. Mr. Gellhorn identified the Conference held in Washington in May, 1939, as the National Emergency Conference to Combat Repressive Legislation.

The National Emergency Conference for Democratic Rights has been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, report of March 29, 1944.

Professor Gellhorn further advised that he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild and had served on its committee on administrative law. He stated that he was a member of the Non-partisan Committee for the Re-election of Vito Marcantonio in 1936 and admitted sponsorship affiliation with the American Rescue Ship Mission from which he withdrew on March 10, 1941, when he concluded that the original mission for which the organization was formed had failed.

Professor Gellhorn acknowledged affiliation with the "Open Road Incorporated" as a board member in the years 1929-31. He denied that the "Open Road Incorporated" was a front organization or that it had received a subsidy from any government or front organization. The "Open Road" was cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1948 report as a Communist front. (101-6064-30)

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Records Section

10-12

, 1955

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☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
☐ Exact Name Only
☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 9-9-55

SUBJECT
Address _____

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Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10-12 Searcher Initial 10
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

124-1111

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 8-28-9 BY 2081STJ/ag

W. H. H.

September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC " 1

The Fund for the Republic's annual report of May, 1955, listed [REDACTED] among the Fund's officers and staff, with no further identifying data being set forth. The file references on the name of [REDACTED] failed to identify any of the individuals mentioned as an employee of the Fund. No additional file review was conducted inasmuch as a review of the index cards on the various breakdowns of that name reflected only criminal references or subversive references prior to the existence of the Fund for the Republic.

Original - Bufile 100-391697

[REDACTED]:cmh
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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-2-89 BY [REDACTED] b6 b7C

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

, 1955

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Room _____

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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form

SUBJECT David Feldman
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8/22 Searcher Initial 126
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NI	62-52041-1	✓
NI	99-918-2	
NI	118-3791-2	✓
I	100-387903-10	✓
I	100-371973-12	✓ (126)
I	100-326143-46	✓
I	124-7990-15	✓
NR	121-4-182343	
I	100-354937-1	✓ 0.19
I	123-15356-17	✓
I	94-1-1541-97	✓
SI	138-2357-2	✓
	David E. (BU)	
I	100-48470-1	✓

D. E.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 8-2-89 BY SSB/STJ/ap

September 9, 1955

RE: [redacted]

Fund for the Republic

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Bureau files contain no information definitely identifiable with the captioned subject; however, the files do reflect the following information concerning one [redacted] [redacted] who may be identical with the captioned subject and who was a Bureau Special Agent applicant in May, 1952.

The following biographical data are contained in this individual's application filed at that time:

[redacted] was born [redacted] Massachusetts. He completed his high school education in Portland, Maine, in June, 1943. He served honorably in the United States Navy from July, 1944, to June, 1946. [redacted] was graduated from [redacted] with a BA degree in 1948. He attended Harvard School of Law from 1948 to 1952 and received an LL.B. degree in June, 1952. [redacted] application contained no derogatory or subversive information. He was not favorably recommended for the position of Special Agent because it was believed he would not be amenable to instruction and discipline with which he did not agree. (67-510333)

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[redacted] is connected with the Graduate School of Public Administration at Harvard University. He was a recipient of a Fellowship or a Grant-in-Aid from the Fund for the Republic to assist in the preparation of a study of the Government security program. (Annual report of Fund for the Republic, 5-31-55)

100-391697
67-510333

HWS:rmp

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September 9, 1955

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[redacted]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic [redacted] Washington, D. C., is a member of [redacted]

[redacted] In 1948 he was the subject of a European Recovery Program applicant investigation. Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, 1955, reflects that he was born [redacted] Illinois; received A.B. and LL.B. Degrees from Harvard University in 1943 and 1948 respectively; was admitted to the Bar in 1948 (locality not indicated); and is currently an associate member of the Washington law firm [redacted]
[redacted]

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[u]

(C) Investigation developed that according to a highly confidential source [redacted] name appeared on a list entitled [redacted]

However, the list was maintained by the Massachusetts Youth [redacted] during 1941.

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Fisher's address was listed as [redacted]

[redacted] The nature and activities of the Harvard Liberal Union were described in the 1943 Harvard Album as: "The Harvard Liberal Union founded in the Fall of 1940 is today the sole surviving college organization devoted to partisan political activity. The Liberal Union was founded by students convinced by the fall of France that the war for freedom is a world cause -- an idea at the same time quite alien to the skeptical youth of the nation. For over two years the Liberal Union has carried out a varied program of activities -- meetings, election campaigns, work with civil liberties and labor groups -- designed to implement the struggle against democracy's enemies abroad and at home. The Liberal Union has brought before the student body speakers known to the college community and many of national reputation as well -- including TOM ELIOT, HARRY BRIDGES, MAX LERNER and ELEANOR ROOSEVELT. But, believing that a student can best understand his obligations as a citizen of a democracy by actively participating in the workings of

[redacted] mlp

(8)

100-391697
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that democracy, the Liberal Union has devoted its major energies to election campaigns, municipal and national alike; to labor organizations; to bond sales and civilian defense; and to the successful cooperation with similar groups throughout the nation."

According to a highly confidential source [redacted]
closed meeting [redacted]

During the course of the proceedings notes were passed to the speakers' platform by persons at the meeting, one of which indicated that [redacted] Washington, D. C., wished to speak on "Why Aid Britain." It is noted that [redacted] was a member of the Harvard Liberal Union, therefore, the reference to Howard University was probably an error. (S)

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[u]

The January 1, 1942, issue of the "Daily Worker," east coast Communist newspaper, contained an article, special to the "Daily Worker," captioned "Student Bodies Unite to Spur War Against Axis." The article reported that several leading national student groups merged their organizations into a United Student League of America calling for the defeat "of the aggressor Axis powers in a total effort" and that representatives of the college division of the Committee to Defend America, the Student Defenders of Democracy, the Student League for Progressive Action, and other regional and local college groups, met that week at Harvard University to carry through the fusion of their organizations and draw up a program for common action. The article reported that [redacted] of Harvard became [redacted]

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[redacted] gave as a reference [redacted]

[redacted] who was not interviewed because of his unfavorable attitude toward the Bureau and its Agents. (124-1111)

On July 26, 1954, [redacted] was interviewed by an Agent of the Washington Field Office in connection with the investigation of Drew Pearson, radio and newspaper columnist. Predication for the interview was a question asked by [redacted] at a luncheon meeting of the Harvard Law School Alumni Association on June 1, 1954, at which Pearson was the guest speaker. [redacted]

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asked Pearson's views concerning the Presidential Executive Order precluding the dissemination of classified information to persons outside the Executive Branch of the Government. No opinions were expressed by [redacted] imposing the question and he seemed to be cooperative during the interview. (65-59762-507)

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The investigation of [redacted] developed the following information concerning his relatives:

His father, [redacted]

[redacted]

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Fisher's uncle [redacted]

[redacted]

Another uncle [redacted]

[redacted]

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[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] in connection with Yarmolinsky's gathering of histories of personnel security cases. In August, 1955, Yarmolinsky published 50 of these case histories. Yarmolinsky received funds for his studies from the Fund for the Republic. (62-101860)

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[redacted]

[redacted] is currently an associate member of the
Washington Law Firm [redacted]

[redacted] Martindale- b6
Hubbell Law Directory, 1955). b7C

[redacted] is a member of [redacted]
[redacted] for the Fund for the
Republic. (Annual report of Fund for the Republic.)

The January 1, 1942, issue of the "Daily Worker,"
an east coast Communist newspaper reported [redacted]
was [redacted]

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[redacted]

[A highly confidential source advised Fisher's
name appeared on a list entitled [redacted]

[redacted] date of meeting
unknown. A highly confidential source further advised that
an individual believed to be identical with [redacted] attended
[redacted] closed meeting [redacted]

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[redacted] The (X) [u]

[redacted] has been cited by the Attorney
General.

His father [redacted]

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[redacted]

[redacted]

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dominated by Communists), a sponsor of the Russian War Relief Society in Chicago for several years, and in 1939 was a member of [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] (Cited by a Congressional committee.)

He was reportedly active in the [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] during 1946. (This council cited by Attorney General.) [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] reported in 1943 to have been sponsors of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee in Chicago for several years (this committee has been cited by the Attorney General). (124-1111-7)

Fisher's uncle [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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Another uncle,

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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4-22* (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12

1955

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utd from 9-9-55

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SUBJECT

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F. C.

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DATE 8-2-89 BY 83450/af

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September 9, 1955

Re: DAVID FELLMAN
Fund for the Republic

The Fund for the Republic's annual report issued on May 31, 1955, listed David Fellman, University of Wisconsin, as having received a Fellowship or Grant-in-Aid from the Fund for a nontechnical book on American civil liberties including summaries of recent state and Federal decisions in this field.

"Who's Who in America," 1954-55 edition, indicated David Fellman, born September 14, 1908, at Omaha, Nebraska, has been a professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin since 1947. From 1934 to 1947 Fellman held teaching positions at the University of Nebraska in political science. He was listed as being a member of the American Political Science Association, Association of University Professors, American Civil Liberties Union and the Mid-West Conference of Political Scientists. He was listed as the author of the following: "Problems of the Postwar World" and "Twentieth Century Political Thought." These were published in 1945 and 1946, respectively.

The "Daily Cardinal," a University of Wisconsin student newspaper issue of May 27, 1948, contained an article entitled "Profs Oppose Anti-Red Bill." This article stated that the University Teachers Union had collected the signatures of 59 professors and 7 instructors in a petition drive to defeat the Mundt anti-Communist bill. In the petition drafted to Wisconsin Senators, the Union warned that the bill embraced the methods of the enemies of democracy. Among the professors signing the petition was David Fellman.

The November 10, 1949, issue of the "Daily Cardinal" contained an article captioned "Profs Claim Reds Convicted Unjustly." The article stated in part that the eleven Communists tried in New York District Court were convicted under a statute which did not apply to the case and whose constitutionality is doubtful, according to three University professors. One of the professors was David Fellman of the Political Science Department, University of Wisconsin, who said that the Smith Act under which the Communists were tried makes it unlawful to advocate, teach or conspire to overthrow the Government and that Judge Harold Medina based the conviction on the teaching and advocacy clauses. (124-7990 serial 15)

100-391697

CVB:rmp

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A conference on academic freedom was held at the University of Wisconsin on May 8, 9, 10, 1953. Communist and/or pro-Communist influence, if any, in connection with the conference was negligible. The May 9, 1953, issue of the "Milwaukee Journal" summarized speeches made at the conference and stated "Fellman, commenting on Congressional committees and their relationship to liberals said 'that liberals can face society.' He added that 'many people spent their time fighting Communism when the Junior Senator of this State spent his first four years in office at the race tracks.'" Fellman was referring to Senator Mc Carthy. (100-387903 serial 10)

Fellman has been contacted in connection with several security-type and applicant-type investigations conducted by the Bureau. He appeared to be cooperative. /

(100- 48470 serial 1; 124-7990 serial 15; 138-2357 serial 2; 100-326143 serial 46)

Special Mess

4-22 (6-15-55)

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9/8, 1955

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☐ Exact Spelling
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Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 9/8 Searcher Initial BR
FILE NUMBER SERIAL in

PI 77-52095-29

PI 100-7321-891, p13

PI 100-7321-481, p23

NR 116-262035

PI 100-7321-891, p14

no other Bur. documents

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OCT 13 1955

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[redacted]
Feinstein is an attorney in Boston, Massachusetts,
(Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory, 1954.)

He worked on the compilation of legal material
contributed to "Digest of the Public Record of Communism
in the United States," which was published by the Fund
for the Republic.

In view of the above information, a positive
identification of [redacted] with information contained
in Bufiles was impossible: However, it appears probable
the following information relates to [redacted]

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During interview January, 1952, he stated
he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild, Harvard
Chapter, for about nine months but withdrew in opposition
to the stand taken by this group in limiting the Panel
Program for Civil Rights to the program of Civil Rights
for the Convicted Communists. (77-52095-29, page 3)

An anonymous source of known reliability in
December, 1949, furnished information that [redacted]
[redacted] Cambridge, Massachusetts, was carried as an
active member of the National Lawyers Guild. (100-7321-481,
page 23)

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BFR:dlj

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8-2-89

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[u] On June 18, 1951, [] an informant of known reliability, made available membership lists of the Student Division of the National Lawyers Guild at Harvard University. One of the lists captioned "Membership, Harvard Chapter, National Lawyers Guild, Spring, 1949," contained the name of [] Another list captioned "Harvard Chapter Membership List" tabbed "49-50" contained the name [] (100-7321-891, pages 13 and 14) The National Lawyers Guild has been cited as a Communist front.

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

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SUBJECT Fairman, Charles
Address _____

Localities _____
Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 8-22 Searcher Initial S167
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

NR	31-42649
ND	100-370789-5
ND	105-31490-1, 4, 11
ND	100-391697-20

*Orig. Jackson data
which appears in Whisler
file*

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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10-12

, 1955

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Room 1503

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utd from 1-11-55

SUBJECT Drummond, Roscoe

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____

Date 10/12

Searcher

Initial 710

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

✓ 62-60527-41248

✓ 140-0-A 714. 10-28-53

✓ ~~74-8-69-1398; 1397~~ (S)

✓ 105-19817-71; 46; 36; 74

✓ ~~74-8-22-110~~

✓ 65-60414-50

66-1731-1034; 1046

~~74-8-69-1407~~

(U) ✓ 105-19817-74 (S)

Roscoe H.

✓ 64-32901-1-2986 p368

R.

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September 9, 1955

RE: [REDACTED]

FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
100-391697

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[REDACTED] a member of the Massachusetts Bar who worked on the compilation of legal materials, contributed to "Digest of the Public Record of Communism in the U.S." which was published by the Fund for the Republic.

On the basis of the above information, it was impossible to make a positive identification of [REDACTED] with information contained in Bufiles; however, it appears probable the information set forth below refers to him.

The Martindale-Hubbell Law Directory for 1954, under the listings of Boston, Massachusetts, attorneys, reflects that [REDACTED] was born in 1927 and admitted to the Bar in 1951. It reflects he received an AB degree from [REDACTED] University and an LLB from Harvard Law School. He is a member of the American Bar Association.

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In January, 1952, [REDACTED] attorney, [REDACTED] Boston, Massachusetts, was interviewed by Special Agent [REDACTED] in connection with the investigation entitled "[REDACTED] aka., Departmental Applicant-Attorney" inasmuch as [REDACTED] had been a classmate of [REDACTED] at the Harvard Law School. [REDACTED] at that time, furnished the following information concerning himself: [REDACTED] said he had been a member of the National Lawyers Guild, Harvard Chapter, for about nine months and that he withdrew in opposition to the stand taken by this group in limiting the panel program for civil rights to the program of civil rights for the convicted Communists. (77-52095-29, page 3).

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An anonymous source of known reliability, in December, 1949, furnished information to the Washington Field Office that one of the individuals carried as an active member of the National Lawyers Guild was [REDACTED] Cambridge, Massachusetts (100-7321-481, page 23).

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[On June 18, 1951, Confidential Informant [redacted] of known reliability, made available to the Boston office membership lists of the Student Division of the National Lawyers Guild at Harvard University. One of the lists captioned "Membership, Harvard Chapter, National Lawyers Guild, Spring, 1949" contains the name of [redacted] Cambridge. Another of the lists which is captioned "Harvard Chapter Membership List" with a tab marked on the outside edge of the list "49-50" contains the name [redacted] (100-7321-891, pages 13 and 14). [u]

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The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, March 29, 1944, page 149, according to a "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" published May 14, 1951, by the Committee on Un-American Activities, U.S. House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

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DATE 09-21-2011

Federal Bureau of Investigation

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1955

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SUBJECT

Address

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Birthdate & Place

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Date

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FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

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94-8-69

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~~94-4-1551~~~~2~~~~94-3-4-2119~~~~91~~

105-19817

71

~~94-1-1306~~~~69, 68~~~~94-8-22~~~~91, 95, 50~~~~94-8-22~~~~60, 52, 67~~~~94-8-22~~~~49, 110~~~~94-1-1306~~~~60~~~~65-60414~~~~50~~~~61-7103~~~~995~~~~61-4767~~~~23~~~~61-1731~~~~1034~~~~61-7850~~~~1027~~~~62-0622~~~~31183~~~~61-7850~~~~1019X~~

65-10665

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SEARCH SLIP

Subj: Roscoe DrummondSupervisor Rozamus Room 1503R# 0 Date 9-8 Searcher Initial SM

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SERIAL

I	62-54144	42 p. 9
I	66-1731	1046
NP-I	62-77787	1816 p. 75
I NP	61-4761	36 p. 3, 4, 1, 33
I	61-7603-A	7 p. 13-14-42
I	121-0	575
I	123-14755	7
I	105-32122	2 (U) (S)
I	105-23041	173 p. 3
I	105-19817	367 (S)
NP-I	100-11155	22 (U)
NP	100-120453	5 (U)
I	100-15252	41 anal. p. 745
NI	65-30919	218
NI	65-32243	4
NI	65-34405	8, 8, 11
NI	65-10430	14
NI	65-35282	3
	<u>R. Drummond</u>	
NI	100-109823	1

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NP	110-41365-1	
LT	110-4336-450	
NI	110-21127-5	
NI	110-21127-7	
NI	110-30456-1	
NI	110-336735-1	
NI	110-6135-6	
NI	110-5131-7	
NI	110-75735-17	
NI	110-10774-12	
NI	110-210876-10	
NI	110-3-63-178	
NI	110-51-11	
LT	110-90431-139	
NI	110-114564-7	
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Supervisor McGowan Room 1578

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NP	65-15200-1-249	NP
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Confidential source [] who has furnished

reliable information in the past, advised that at 37th anniversary of the October Revolution held at Soviet Embassy November 7, 1954,

[] Third Secretary, Press Division, Soviet

Embassy, indicated great interest in meeting people within newspaper field and requested he be introduced to three newspapermen, one of whom was Drummond. Technical surveillance indicated on July 13, 1955, that [] was acquainted with Drummond but source did not indicate extent of their acquaintanceship. (S)

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[(105-19817-36, 46, page 8, 71 page 5)] (S)

In a book entitled "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," (copyright 1955) author Samuel A. Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by individuals including Drummond.

(100-391697)

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September 9, 1955

CHARLES FAIRMAN
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The Fund for the Republic's annual report of May, 1955, lists Charles Fairman, Professor, Washington University, Saint Louis, Missouri, among those who are engaged in the Study of the Communist Record. The Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning him and Bufiles contain no pertinent information regarding him. Biographical data concerning Fairman is available on page 831 of the 1954-55 edition of "Whos Who in America."

Original - Bufile 100-391697

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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September 9, 1955

RE: ROSCOE DRUMMOND
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

~~ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE~~

In a book entitled "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties" the author, Samuel A. Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by certain individuals among whom was Roscoe Drummond.

Background

"Who's Who in America" for 1954-55 reflects Roscoe Drummond was born January 13, 1902, at Theresa, New York. He began his career as a reporter with the "Christian Science Monitor," Boston, Massachusetts, in 1924, becoming chief of the Washington News Bureau. He has received a number of awards for outstanding newspaper work.

In a memorandum dated January 11, 1955, from Mr. Belmont to Mr. Boardman captioned "Name Check on Persons Listed as Evaluators of Survey on Attitude of American People on Communism" information was set forth that Roscoe Drummond was investigated in 1949, as an applicant under the European Recovery Program. According to the memorandum no derogatory information was developed. (None of the references on Drummond disclosed information relative to this investigation. No main file on Drummond could be located.) (62-60527-41248) (see 124-2400) (see 124-2400) (see 124-2400)



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Bureau files reflect that Roscoe Drummond has long been very friendly toward the Bureau. (94-8-69-1397; 94-8-22-50; 94-8-22-52; 94-8-22-92)

Writings

Bureau files contain several articles and newspaper stories written by Drummond. Also, there is a writeup on a speech given by him. A review of these reflects Drummond

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Declassify on: OADR

Original 100-391697
C. F. Williams/baw

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consistently took an anti-Communist stand and wrote favorably concerning the Bureau, the Department of Justice, the Security of Government Employees Program and the Subversive Activities Control Board hearings. (140-0-A; 94-8-22-110; 62-28280-A; 94-8-22-67; 94-8-22-60; 94-8-22-58; 66-1731-1046; 66-1731-1034; 105-32122-2; 94-1-1306-69; 100-15252-41 page 132; 121-0-575)

Miscellaneous

[U] On March 28, 1952, through a trash cover maintained on the building at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, wherein Publishers New Press, Inc. is located, a number of "Daily Worker" subscription information cards were obtained. One of these cards listed Roscoe Drummond associated with the following at Washington, D. C.: "Christian Science Monitor," "Herald Tribune," Hearst Newspaper Bureau, Labor Press Associates (S)

The "Daily Worker" is an east coast Communist newspaper. (123-147554)

(U) [redacted] of Addressograph and Multigraph, Washington, D. C., advised on July 2, 1954, that his company had prepared approximately 175 name plates for the Hungarian Legation, Washington, D. C. These name plates were for use with an addressograph machine and possibly represent additions to the Legation's mailing list. (S)

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(U) The name of Mr. Roscoe Drummond, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., was included in the list. (S)
(U) (105-23044-125) (S)

(U) Confidential Source [redacted] who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that at the 37th Anniversary of the October Revolution held at the Soviet Embassy on November 7, 1954, Vladimir K. Lobachev, third secretary, Press Division, Soviet Embassy, indicated great interest in meeting people within the newspaper field and requested he be introduced to 3 newspapermen, one of whom was Roscoe Drummond. (S) (105-19817-36, 46 page 8) (S)

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(U) A technical surveillance indicated on July 13, 1955, that Lobachev was acquainted with Mr. Drummond of the "Christian Science Monitor." However, this source did not indicate the extent of their acquaintanceship. (S)
(U) (105-19817-71 page 5) (S)

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OCT. 13, 1955

ROSCOE DRUMMOND

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OTHERWISE~~

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On December 30, 1954, Mr. Nichols received information that on January 4, 1955, the Ford Foundation was scheduled to announce a survey made to reflect attitude of Americans toward Communism. Among those taking part therein was Roscoe Drummond, columnist. (62-60527-41248)

[u] On March 28, 1952, through trash cover maintained at 35 East 12th Street, New York City, (location of Publishers New Press, Incorporated) a number of "Daily Worker" subscription information cards were obtained, one of which listed Drummond as associated with "Christian Science Monitor," "Herald Tribune," Hearst Newspaper Bureau and Labor Press Associates, all Washington, D. C. (S) (123-147557)

[] of Addressograph and Multigraph, Washington, D. C., on July 2, 1954, advised his company had prepared approximately 175 name plates for the Hungarian Legation, Washington, D. C. Plates were for use with addressograph machine, possibly representing additions to Legation's mailing list. Roscoe Drummond, 1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C., was included in the list. (S)

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(U) (105-23044-123) (S)

W.W. Klemper/
100-391697

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Classified by 208757 JAG
Declassify on: OADR

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

10-12, 1955

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Attention _____
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	Room <u>1503</u>

<input type="checkbox"/>	All References
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SUBJECT Dean, Arthur H.

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

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✓	77-57214
✓	100-348852-146
	NR. Blamp
	Arthur
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	32-15453
	A. H.
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September 8, 1945

THEODORE DRAPER, Mrs.
Theodore Dubinsky
Teddy Dubinsky, Theodore Rapard
P.O. Box 100, New York City

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic, Theodore Draper, New York City, is on the Fund's committee to make a study of Communist Influence in American life and is to prepare a "History of the Communist Party in the U.S. (1917-1945)."

No investigation of Draper has been conducted by the Bureau.

RESULTS OF G-2 INVESTIGATION:

In 1943 while he was a private in the United States Army he was investigated by G-2. G-2's investigation developed that he was affiliated with the Communist Party; had been a rewrite man and copy reader for the "Daily Worker" (east coast Communist newspaper); was once employed by "New Masses" (cited by Congressional Committee); had been connected with the Russian Tass News Agency; and had received Communist literature through the mail while in the Army (100-362227-1)

TESTIMONY BEFORE EXECUTIVE SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE JAWNEE COMMITTEE, MAY 17, 1934:

Draper, who gave his address as 11 West 95th Street, New York City, testified that he had been a member of the National Student League (cited by a Congressional Committee) in college and that in 1934 he met Harry Gannes, Foreign Editor of the "Daily Worker" and became Gannes' assistant. Draper stated that he used the name Rapard (Draper spelled backwards) while on the "Daily Worker." He left the "Daily Worker" in 1936 and went to "New Masses" as Foreign Editor until 1939. Draper stated that he was never a member of the Communist Party but until 1941 followed the Communist Party line and described himself as a "fellow traveler."

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100-362227 (Yellow)

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1977-1978

AUGUST 30, 1954:

Background:

Draper stated that he was born Theodore Dubinsky on September 11, 1912, in Brooklyn, New York, and subsequently had his name changed to Draper on September 1, 1937. He attended one year at the City College of New York, subsequently changed to Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York, from which he was graduated in 1935 with a Bachelor of Science degree. He was inducted into the United States Army in September, 1941, served in the European Theater of Operations and was discharged during the summer of 1946 as a Second Lieutenant.

Affiliations with the Communist Movement.

Young Peoples Socialist League (YPSL):

Draper stated that he became affiliated with the YCL (youth group of the Independent Socialist League, cited by the Attorney General), when he was approximately 15 years of age and because of the socialistic and progressive influence of his family. He stated that his family had been employed in the garment trades in New York City and their dominant political philosophy was Socialism. Both he and his family were readers of the periodical "Forward" the official organ of the YCL. He continued that he was never an actual member of the YCL but did attend meetings of the organization in Brooklyn and participated in political discussions centered around the socialistic viewpoint and continued in his affiliation for some time beyond his actual participation. Between his activity in the YCL and the time he became affiliated with the Communist movement there was a gap in his life during which he was politically inactive.

Draper stated that during his first year at the City College of New York he became politically identified with the Communist movement rather than the Socialist movement. He stated that previous to that time he had been a passive

adherent to the Communist Party tenets but they became actively interested in the movement.

"Daily Worker"

As indicated above Draper testified he was affiliated with the "Daily Worker" as Assistant Foreign Editor from 1934 to 1936.

Draper stated that his activities on behalf of the "Daily Worker" were prompted not through Communist Party membership but rather through his feeling of accord with the Communist Party movement. He said he was not at any time a member of the Communist Party and that he never held any Communist Party position of any nature. He added that at no time had he attended meetings or paid dues to the Communist Party. He said that this was prompted almost entirely because of the fact that all of the "Daily Worker" employment was the same as attending Communist Party meetings in that the dogmas and tenets of the Party were constantly stated and restated throughout the course of his employment. He said that his job was primarily to rewrite 75 per cent of the news appearing in "The New York Times" to slant/toward the Communist Party line for publication in the "Daily Worker."

"New Masses"

Draper stated that "New Masses" (of which he was Foreign Editor from 1936 to 1939) carried out approximately the same policy as the "Daily Worker," however, it was designed for the intellectuals prior to the time that intellectuals were accepted into the Communist Party. He stated he split with "New Masses" when they refused to print one of his articles and his split with the Party came in approximately 1940 (per testimony, the date was 1941). He said that the last of his illusions concerning the Party were dispelled upon the seizure of power in Czechoslovakia.

Communist

"China Today"

Draper stated that while he was an employee of "New Masses" his first article was on China and was accepted

by the publication "China Today," (cited by the California Committee on Un-American Activities). Draper stated he was too busy to contribute regularly to this publication and he was not fully qualified to write on Asiatic problems since his concern, education, training, and observations were primarily with the continent of Europe. He said further that he knew of no connection between the Communist Party and "China Today."

It is noted that he rings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Institute of Pacific Relations reflect an exhibit, "China Today," February, 1950, issue, which lists Theodore Draper among the contributing editors.
(100-25000-1210)

Tass News Agency

Draper advised that he was employed by the Tass News Agency approximately 3 months after his "break with 'New Masses,'" during which time he did re-write work taking information from "The New York Times" and slanting it for publication by Tass. He stated he was unhappy doing this because during his relationship with Tass he was ideologically "off base" with the party and voluntarily left after 3 months. He added he was specifically instructed while at Tass not to attend any Communist Party meetings.

With regard to the above information as furnished by Draper, the October 11, 1951, edition of "New Masses" reflects that he was on the editorial staff. The Office of Naval Intelligence on August 21, 1942, furnished the New York Office information to the effect that Draper had been identified as a known member of the Communist Party as was his wife, Dorothy Cain (from whom he was divorced in 1954). "The New York Times," July 13, 1945, issue, carried an article entitled "Army Takes Red House Group Told," which indicated that in private testimony before the House Military Affairs Subcommittee by one H. Ralph Burton, Theodore Draper, W/S, Headquarters 80th Infantry Division, was former Editor of "New Masses."

Miscellaneous:

Draper stated at the time of his interview he was currently engaged in compiling for publication a history of the Communist movement and that he believed the first volume which brings the movement up to 1929 would be available for publication in approximately 6 months. He said that because of this he is an avid reader of the "Daily Worker" and still receives great quantities of Communist Party literature. He added that he felt that he was ^{not} better versed on the Communist Party movement, but stated that his aversion for the Communist Party and his ability to speak coarsely concerning it was of no avail because of the fact that no Communist Party member would approach him or associate with him.

It is noted that Bureau files reflect that as of September, 1954, Draper was the addressee of numerous nonmailable Soviet publications. (100-368998-1702)

Draper stated that he had recently given an extensive account of the ~~current~~^{past} Communist Party movement had for him to one [redacted] a professor at Princeton University, which was to be incorporated into a publication of the University to be entitled, "Elements of Communism," and it was scheduled to be published during September, 1954. He added that he had been led to believe that his statements would be reproduced almost verbatim and he believed the interests of the FBI would be served by the acquisition of such a book.

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Draper stated that he had done additional work on a contributing basis for the publication "Friday" (cited by Congressional Committee) and also the publication "New Republic" (dates not given).

During the interview Draper appeared cooperative and expressed a willingness to be further contacted after an appropriate 6 months' period, which would enable him to complete his work on his history of the Communist Party.

He added that he currently was making his livelihood by doing research for Dr. Max Piccoli, editor of "The Worker," (cited in the California Red Letter as "The American Red Letter").

Draper volunteered the information that his brother, Harold Draper, also known as Aaron Dubinski, was then editor of "Labor Action," the official organ of the Workers Party, which has been cited by the Attorney General. He also furnished information regarding subjects of Bureau security cases about whom he was questioned. (100-362227-1)

Further Attempts to Interview Draper

On January 11, 1954, [redacted] telephonically contacted the New York Office and requested that the agents who had previously interviewed his client, Theodore Draper, get in touch with him to establish an appointment for a future meeting. [redacted] subsequently telephonically contacted [redacted] at which time he adopted an unfriendly attitude toward the Bureau, indicating that he had had numerous contacts with representatives of the CP, and he felt should such a contact be granted in the case of Draper his client would be subjected to a long period of questioning. [redacted] was advised that such was not the case and that Draper was being afforded an opportunity to provide a statement of his activities to representatives of the FBI. [redacted] stated he would arrange for confirmation of a tentative interview which he set for January 20, 1954, in the New York Office. On January 12, 1954, [redacted] telephonically contacted the New York Office and stated that after contact with Draper that his client felt that such an interview as contemplated by the Bureau would produce negative results. [redacted] cancelled the appointment set for January 20, 1954, and expressed appreciation for the courtesies afforded by the representatives of the New York Office. (100-362227-11, 12)

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OTHER INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

On March 17, 1954, a representative of the Passport Office, State Department, furnished an index and photographs of approximately 600 persons who traveled to Russia in the approximate period of 1930 to 1935. Draper's name and photograph appeared in this index. (100-212832-176)

Hearings before the Senate Judiciary Committee on the Institute of Pacific Relations held on March 25, 1952, reflected a letter written by Frederick V. Field dated November 2, 1937, to Catherine Porter, Institute of Pacific Relations, in which he said regarding Draper, "...The fact that he is on the board of the 'New Masses' indicates that he is a Communist. Whether he is a member of the party or not I haven't the least idea and I don't care... I know Draper fairly well and have had a number of long talks with him. He is a little too aggressive and a little too dogmatic for many people's taste. On the other hand he strikes me as having a first class mind and as being seriously interested in learning, journalism and concentrating on a long term study of the Far East..."

The same hearings reflect a recommendation in support of an application for a Eugenheim Fellowship written for Theodore Draper, November 17, 1947, by Frederick V. Field, in which Field stated that "Draper seems to have a first rate training in Europe which whether or not it provides all the answers for studying the American scene is unquestionably useful in analyzing the Far East." Also reflected is a letter from Field to Draper in which Field advised Draper that he had strongly endorsed Draper's candidacy for a Eugenheim Fellowship. (100-64760-1213)

On March 24, 1955, Col Stein, of unknown reliability/^{PHO} received information from Philip Jaffe, principal advisor to Earl Browder, former General Chairman of the Communist Party, U.S.A., advised that Theodore Draper had had extensive interviews with Earl Browder and that Browder had furnished him with much valuable information. Stein advised that the Fund for the Republic had contacted Browder to use his services as a consultant for the comprehensive history of the American Communist Party but that Browder was concerned about the compensation he was to receive as he felt he would be used for only a short time and that it would curtail the sale of books he was writing if he gave all of his information to others. On May 10, 1955, Stein reported that Browder had been cooperative with Draper to the extent that he would talk about Communist theory but

he would not give any specific information about the Communist Party movement or about individuals in it.

Bella Bond, admitted former Communist Party member, advised on April 6, 1955, that Browder had some sort of small assignment, lasting 3 months or so, with the Fund for the Republic. (20-3756-724, 726, 731)

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

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Yale Law School

SUBJECT

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Countryman Vern
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I 100-384660-57
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I 100-39582-31
SI 100-384660-51 P9, 10, 14
SI 100-350512-482
I 100-350512-621
I 100-3-74-26-924
I 100-37078-178
I 100-384660-61
I 100-387835-A-DW
11-26-52
I 100-384660-104-p42
I 100-39582-32
I 100-350512-554
SI 100-384660-66 P10, 23, 24
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NP	62-88217-	1550 End
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SI	74-1333-A	NEW
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I	121-4200-81	End VII
I	100-374-A	Sunday Compas
		4-4-52
I	121-332-A	End VII
-		NY Compas
		14-4-52
I	100-372 598-A	N.Y. Compas
		4-8-52
I	100-130642	9X
SI	61-7582	1593
I	62-8974	
I	100-774214	
NP	100-364247-11	

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 9, 1955

COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL ACTION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL
CHRISTIAN CHURCHES
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC Summary n.7

According to the report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches is one of the organizations included in the Freedom Agenda Project of the Fund for the Republic. No investigation of the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Christian Churches has been conducted by this Bureau.

[A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised in 1950 that at an executive meeting of the Howard Fast Club of the Labor Youth League held on March 31, 1950, at Newark, New Jersey, an agenda was prepared for meetings to be held in April, 1950. One issue to be taken up at future meetings was the opposition to the Mundt-Nixon Bill. In regard to the Mundt-Nixon Bill it was decided that the Howard Fast Club would try to affiliate itself with the American Veterans Committee, the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, the Council for Social Action of the Congregational Church and the Jewish War Veterans. The object of this affiliation, if accepted, was to raise the Communist Party opposition through these organizations as well as to establish contact with the members of the different organizations in order that they might join the Howard Fast Club.] The Labor Youth League and the Communist Party have been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (100-3-28-1158 page 38, 54. [Confidential Informant NK 1758 Technical Surveillance] (S) [u] (S))

The "Daily Worker," East Coast Communist newspaper, for October 3, 1939, contained an article which reflected that thirteen organizations concerned with various phases of Civil Liberties had joined the American Civil Liberty Union in sponsoring the National Conference on Civil Liberties in the Present Emergency to be held in New York City on October 13, 14, 1939. The National Conference on Civil Liberties was cited as a Communist front by the California Committee on Un-American Activities on pages 61 and 335 of its report in 1948. (61-7559-5288 X "Daily Worker" 10-31-39)

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✓ A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that at a meeting sponsored by the American Peace Mobilization at New York City on April 5 and 6, 1941, certain literature was distributed. Among this literature were issues of the magazine "Social Action" dated November 15, 1939, and January 15, 1941. The magazine "Social Action" is published by the Council for Social Action of Congregational and Christian Churches, 289 4th Avenue, New York City. The American Peace Mobilization has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. [REDACTED]

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✓ The American Youth Congress issued a circular inviting the young people of New York to the New York State Model Legislature to be held at the College of the City of New York on January 28-30, 1938. Among the signers of the call urging youth organizations to attend was the name [REDACTED] Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches. The American Youth Congress has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (61-7582-2095 page 2673)

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✓ A program reflecting proceedings of the Congress of Youth held from July 1, to July 5, 1955, at New York City by the American Youth Congress contained the names of numerous individuals who urged the organizations of youth to respond to the call to the Congress of Youth. Among the names listed was [REDACTED] Council for Social Action, Congregation and Christian Church. A letterhead of the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War dated August 10, 1940, at Chicago, Illinois, reflected among the sponsors of that organization [REDACTED] Council for Social Action of the Christian and Congregational Church. With respect to the Committee to Defend America by Keeping Out of War, the report of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities dated March 29, 1944, notes as follows: "After Stalin signed his pact with Hitler, the Communist-led Committee to Defend America By Keeping Out of War came forth to oppose the national defense program, lend-lease, conscription, and other 'war-mongering' efforts," as initiated by the American Peace Mobilization. (61-7582-2095 Page 2677, 2745)

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✓ The official program of the Emergency Peace Mobilization held at Chicago, Illinois, from August 31, to September 2, 1940, reflected that on Sunday, September 1, 1940, at 9:30 a.m. [redacted] Council for Social Action of the Congregationalist and Christian Church was to present a report entitled "How To Keep America Out of War." With respect to the Emergency Peace Mobilization, The Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications of the House Committee on Un-American Activities reflects that the American Peace Mobilization was formally founded at a meeting in Chicago at the end of August, 1940, known as the Emergency Peace Mobilization. (Attorney General Frances Biddle, Congressional Record September 24, 1942, page 7684). (61-7582-2095 Page 2837)

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In hearings before the Committee on Un-American Activities of the 75th Congress during August, 1938, at Washington, D. C., [redacted] furnished a list of sponsors of the American Youth Congress. Included in the list was the name [redacted] The Council for Social Action of the Congregational and Christian Churches of the United States. (61-7582 vol. 1 page 876)

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A letterhead of the American Peace Mobilization, Chicago Council, dated December 3, 1940, reflected that [redacted] was one of the national officers of the American Peace Mobilization holding the position of vice-chairman. (61-10498-273)

With respect to [redacted] mentioned above Louis Budenz has furnished the following information:

At one time connected with the office of the [redacted] probably as Secretary. Later on, [redacted] of the American Peace Mobilization.

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[redacted] was known to me as a Communist when she was in [redacted]. This information arose from a reference to her officially made by Frederick V. Field in reviewing the cell or unit in the Institute of Pacific Relations before the Politburo and occurred so far as I can recall either in the late 1930's or about 1940.

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On at least one occasion I met [redacted] at a National Committee meeting of the Communist Party where she was present either with [redacted] or [redacted].

While at the "Daily Worker" I received communications on one or two occasions from [redacted] in regard to the "Daily Worker's" playing up of the American Peace Mobilization and of affairs in the Far East, each communication being written as one Communist to another.

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Until the time I left the Party in 1945, I was officially advised from time to time by Frederick V. Field and Jack Stachel that [redacted] was a Communist.
(100-8928-26)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

September 9, 1955

ROBERT EUGENE CUSHMAN *Summary*
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

The annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, listed a grant of \$7,000 authorized in September 1954 to Cornell University for a conspectus on civil liberties by Robert E. Cushman. The report also listed a project for which \$3,000 was appropriated in September 1954 for completion of Robert E. Cushman's book "National Security and the American Tradition." Cushman is also listed as a consultant to the fund in the report.

BACKGROUND:

The 1954-1955 edition of "Who's Who in America" reflects that Robert Eugene Cushman has been employed at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, since 1923 and is a Professor of Government. He was born March 27, 1889, at Akron, Ohio, is married and has two children. He has been director of Cornell research on civil liberties since 1943 and is an author and contributor to law reviews. He resides in Ithaca.

RELATIONS WITH FBI:

In June 1942 the Bureau attempted to attain the services of Dr. Edmund E. Day, then president of Cornell University, as a lecturer before the National Academy. Dr. Day was unable to appear and recommended Cushman as a possible substitute, stating he was an outstanding man in administrative and constitutional law. The Albany Office conducted limited investigation to obtain biographical data concerning Cushman at the request of the Bureau; however, review of Bureau files does not indicate Cushman was ever requested to appear or appeared as a National Academy speaker. No other investigation of Cushman has been conducted by the Bureau. (1-10-1717; 1-10-1812- 62-74616-11)

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In September 1948 Cushman wrote the Attorney General stating he desired an appointment with the Director. In his letter he mentioned the Rockefeller Foundation had made a substantial grant to Cornell University to finance a major research project on the general subject of civil liberty and the relation of civil liberty to control of subversive activities in this country. The Director was not available. However, Cushman, accompanied by

[redacted] an associate in the research study, were interviewed by Mr. D. M. Ladd on October 18, 1948, at the Bureau. Cushman and Bontecou stated their inquiry was made in connection with the Rockefeller Foundation grant to Cornell University and requested information concerning civil rights investigations and the loyalty program. Mr. Ladd discussed the Bureau's work under the then loyalty program (Executive Order 9835) and later made available to [redacted] a memorandum outlining the training of Bureau Agents in connection with the Loyalty Program, the Constitution, Federal criminal procedure, civil rights and others. (62-82273-564; 62-74616-8; 100-130642-14, 6)

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It is noted that during the course of the interview with Mr. Ladd Cushman stated that by reason of his membership on the Alien Enemy Hearing Boards during the war he had occasion to come into contact with a large number of Bureau Agents. He expressed the highest regard for all of them and felt the Bureau was an outstanding organization. (100-130642-6X1)

Cushman wrote the Director on September 12, 1950, advising he was sending the Director a copy of the book by Professor Walter Gellhorn entitled "Security, Loyalty and Science." Cushman advised the book was the first of eight reports which would emerge from a study he had directed for the past two years supported by the Rockefeller grant. Cushman's letter was acknowledged. (62-74616-9; 100-130642-14)

The September 15, 1950, issue of the "Washington Post" described the book "Security, Loyalty and Science" as reflecting the results of a two year study by Cornell University investigators into security and loyalty matters. According to the article the book concludes that the Government security and loyalty programs are "unintentionally retarding" scientific progress by "fear of smear." (100-130642-A)

SAC, R. J. Abbaticchio Jr., advised on January 12, 1951, that he had attended a meeting of the Cleveland Bar Association on January 9, 1951, at which Cushman was a speaker. Cushman spoke on the general topic "Civil Liberties and Subversive Activities" and expressed the view that legislative committees are incapable of conducting thorough and impartial investigations into subversive activities. He also denied the "guilt by association theory." SAC Abbaticchio stated that while Cushman did not mention the Bureau by name the substance of his remarks appeared to favor the procedures under which the Bureau operates. Cushman expressed himself privately to SAC Abbaticchio as an admirer of the Bureau's work. (62-74616-10)

ACTIVITIES

According to the March 28, 1939, issue of the "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, Robert E. Cushman was one of thirteen individuals on the faculty of Cornell University who urged the Governor of New York to veto the McNaboe-Devany Bill. This Bill was aimed to bar Communists advocating the overthrow of the United States Government from Civil Service and teaching positions. (100-130642-2)

A booklet containing proceedings of the Missouri Bar Association Convention held September 27 and 28, 1940, contains an address delivered by Cushman at the convention on the subject "National Defense and the Restriction of Civil Liberties." (Original source furnishing booklet not available at Bureau.) Cushman stated that civil liberties in the United States were in grave danger and said that the tactics of the Dies Committee had been justly criticized as unfair and arbitrary. (94-1-21057-9)

[redacted], who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished a letter dated December 19, 1941, addressed to the Governor of Oklahoma, and reflecting it was sponsored by the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom. This letter, which contained the printed signatures of Robert E. Cushman of Cornell University and others, protested the criminal syndicalism cases in the State of Oklahoma. The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on March 29, 1944. (100-22712-18)

The May 31, 1943, issue of the "PM" newspaper carried an article listing the name of Dr. Robert E. Cushman (possibly identical) as one of ten individuals signing a statement condemning the House Kerr Committee for upholding Martin Dies charges of subversive activities against

[redacted]
[redacted] (62-71873-A)

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On September 13, 1943, the Ithaca "Journal" carried an article stating that in the opinion of Dr. Robert E. Cushman, Professor of Government at Cornell University, there were four wartime dangers to civil liberties which were set out as follows: (1) Power of Postmaster General to exclude newspapers and magazines from the mails or to deny them second-class mailing privileges; (2) cut down of civil liberties of aliens; (3) The intrusion of military authority into the civilian life of the nation; (4) a public opinion manifesting itself in popular hysteria. (62-74616-2)

The "Knickerbocker News," Albany, New York, carried an article in 1949 stating that the Rockefeller Foundation had granted \$110,000 to a project to "investigate the investigators" of subversive activities in the United States. The investigation was being made under the direction of Cushman, who was described in the article as an "intellectual liberal." (100-130642-13X)

In the March, 1949, issue of the "Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists," published by the Atomic Scientists of Chicago, an article by Robert E. Cushman (probably identical) entitled "Freedom Versus Security" appears. In this article Cushman treats the "dangers" of the loyalty program and cites an article on the loyalty program by Thomas I. Emerson appearing in the Yale Law Review (1948) as a study of great value on the subject. It is noted the Emerson article was the subject of a letter from the Bureau to the Yale Law Review pointing out inaccuracies in the article. (Original source furnishing bulletin not available at Bureau) (100-350064-34)

The August 19, 1949, issue of the "Washington Post" carried a report of the Special Committee on Civil Liberties of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. One Robert E. Cushman (possibly identical) was listed as a member

of the committee. The report, according to the article, assailed the Government loyalty program as a deterring factor to Atomic Energy progress and described the program as "basically objectionable." (100-389368-A)

Dr. Robert E. Cushman (possibly identical) was listed as a member of the advisory board of the National Civil Liberties Clearing House on a provisional program for the third annual conference on civil liberties of the organization to be held February 23 and 24, 1950. The program reflects that the National Civil Liberties Clearing House is devised to facilitate inter-organizational cooperation in four major areas: (1) civil rights; (2) civil liberties; (3) preservation of freedom in the academic field; (4) recognition and establishment of fundamental human rights within all nations. (Original source furnishing program not available at Bureau) (100-368054-3)

[redacted] b6
[redacted] who has furnished reliable information b7C
[redacted] in the past (identity should be protected) advised on b7D
June 30, 1953, that Robert E. Cushman was a recipient of the quarterly publication "Lawyers Guild Review" of the National Lawyers Guild. The National Lawyers Guild was cited as a Communist front by the House Committee on Un-American Activities on September 21, 1950. (100-7321-962)

MISCELLANEOUS:

Robert E. Cushman was the author of a public affairs pamphlet entitled "Safeguarding our Civil Liberties." The pamphlet was copyrighted in 1940 by the Public Affairs Committee, self-described as a non-profit educational organization. (Original source furnishing pamphlet not available at Bureau.) (61-7559-8559)

Robert E. Cushman wrote an article entitled "The Purge of Federal Employees Accused of Disloyalty" appearing in the Autumn, 1943 issue of the "Public Administration Review," which is the journal of the American Society for Public Administration of Chicago. Cushman is described in the article as president of the American Political Science Association and Chairman of the Special Committee on Civil Liberties of the Social Science Research Council. The article contains derogatory references to the Dies Committee. No derogatory remarks appear concerning the FBI which is described as exclusively an investigating agency and not an "acting" agency. (94-4-5366-12X4)

In October, 1952, the Office of Naval Intelligence reported that Cushman had been commissioned by the Television Authority, 15 West 44th Street, New York, New York, to draw up proposals to insure fair handling of the problem of radio and television entertainers accused of disloyalty. Cushman, in his proposals, agreed that Communist infiltration of the entertainment world must be prevented but recommends that rigid procedures be followed in cases of individuals in this field suspected of disloyalty so that the "American tradition of justice and fair play" may be preserved. In his proposals Cushman stated it was "intolerable that actors advertisers and broadcasting companies should continue to suffer damage because of irresponsible and inadequately supported charges made against individuals or groups."
(100-340922-352)

September 9, 1955

ELMER HOLMES DAVIS
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC
NAME CHECK SUMMARY
Bufile 100-391697

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Applicant type investigation of Elmer Holmes Davis conducted in June, 1949, verified his birth date as January 13, 1890, at Aurora, Illinois. It disclosed that he had been employed as: Assistant Editor, Ridgeway Company, 1913-14, now defunct; as News Broadcaster, Columbia Broadcasting System, 1939-42; as Director, Office of War Information (OWI), 1942-45; and since 1945 as News Broadcaster and News Analyst, American Broadcasting Company. He was then a resident of Washington, D. C. (Source: Investigative results set forth in case entitled "ELMER DAVIS, aka, SPECIAL INQUIRY - STATE DEPARTMENT, PUBLIC LAW 402, 80th CONGRESS, VOICE OF AMERICA," Bufile 123-3127.)

AFFILIATION WITH THE FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Davis is Consultant for the Fund for the Republic. (Central Research Section's copy of "Annual Report" of May 31, 1955, of the Fund for the Republic.)

INVESTIGATION OF DAVIS

In June, 1949, investigation of Davis in the aforementioned Voice of America case disclosed the following pertinent information:

[redacted] Mystic, Connecticut, where DAVIS spent his vacations, stated he had known Davis for about 8 years and had heard Davis say he did not believe in private ownership of property. (123-3127-4.)

In 1942, while he was Director of OWI, OWI selected one [redacted] as "a typical American boy." [redacted] was described by one [redacted] of Baltimore, Maryland, who testified before the House Committee on Un-American Activities on October 5, 1944, as Chairman of the Communist Party (CP) of Maryland. (123-3127-19.)

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ELMER HOLMES DAVIS

Davis was President of the Authors' League of America (ALA) in 1939-41. Confidential Source A of the New York Office, which is a governmental agency conducting personnel and security investigations, reported that the ALA is Communist infiltrated and that some of its members are known to belong to the CP. It added that membership in the ALA is not in itself indication of Communist sympathy. (123-3127-19.)

[redacted] stated that he had been associated with Davis almost daily from January, 1943, to February, 1945, while both were connected with OWI. [redacted] added that Davis was formerly a member of the American Labor Party but that when the Party was taken over by the Communists Davis withdrew. (123-3127.)

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Numerous former supervisors, co-workers, and associates recommended him as to character, reputation, and loyalty. (123-3127)

RELATIONS WITH BUREAU

On May 25, 1942, Davis in a news analysis during his broadcast devoted a substantial portion of his time to a critical discussion of investigating techniques employed by a governmental agency charged with investigations of applicants for positions with the United States Government. He is reported to have said, in substance, that the investigators handling such cases were either young and inexperienced or either not properly informed concerning the factors that indicated a Communist or a person of Communistic tendencies. The FBI was not specifically mentioned as the agency to which he referred this criticism. (SA W. H. Caver who overheard the broadcast by Davis. Bufile 94-4-5780-2.)

In a letter dated November 24, 1944, addressed to the Attorney General, Davis stated that he was indignant concerning

ELMER HOLMES DAVIS

certain reports which had been made against OWI supported by what he considered vague and flimsy evidence obtained through the FBI's investigation. (Copy of Davis' letter. Bufile 100-102217.)

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During the early part of 1949 in a seminar discussion following an address at Harvard University, Davis reportedly made a comment to the effect that there was a great difference in the abilities of Special Agents of the FBI prior to and during the early part of the War as compared with present FBI Agents. [redacted] for the "Chicago Daily News" and at that time a Neiman Fellow, Harvard University, who confidentially furnished the information to SA James V. Gibbons. Bufile 94-4-5780-10.)

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On July 10, 1951, during a broadcast, Davis mentioned the government's move to raise the amount of bail required of the 21 accused Communists. He commented that 4 of the 21 were at large and that 4 of the 11 previously convicted Communists had jumped bond. He reportedly remarked that the FBI claimed that it could at any moment lay its hands on the 12,000 dangerous Communists in the country but apparently these 8 were not among the 12,000. (SA Dalbey, Crime Records Section, Bufile 94-4-5780-11.)

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[redacted] a subordinate of Davis in OWI, wrote part of an article in the January 18, 1954, issue of "New Republic" entitled "Elmer Davis on the Air." [redacted] stated while reviewing Davis' career as OWI Director that Davis respected the FBI and cooperated with it. However, on one occasion when the FBI forwarded to Davis a voluminous collection of hearsay charges against one of Davis' colleagues, Davis criticized the FBI for wasting so many man-hours on the investigation. (Article not located. Memo pertaining to it set forth in 94-4-5780-14.)

The files reflect several inquiries made by Mr. Davis to Mr. Nichols' Office in connection with matters of public interest. (Bufile 94-4-5780.)

ELMER HOLMES DAVIS

PRO-SOCIALIST AND PRO-COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES AND EXPRESSIONS

The August 20, 1954, issue of "Counterattack" discussed Davis' book entitled "But We Were Born Free." "Counterattack" stated that Davis had attacked Congressional efforts to expose Communist activities. It set forth that these attacks were made not only against exposure of the Communist penetration of OWI, which he directed, but against other attempted exposures. (Review of "Counterattack." Bufile 100-350512-601.)

The Book "But We Were Born Free" by Davis was discussed on "Author Meets the Critics" program on April 11, 1954. LAWRENCE FRETIG of the "New York Sun" criticized the book, stating that the book was a tirade against those most successful in fighting Communism. (Memo from M. A. Jones to Mr. Nichols dated April 12, 1954. Bufile 94-45371-2.)

ANTI-COMMUNIST ACTIVITIES AND EXPRESSIONS

During a broadcast on May 25, 1942, over the Columbia Broadcasting System, Davis discussed the reasons for the agitations, particularly by British and American Communists, for the opening of a second front. He stated that the American Communists had demonstrated on numerous occasions their primary allegiance to a foreign government and not to the United States. He explained that a positive test to determine if a person was a Communist was to ascertain his behavior just prior to August 21, 1939, when the German-Russian Treaty was signed and after June 21, 1941, when Germany attacked Russia. He added that if the individual changed his slogan from "The Yanks are not coming" to "The Yanks are not coming too late" the person in all probability was a Communist. He stated that such individuals should be excluded from governmental positions. (Data set forth in Voice of America case as result of review of a script of Davis' talk furnished by Columbia Broadcasting System. Bufile 123-3127-19.)

The "Washington Times-Herald" dated July 24, 1942, reported an interview with Mr. Davis shortly after his appointment as Director of OWI. He was quoted as saying, "I am opposed to Communists, either Party members or Party liners, holding positions in the American Government." (Reported in the Voice of America case concerning Davis. Bufile 123-3127-8.)

ELMER HOLMES DAVIS

MISCELLANEOUS

In May, 1952, a blind memorandum was received at the Bureau from the Office of Senator Mc Carran dealing with one [redacted]. The memorandum set forth in part that [redacted] was the "education" of Elmer Davis in 1942 and thereby [redacted] loaded OWI with a multitude of Communists and secret Communist agents. Thereafter, a large number of these individuals were exposed in the printed hearings in the spring and fall of 1943 and the spring of 1944 on the Supplemental Appropriations for various war agencies. (Bufile 100-17595-38.)

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The Department of the Army, Washington, D. C., by letter dated February 10, 1950, furnished the Bureau a list of Officers, Board of Directors, and National Committee Members of the American Civil Liberties Union, New York City. The name "Elmer Davis" was set forth under the National Committee Membership. (Bufile 61-190-339.)

A statement of Owen Lattimore before the Subcommittee, Senate Foreign Relations Committee, dated April 6, 1950, contains a statement of Elmer Davis as follows:

"Lattimore is accused of promoting chaos and ruining Christianity in Asia, of apparently preferring totalitarian government in Japan to the kind of democracy McArthur is giving, of being a bad security risk and an old-time pro-Communist. I have known Owen Lattimore for years; he was one of my leading associates in the Office of War Information. He may have overestimated the nationalistic aspects of the present Chinese Communist regime, but if he did, so did many other people. To call him a pro-Communist or to say that he prefers totalitarian government anywhere, is as ridiculous as to say that he is trying to ruin Christianity."

(Data concerning the source of this material cannot be located. Bufile 100-24628-602.)

ELMER HOLMES DAVIS

An article in the "New York Mirror" dated July 4, 1950, captioned "Independence Day" stated as follows:

"During the past war, for instance, all government agencies, particularly the OWI, which was managed by Elmer Davis, glorified Soviet Russia, so that a generation of our young grew up believing in the perfections of our enemy while their own country was portrayed to them as a faulty place--so faulty that it had to excuse itself for supporting, out of its wealth and labor, the rest of the world."

Davis was listed as a member of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union for 1954-57. (Confidential Source [redacted] Bufile 61-190-500.)

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PUBLICATIONS

The book "But We Were Born Free" by Davis concerns certain conditions existent in the political framework of the United States which, in his opinion, are encroachments on our Constitutional freedoms. According to Davis, the encroachments on these freedoms are based to a large extent on the work of various Congressional committees which have in recent years been investigating Communist subversion in the United States. In illustrating the kinds of attacks, the author cites those on schools, colleges, libraries, teachers, textbooks, in short, the freedom of the mind, Davis contends.

Senator Joseph McCarthy is a prime object of criticism on the part of Elmer Davis. Davis asserts that certain Congressional investigators, including the Senator from Wisconsin, seek out people who think for themselves and whose thinking does not agree with theirs. Such people fall, Davis maintains, under the general term, often unjustifiably, of Communist. The effect is the suppression of the freedom of expression, according to the author. (Bureau Library)

September 9, 1955

ARTHUR HOBSON DEAN
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Washington City News Service Release, May 31, 1955, reported that Dean had been elected a Director of the Fund For the Republic.

BACKGROUND

Dean was born October 16, 1898, at Ithaca, New York; graduated Cornell University College of Law, 1923, began practice of law in New York City in 1923, and in 1929 became a partner in the law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, New York City. He is presently the head of this firm. He is a director of several large corporations. Dean has also served as Special U. S. Ambassador to Korea, and as United Nations Representative at the Korean Truce Negotiations.

BUREAU INVESTIGATION

Dean was the subject of a Special Inquiry investigation conducted by this Bureau in 1953 at the request of the Secretary of State. By summary memorandum dated April 29, 1953, the results of that investigation were furnished to the Attorney General, the White House, and the Department of State. Additional information concerning Dean was furnished to the above agencies on December 4, 1953, and January 24, 1955.

The majority of persons interviewed during the investigation described Dean as loyal, capable, and trustworthy. He was also described as an outstanding corporation attorney.

Our investigation also reflected that Dean was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) from 1939 through the date of investigation. From 1946 to 1950 he served as a member of the Board of Trustees and as a vice-chairman of the American Council, IPR. In 1952 he resigned as International Chairman, IPR, and has held no official position in the IPR since that time. During the period 1939 to December, 1951, he contributed a total of \$8,394.65 to the IPR.

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cc - 77-57214

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Alfred Kohlberg, New York City, characterized Dean as "not known as anti-Communist" and as "an admirer of Chinese Communists." He based this characterization on the fact that Dean held a responsible IPR position at the time the IPR published articles favorable to the Chinese Communists. Louis Budenz, former Communist Party functionary, stated that Dean in the early 1940s was mentioned by Communist Party functionaries as being "ready and willing to do the Communist Party's bidding" through an unknown intermediary. State Department files described Dean as one who "neither sees evil, speaks evil, nor hears evil of the IPR."

All of the above information concerning Dean has been furnished to the Attorney General, State Department, and the White House.

Oct. 13, 1955

ARTHUR HOBSON DEAN

Dean is a member of the Board of Directors of the Fund, according to Washington City news service release, May 31, 1955.

Dean was a member of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) from 1939 to 1953. From 1946 to 1950 he served as a member of the Board of Trustees and as a Vice-Chairman of the American Council, IPR. In 1952 he resigned as International Chairman of the IPR. During the period 1939 to December, 1951, he contributed a total of \$8,394.65 to the IPR. (IPR cited by Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security)

During Bureau investigation in 1953, Alfred Kohlberg, New York City, stated his alleged charge that Dean was "not known as an anti-Communist," (which Kohlberg could not recall) was meant to charge "gullibility" and to challenge Dean's wisdom in that he failed to recognize the pro-Communist slant of articles published by the IPR. Kohlberg's original charge that trustees (of IPR) including Dean, are "not known as anti-Communist" but are instead "admirers of the Chinese Communists and with a dim view of all anti-Communist Chinese" appeared in "open letter" to Ambassador Philip C. Jessup on December 18, 1949, from Kohlberg.

Louis F. Budenz, a former Communist Party functionary who has furnished reliable information in the past, stated that Dean in the early 1940's was mentioned by Communist Party functionaries as being "ready and willing to do the Communist Party's bidding" through an unnamed intermediary. (77-57214)

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October 13, 1955

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There is no pertinent information concerning [REDACTED]

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

_____, 1955

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Supervisor b7C
Room 76311

☐ All References
☐ Subversive References
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☐ Restrict to Locality of _____
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☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form 10

SUBJECT ☐

Address _____ b6
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Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

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Date 8-22

Searcher S/67

Initial

FILE NUMBER

SERIAL

I 100-391697-29

N1 61-7559-5715X1

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September 16, 1955

VERN COUNTRYMAN

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Summary

The captioned individual has not been investigated by the Bureau and Bureau files reflect no connection between him and the Fund for the Republic.

Background:

According to the Forward of Walter Gellhorn's book "Security, Loyalty and Science," which was written by Robert E. Cushman, Vern Countryman of Yale University Law School was on the advisory committee for the preparation of the book.

Biographical Data:

Countryman was born in Roundup, Montana; was educated at the University of Washington; was appointed upon graduation in 1942 as Justice William O. Douglas' law clerk; served as a National Labor Relations Board attorney and as Assistant Attorney General of the State of Washington; and taught at the University of Washington, ^{Law School} prior to 1948 when he became Associate Professor of Law at Yale University. According to the January 7, 1955, issue of "Counterattack," weekly publication of American Business Consultants, Inc., he tendered his resignation at Yale, about a week previously, because he was not promoted. As of March, 1954, Countryman resided at 153 Woodlawn Street, Hamden, Connecticut.
(100-372598-A, New York "Compass" 4/8/52, 100-350512-621; 62-88217-1550 p. 377, 378)

Affiliation with National Lawyers Guild:

The National Lawyers Guild (NLG) was cited as a Communist front by a Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its report of March 29, 1944.

On June 30, 1953, an informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Vern Countryman,

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153 Woodlawn Street, Hamden, Connecticut, was a member of the NLG. [REDACTED]
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The October 30, 1953, issue of "Counterattack," reported that on October 17, 1953, the NLG held a conference in New York City to organize opposition to the Attorney General's decision that the Guild should show cause why it should not be cited as subversive. Speakers at that conference included Vern Countryman of the Yale University Law School. It is noted that the July 11, 1952, issue of "Counterattack" described Countryman as one who defends the NLG. (100-350512-554, 482) ✓

Affiliation with the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee:

The "Daily Worker," an east coast Communist newspaper, for October 8, 1951, contained an article entitled "150 Notables Form Emergency Civil Rights Committee." This article reflected that the formation of the Emergency Civil Liberties Committee (ECLC) had been announced on October 7, 1951. It was shown that the purposes of the organization would be to help mobilize public opinion in support of the traditional American constitutional guarantees of civil liberties and to render aid to victims of abridgement of these liberties in politics, education and the professions. The founders, according to the article, included more than 50 members of the clergy and many educators and professionals.

Writing in the August, 1954, issue of "Political Affairs," which she had testified had been the theoretical organ of the Communist Party since the publication's beginning in 1945, Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, convicted Communist Party functionary, referred to the ECLC as one of the "forces carrying on the defense of the Bill of Rights today."
(100-7254-1725)

On March 4, 1954, Countryman testified in Washington, D. C., before the United States Senate Subcommittee

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to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary. Countryman testified as a representative of the ECLC relative to three proposed internal security laws, giving reasons why the Government should not and could not force registration of Communist action and front groups. He concluded his presentation by stating, "The three bills before you now, to which I have addressed myself, seem to me further to encroach upon the protection of the Bill of Rights in the manner which I have indicated. For this reason I urge you not to recommend the passage of any of them." (Copy of hearing, 62-88217-1550, p. 377-409; "Counterattack" 1/7/55; 100-350512-621)

On April 5, 1954, the United States Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit denied a motion by the ECLC for permission to file a brief amicus curiae in the case of the United States versus Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, and others. (Case in which 13 Communist Party leaders were convicted on January 21, 1953, in United States District Court, Southern District of New York, for conspiring to violate the Smith Act of 1940.) "Exhibit A" filed as a part of that brief listed the names of the members of the National Council of the ECLC, among which was the name of Vern Countryman. (100-384660-61; "Firing Line," 4/15/55; 100-384660-104 p. 2)

An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Countryman introduced I. F. Stone, who publishes a weekly newsletter entitled "I. F. Stone's Weekly," and has a lengthy record of association with Communist and Communist front activities, as the speaker at a meeting of the ECLC held in New York City on January 29, 1954. Stone spoke opposing the use of loyalty tests and investigations which he felt opposed freedom of speech, the denial of passports to certain individuals as a threat to freedom and wire tapping.

[REDACTED] 100-37078-178 p. 4)

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The November, 1954, issue of "Rights," ECLC publication, reported on page 14 that Professor Countryman had spoken on "The Attorney General's List - Political Grade Labeling," on November 16, 1954, at the New School for Social Research, New York City, in one of a series of lectures sponsored by the Sidney Hillman Foundation. The article stated "Professor Countryman subjected 'the list' to legal, constitutional, political, and philosophical scrutiny, and found it wanting on all counts." Prior to the lecture the ECLC held a reception in honor of Professor Countryman. ([redacted], 100-384660- 87 p.3)

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Miscellaneous:

On April 6, 1949, information was received that the Rockefeller Foundation had made a grant to Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, for a general study of the control of subversive activities in the United States. One of the major areas of study in the project was the work of State Legislative Committees which had undertaken to investigate subversive organizations or persons. Professor Vern Countryman who made inquiries in the State of Washington was among those associated with the project.

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(Letter dated April 6, 1949, from [redacted] Associate Professor of Law, University of California, to Dr. John L. Lechner, 332 West 64th Street, Inglewood, California, furnished by [redacted] 62-89747-1)

In connection with the afore-mentioned project Special Agent [redacted] (then at Seattle Office) advised on July 20, 1949, that Countryman was a close personal friend and former classmate of his. [redacted] stated that Countryman had always been liberal-minded and had favored unionism, but he definitely was not a Communist and held nothing but contempt for anyone who had such ideologies. Countryman advised SA [redacted] concerning his participation in the research project sponsored by Cornell University which was in effect "an investigation of the Washington State Un-American Activities Committee." He stated that he contemplated interviewing

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prominent members of the Communist Party in the Seattle area and that he would furnish SA [] any and all information obtained from local Communists which might be of interest to the Seattle Office and if time permitted he would submit his manuscript to SA [] for perusal prior to forwarding it to Cornell University. (100-130642-9X)

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On August 11, 1949, an informant made available a news release of August 9, 1949, on stationery of [] New York labor attorney and currently a Security Index subject. This release indicated that Professor Countryman was one of 42 attorneys who had joined in a statement addressed to the Senate Judiciary Committee questioning whether [] possessed the necessary qualifications for the office of Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court" and calling for "full public hearings" on his appointment. It is not known if this release appeared in the newspapers. (S) [] 100-174214-4) [u]

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In April, 1952, Countryman and Fowler Harper, also of Yale University, wrote a series of articles in the daily "Compass" and the Sunday "Compass," a New York newspaper. The articles were captioned "Mr. Justice Douglas Dissents." They discuss the dissenting opinions of Justice Douglas concerning the McCarran Act and deportation, the loyalty case of [] who was dismissed from Government service, and the case of the eleven convicted Communist Party leaders. These articles generally defend Justice Douglas' dissenting opinions in these cases.

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(100-3-74-A, 4/6/52; 121-332-A, 4/9/52; 100-372598-A, 4/8/52)

The July 11, 1952 issue of "Counterattack" describes Countryman as one who defends "the attorneys for the convicted C.P. leaders whose conduct in court won them contempt citations and other C.P. fronts and frontiers in the professional field. (clergy, medicine, press)." (100-350512-482)

The August 9, 1952, issue of the New York "Compass" contains an article entitled, "'I Don't Believe It!' A Yale Law Expert Examines the Whittaker Chambers Story," by Vern Countryman. This is a rather lengthy article wherein Countryman refers to numerous discrepancies in the Chambers' story and infers that Chambers changed his story to fit the facts as they developed.

(74-1333-A)

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According to the November 14, 1952, edition of the New Haven "Journal Courier," a New Haven, Connecticut, daily newspaper, Professor Vern Countryman, Chairman of the Legal Committee of the New Haven Civil Liberties Council, was scheduled to report on the Committee's findings regarding the situation of foreign citizens in the local community with reference to the case of Hyman Kaplan, subject of denaturalization proceedings, at a November 19, 1952, meeting to be held at the First Methodist Church in New Haven. A confidential informant advised on November 19, 1952, that the purpose of this meeting was to raise money for the defense of Kaplan, who was threatened with deportation because of his Communist Party activities.

[u] (S) [REDACTED] 100-39582-31,32)

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The November 26, 1952, issue of the "Daily Worker" reported that clemency for Ethel and Julius Rosenberg had been urged by members of the Executive Committee of the New Haven Chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union. Countryman was listed among the signers of the New Haven statement. (100-387835-A)

During 1952, 1953, and 1954 Countryman made appearances for and represented as an attorney, John Punnett Peters, whose employment as a Consultant for the Public Health Service was terminated by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare pursuant to a finding by a loyalty review board of the Civil Service Commission that there was a reasonable doubt as to his loyalty. Peters' case was taken to the Supreme Court and on June 6, 1955, the Supreme Court directed the District Court to issue an order for the Civil Service Commission to expunge from its records the loyalty review board's findings regarding Peters. In view of the court decision in this case, it is noted that the findings of the loyalty review board concerning Peters should not be disseminated. (121-4200-61, enclosure; 81, enclosure #6; 81, enclosure #7; 100-350512-621; "Counterattack," 1-7-55)

The May 31, 1954, issue of "Daily Worker" reported that two professors of the Yale University Law School, Vern Countryman and Fowler Harper, had filed a "friend of the court" brief with the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals on behalf of California's fourteen Smith Act defendants. The brief was released on May 30, 1954, by a member of the defense council for the American Civil Liberties Union and was on the general subject of the lack of evidence of language reasonably likely

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to "incite to action." (61-7558-A, Assistant United States Attorney Norman Neukom, 100-3-74-26-924)

All of the references mentioned above identify Countryman as being connected with the Yale University Law School.

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10-12, 1955

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NUMEROUS REFERENCE

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No References in past 60 days

September 9, 1955

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~~COMMON COUNCIL FOR
AMERICAN UNITY
20 West 40th Street
New York City~~

~~Summary~~

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FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

Classified by ~~278 (53) 148~~
Declassify on: ~~8-2-89~~

Background and Purpose:

No investigation has been conducted by the Bureau of captioned organization which was granted \$15,000 in June, 1954, for expanding the work of protecting the legal rights of aliens, and \$35,500 in May, 1955, for research on 2,000 legal cases affecting aliens. In April, 1954, information taken from the publication "Dun and Bradstreet" reflected that the Common Council for American Unity (CCAU) was incorporated under the laws of the State of New York on 11/22/39 as a nonprofit, nonpolitical organization. It was reported to have superseded the Foreign Language Information Service, which came into existence in 1918 as a division of the United States Committee on Public Information. The organization is administered by a Board of Trustees composed of business and professional men, and its aim is to assist immigrants in adjusting themselves to the language and customs of the United States. (100-235164-35)

Miscellaneous Information in Bureau Files:

On November 26, 1941, the Director attended a dinner held by the CCAU at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D. C. It was reported that one of the main objects of the discussions held was to determine some way of counteracting Axis propaganda among foreign groups in the United States at that time. (100-66668-15, 16)

[u] An informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, advised that the CCAU furnished a printed circular dated January 8, 1947, to the Bronx County Communist Party headquarters, entitled "Peace is a Job that is Up to You and Me." The circular urged that a financial contribution be made to the CCAU.

[u] It was also reported that the CCAU furnished a circular letter to the headquarters of the International Workers Order (cited by the Attorney General) extending an invitation to the Council's "members and friends" to attend a series of "United Nation Evenings" which were to be held every Saturday beginning on January 18, 1947. (100-351758-9; [redacted])

[redacted]:pyp:mer (10)
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Yellow - 100-66668

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The CCAU announced on December 11, 1951, that the Ford Foundation had given the Council a grant of \$75,000 and there was mounting evidence of the Council's unique usefulness. The release stated that the Council had recently helped in setting up many of the European and Asiatic Desks for the Voice of America, at State Department as well as completing work for the Economic Cooperation Administration in arranging for a tour in the United States of 300 industrialists from Europe. It was further stated that the Council had been of assistance to the State and Defense Departments in furnishing information on American nationality groups.

During the 1940's and as late as April, 1954, Yaroslav J. Chyz, Associate Director of the organization, was of considerable assistance to the New York Office as a source of information concerning foreign language Communist front organizations. It is further noted, however, from literature of the organization published in 1950 and 1951, that some of its sponsors have long been affiliated with left wing organizations. Some of the individuals listed included Pearl Buck, [REDACTED] Albert Einstein, Phillip C. Jessup, and Thomas Mann.
(100-235164-35)

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September 9, 1955

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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The Fund for the Republic's annual report for May, 1955, lists [REDACTED] Stanford University, among those who are engaged in the study of the Communist Record. The Bureau has conducted no investigation concerning [REDACTED] but Bufiles do reflect background information concerning him.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] He received his A. B. degree from Stanford University in 1941 and was in attendance at Harvard Law School during 1941-1942 and 1942-1943. In 1943, he dropped out to accept a commission in the U. S. Navy. He returned to Harvard Law School in early 1946 and was awarded a LL.B. degree, magna cum laude, on November 25, 1946. Subsequently he became affiliated with [REDACTED] before he returned to Harvard in the Fall of 1953 to accept a position with the Fund for the Republic. (100-391697-29)

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100-391697-29

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The San Diego Field Office reported on February 12, 1954, that the Fourth California District Court of Appeals had been contacted by [REDACTED] for the Fund for the Republic and requested to provide information on several specific cases concerning Communism handled by the Court. (San Diego letter to Bureau 100-391697-29)

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Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

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Date 8-25

Searcher

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NRI	105-15073
ND	62-0-860
I	65-34416-114, 129, 158,
	166) 11111(1)
NL	100-333625-169, 134
I	65-51328-54, 42, 19,
	29, 24, 26, 17, 94
I	65-61259-13
I	100-379291-23
	[Redacted]
I	65-51328-21
	[Redacted]
I	65-61259-13
NI	47-13841-6 [Redacted]
NI	121-28694-9
	[Redacted]

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4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation
Records Section

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NI 58-1947
NI 47-30231
NI/ND 121-20947-1X3 encl p34
NI 100-356813-102
NI 65-62395-11, 1, 7
NI 46-7114-23
NI/R 100-394452-6
NI 91-5535-5140 p12
NI 71-3706-19
NI 100-32520-289, 400X
400X
NI 61-7582-1422
NI 58-1947-13
NI/R 62-85470-1, 2

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September 9, 1955

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OTHERWISE~~

[REDACTED]
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC 1/1.

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According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic [REDACTED] is one of the consultants to the Fund. No investigation of [REDACTED] has been conducted and a check of Bureau source material reflects no background data on him. However, following is information in Bureau files on the names [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] which may pertain to the individual who is a consultant to the Fund for the Republic:

A letter dated December 19, 1941, on the letterhead of the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom (ACDIF), cited by a Congressional committee, was forwarded to the Governor of Oklahoma protesting the prosecution of [REDACTED] and other Communists tried in the State Criminal Syndicalism trials in Oklahoma City. The letter contained printed pages of signatures which were allegedly signed by the ACDIF as sponsoring the letter, among which appeared the name [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] 100-22712-18)

From April 24 - May 8, 1943, a two weeks' institute for CIO (Congress of Industrial Organizations) unions was held in Lynchburg, Virginia, under the auspices of the United Steel Workers of America and the Southern School of Workers. A report of the institute related that [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] led the discussion on cooperation of labor and other groups in solving consumer problems. He promised to arrange a program to introduce CIO unions to the Cooperative Store in Lynchburg, Virginia.

(highly confidential source; 100-1787-27)

On March 19, 1944, [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] identified himself to a Special Agent of the Richmond Office as a member of the Fellowship of Reconciliation (a Socialist-pacifist organization). b6 b7C

[REDACTED]:mlp

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100-391697

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Loescher telephonically extended an invitation to the Agent to attend a meeting being held under the auspices of the Fellowship of Reconciliation, which was declined. (100-238787-28)

Confidential Informant [redacted] advised that the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) of the Fellowship of Reconciliation would sponsor an inter-racial workshop in Washington, D. C., during July, 1947. The informant furnished a copy of the "Corelator," a publication of CORE, which reflected that [redacted] was to be [redacted] present. (61-3415-515)

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[redacted]
(100-10355-326)

On July 22, 1948, Confidential Informant [redacted] (X) [u] advised that [redacted] was among the members of the [redacted] of the organization known as the Campaign to Resist Military Segregation. This organization and its predecessor organizations, the League for Non-Violent Civil Disobedience Against Military Segregation, and the Committee Against Jim Crow in Military Service and Training, were formed to induce persons subject to Selective Service to refuse to register unless racial discrimination and segregation in the Armed Forces were barred. (100-355610-17)

On July 26, 1951, Detective [redacted] Racial Squad, Detroit Michigan Police Department, advised that he had been elected by the Detroit Jewish Community Council to attend a two week's course in human relations at the Eighth Annual Institute of Race Relations held at Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee, July 2-14, 1951. Among the lecturers was [redacted]

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[redacted] Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Subsequently on November 28, 1951, the Memphis Office advised that the Institute of Race Relations had sponsored, for the past several years, a summer lecture course in the field of race relations and many people of note in the United States had been guest speakers at the Institute. Many of those people had been of a decided liberal nature and some of them had been known to have definite Communist tendencies. However, Fisk University endeavored to have persons from all walks of life lecture at the Institute and there was apparently no effort on the part of the Institute

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to further any Communist propaganda. (100-243853-3)

By letter dated April 22, 1953, G-2, Department of the Army, transmitted to the Bureau a copy of a letter pertaining to [redacted] which had been received from the [redacted]. The letter requested information concerning Loescher and related that the [redacted] had informed the Attache that an American citizen, a [redacted] had applied to their Embassy in Washington for a visa to visit that country. The letter further related that [redacted] was said to be a member of the [redacted] of Philadelphia and [redacted] city of Philadelphia.

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He was also said to have stated that he was going to [redacted] as a representative of "Race Relations."

The local C.I.D. reported that this individual when observed by [redacted] in the United States created such a strong impression of un-Americanism as to raise a question of his "security vis-a-vis this country." Bureau files contain no references to any organizations known as "Council of American Rights" or "Race Relations." (105-22857)

By letter dated May 18, 1955, the Baltimore Office advised that [redacted] identified as a [redacted] [redacted] had appeared among the featured speakers before [redacted]

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[redacted] Informants have advised that [redacted] Gildmaster, is an ardent admirer of Russia, is sympathetic towards Communism, and has been using [redacted] Guild as a platform from which to present speakers favorable toward the Soviet Union and Communism and as a means of furthering Communist propaganda. (100-401817-1)

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September 9, 1955

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RE: HENRY ROBINSON LUCE
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

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Henry R. Luce, editor-publisher of "Time," "Life," and "Fortune" magazines in New York resides in Ridgefield, Connecticut, and has offices at 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York. He was born of American parentage at Shantung Province, China, on April 3, 1898. Mr. Luce was educated at Hotchkiss School, Lakeville, Connecticut, and received his Bachelor of Arts Degree from Yale University in 1920. He was married to Lila Ross Hotz on December 22, 1923, and has two sons, [redacted]. On November 23, 1935, he married Clare Boothe Brokaw.

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Mr. Luce founded (with [redacted]) "Time" in 1923, "Fortune" in 1930 and "Life" in 1936. In 1940 he organized the "United China Relief." He initiated the Committee on Freedom of Press in 1944. (Who's Who in America, 1954-1955)

A review of Bureau files in response to a name check request from the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) on September 23, 1954, reflects Mr. Luce was affiliated with the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) which was founded in 1925 in Hawaii as an organization engaged in research on economics, political, and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. The Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, in its report dated July 2, 1952, stated the activities, administration, and policies of the IPR were controlled by a small core of Communists or pro-Communist personnel; that the IPR was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policies, propaganda, and military intelligence. (62-60527-40132, page 2)

100-391697

77-55348 (Clare Boothe Luce)

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* Luce is a member of the Commission on Race and Housing in the Fund for the Republic.

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IPR,

[redacted]
New York, New York, advised in 1950 that the records of the American Council, IPR, contained the following information with respect to the affiliation with the IPR of Henry R. Luce, editor-publisher of "Time," "Life," and "Fortune" magazines New York, New York:

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1933-1934	Treasurer and member of Board of Trustees, New York-Los Angeles group.
1935-1936	Member of Board of Trustees, Hawaiian group.
1937	Chicago group. (Board of Trustees)
1938	Southern California Research Advisory Committee (Board of Trustees)
1939-1940	Member of the Board of Trustees, also member of the Executive Committee for the Southern California Bay region.
1941-1945	Member of the Board of Trustees, also member of Executive Committee for the Southern California Bay region.
1946	Member of the Board of Trustees and one of four Vice-Chairmen.

Information obtained through [redacted] an anonymous source, reflected the IPR files contain a letter dated February 21, 1940, from Frederick V. Field to Mr. Henry R. Luce, Time and Life Building, Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York, thanking Mr. Luce for the distribution of several IPR publications. Information from the above source also reflected the following contributions to the American Council, IPR, were noted as having come from Henry R. Luce:

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\$100	November, 1931
\$200	December, 1932
\$1,000	December, 1933
\$500	November, 1934
\$500	December, 1934
\$7,376.01	December, 1939
\$1,000	December, 1940
\$500	1942

This source indicated that IPR records also contain a notation that the following contributions were received from Time, Incorporated:

\$1,000	May, 1937
\$750	July, 1938
\$1,000	June, 1939
\$1,000	November, 1940

(77-54878-23, page 6)

The "Guide to Subversive Organizations and Publications" dated March 3, 1951, prepared and released by the Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., reflected the American Council, Institute of Pacific Relations was cited as a Communist front which received funds from the American People's Fund, another front organized and directed by Frederick V. Field as a repository for funds to be distributed to Communist enterprises. (California Committee on Un-American Activities, Report, 1948, page 168)

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Mr. Owen Lattimore advised the Baltimore office in an interview on August 3, 1950, that Mr. Henry Luce of "Time" and "Life" and his wife, Clare Boothe Luce, were the most prominent people during World War II in the United China War Relief. He further advised that Mr. Luce took the initiative in setting up this organization for coordinating the United War Relief to China and that he probably continued in a successor organization, United Services to China.

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The Office of Naval Intelligence, Third Naval District, furnished information on June 19, 1947, reflecting the United China Relief, Incorporated, was incorporated in the early part of 1941 in New York, New York. Henry R. Luce, 9 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York, was listed on the incorporation papers as one of the directors of the corporation.

Information made available through [redacted] (a trash cover) reflected on August 29, 1949, that a memorandum of the China Aid Council prepared in Communist Party Headquarters, New York, New York, read in part as follows: (S)

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[u]

"Somewhere around 1940 under the initiation of Henry Luce the United China Relief (UCR) was formed. It was an organization with each of the affiliates maintaining its own identity and carrying on its own work. **** Procedure in obtaining money by the participating organizations was for each one of them to submit a budget to United Services to China (USC) and get the whole amount or part of it according to the decision of USC. (S)

[u]

"It has been clear from the very beginning that the purpose of Henry Luce in forming the USC was to bring every relief organization in the China field under his control. **** While USC is supposed to be a nonpolitical organization, it openly engages in political propaganda on behalf of Chiang Kai-shek. It organized meetings where the most violent account of anti-Communists was handed to the American people. (S)

[u]

(77-54878-23, Page 12)

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The name of one Henry R. Luce appeared on the letterhead of the East and West Association, 40 East 49th Street, New York, New York, on October 18, 1943. Henry R. Luce was identified as a member of the Board of Directors. The purpose of the East and West Association reportedly was to bring the people of the East and West to a better understanding of each other in all possible ways. The East and West Association reportedly propounded the Communist Party line. (77-55348-11, page 2)

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[REDACTED]

OCT 13 1955

[REDACTED] was a contributor to the book entitled "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," written by Samuel A. Stouffer, Harvard University, as a result of a study conducted on a grant of \$185,000 in June, 1953, by the Fund for the Republic, Incorporated. In the book, Stouffer acknowledged assistance in the preparation of the book to [REDACTED] who, Stouffer advised, contributed memoranda and criticism. ("Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties," page 6).

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Bufiles contain no pertinent information
re [REDACTED]

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Records Section

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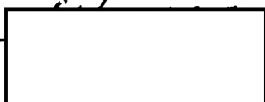
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~~100-391677-117;116~~
~~100-452260-172-24~~
~~100-1137-176 p 10~~
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~~100-391677-81 p 12~~
SEARCHED 4-1-55
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DATE 5/26/2010 BY UC/Baw/60324

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CLASSIFICATION
ACTION

September 9, 1955

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~~TOP SECRET~~
Civil Service Commission records were checked in
October, 1952, and indicated that [redacted]

Civil Service Commission records also reflected that
[redacted] was granted an indefinite appointment as an Analyst, P-3 on
June 5, 1944, [redacted]

[redacted], Resident Manager, in the apartment
Building at [redacted] Washington, D. C., advised
in October, 1952, that [redacted]
[redacted] were residents of that building. She stated [redacted] had
been a Government employee, was originally from Massachusetts,
and was currently employed with the law firm of [redacted]
[redacted] (65-51328-19)

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Records of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, Massachusetts
State House, Boston, Massachusetts, were checked in April, 1954,
and disclosed that one [redacted]
[redacted] daughter of [redacted]
Rapoport, was married June 28, 1949, at Belmont, Massachusetts,
to one [redacted] (65-51328-94)

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A newspaper clipping from the "Boston Post" issue
dated June 28, 1943, carried a picture of five girls dressed in
Russian folk costumes with a caption above the picture, "Mark
Anniversary of Attack on Soviet Union." The caption below
the picture read as follows: "Fair Russians at Big Rally. These
pretty Russian girls were ushers at the big mass meeting held
at the New England Mutual Hall," and named the girls in the picture
from left to right. The names included one Dorothy Rapoport.

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The article appearing under this picture related in substance that the meeting was held for the promotion of American-Soviet friendship and to commemorate the second anniversary of Hitler's attack on the Soviet Union. (65-51328-21)

Confidential Informant C-291, Washington Field technical surveillance, reported on October 15, 1944, that Mrs. Herman Rollemann Habicht, also known as Pelageya D. K. Habicht, Polie Habicht, Polya Habicht, had contacted a [redacted] asking him how she could get in touch with [redacted], an employee of the Board of Economic Warfare. [redacted] did not know. (R)(u) b6 b7C
(65-34416-1143)

State Department records reflect that Herman Rollemann Habicht was born in Chicago, Illinois, on January 11, 1893, studied at Harvard College and subsequently became a news correspondent and represented the United Press in Moscow. Mrs. Herman Habicht was one of three individuals interned in Russia who were released in exchange for Gaik B. Ovakimian, alleged head of a Soviet espionage organization active in the United States from 1934 to 1941 when Ovakimian was arrested by the Bureau for failure to register as the agent of a foreign principal and was permitted to depart for Russia prior to trial. According to State Department records the Russians had brought pressure on Mr. and Mrs. Habicht to act as espionage agents for the Russians in the United States, while she was imprisoned in Russia. Following her arrival in the United States, Mrs. Habicht reported receiving mysterious telephone calls every two or three days from someone speaking in a broken voice and who endeavored to arrange a contact with her. She was of the opinion that the Russians were still endeavoring to enlist her aid in operating for them.

(u) (R) C-291 advised in February, 1943, that Mrs. Habicht was mentally deranged and had been sent to St. Elizabeth's Hospital, Washington, D. C., for observation. She was released in 1943. C-279, Washington Field technical surveillance on the Soviet Embassy reflected contacts between Mr. Habicht and Vassili N. Zubilin, Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy during 1944. (S) (65-34416-97) (u)

The "Milton Record," a weekly newspaper published in the township of Milton, Massachusetts, in its issue of September 5, 1952, sets forth an obituary regarding Herman Rapoport. Survivors

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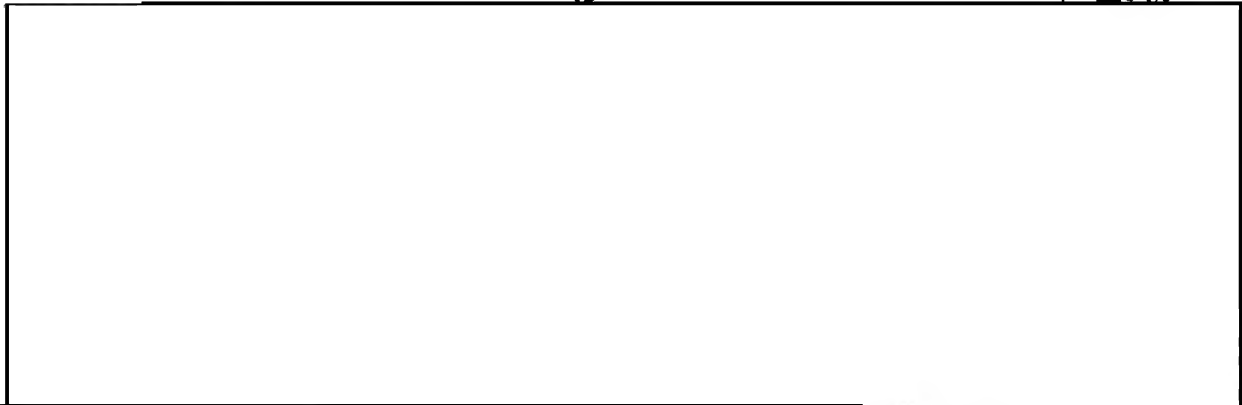
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of Herman Rapoport are listed as his wife, [redacted]
Rapoport, a son, [redacted] a daughter,
[redacted] a brother, [redacted]
and a brother, Morris Rapoport of Bridge-
port, Connecticut. (65-51328-94) (u) (S)

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FBI

Referral/Consult



(u)
(S)

[redacted] NY-426-S, trash
cover on Communist Party Headquarters, New York City, disclosed (S)
on October 1, 1947, that Joseph Rapoport, 48-24 43rd Street, Wood-
side, Long Island, was one of the committee members of the Garment (u)
Section of the Communist Party in New York City. Selective
Service records, New York City, reflected [redacted]

[redacted]
(65-51328-18)

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FBI



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~~TOP SECRET~~

[redacted] was interviewed again in April, 1953. When specifically asked whether or not she had knowledge of the fact that an individual by the name of Rapoport, a relative of [redacted] had visited [redacted], [redacted] stated she recalled the name as that of a house guest of the [redacted]. She learned the name as a result of a policy in effect at the apartment requesting all tenants to leave the names of house guests at the switchboard. (65-51328-54)

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By letter dated May 13, 1953, [redacted] of the law firm [redacted] claimed that a client of his, [redacted] had cooperated with an FBI agent in Chicago in 1938 or 1939 by furnishing data on membership in the Communist Party, especially among the unemployed and those receiving WPA benefits. Bureau files contain no reference to such assistance by [redacted]. Goldhamer had been the subject of a Security Matter - C case which investigation developed that [redacted] of Faculty, University of Chicago advised Special Agent [redacted] on January 21, 1941, that [redacted] had been a member of the American Student Union, Chicago chapter during the Winter Quarter of 1937. The Special Committee on Un-American Activities, United States House of Representatives in 1939, 1940, 1942, and 1944 stated that the American Student Union was cited as a Communist front organization. On March 26, 1953, [redacted] clearances for access to security classified material were revoked by the Army-Navy-Air Force Personnel Security Board. [redacted] law firm was retained by [redacted] to appeal that determination. (100-379291-23)

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[redacted] has been designated by the Fund for the Republic as an attorney to assist Adam Yarmolinsky, Washington, D. C., attorney, in gathering case histories of personnel Security cases.

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4-22 (6-15-55)

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☐ Breakdown ☐ Buildup ☐ Variations
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☐ Exact Spelling
☐ Check for Alphabetical Loyalty Form
utd from 3-3-55

SUBJECT Lemann, Monte M.

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10/12 Searcher Initial 722
FILE NUMBER SERIAL

~~62-21576~~

~~62-102013-5 (Sum. 3-3-55)~~

~~6; 14; 10; 8~~

~~94-1-1564-4 (wash. 5/5/3-55)~~

~~100-371677-113~~

~~140-5-4 (wash. 3-2-55)~~

Monte Mordica

~~62-102013-14~~

Monte

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MORRIS ALBERT LINTON

OCT 13 1955

Morris Albert Linton, President, Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is a member of the Board of Directors for the Fund for the Republic.

It was reported that in connection with a speech by United States Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas in 1953 in which Justice Douglas stated "We are condemning men and women on the basis of heresay, innuendo and guilt by association. We do not of course, take this shortcut to send people to death. But we use it for purposes almost as devastating--to ruin the reputations of citizens and to deprive them of their livelihoods," Morris Albert Linton, President of Provident Mutual Life Insurance Company said: "This speech should be read over and over again. Its message is appreciated after what has been happening here in this city for the past few days." Linton reportedly referred to the House Un-American Activities Committee's 3-day hearing the week before on Communism in the public schools. (Book entitled "The Case Against the School Board" by the Teachers Union of Philadelphia, 1955 100-400260-19 enclosure page 4)

FBI File 100-391697
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A throwaway entitled "Act Today--Tomorrow May Be Too Late," issued in February, 1947, by the "Break with Conscription Committee" which urged writing letters to Congressmen opposing peace-time conscription, listed prominent Philadelphians opposed to peace-time military training. Among those listed was Morris Albert Linton. The throwaway was possibly a part of a rumored campaign by the Communist Party and other left wing groups to defeat military training legislation. (100-391697-1644)

4-22 (6-15-55)

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Records Section

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utd from 9-10-55

SUBJECT Leighton, Alexander H.

Address _____

Localities _____

Birthdate & Place _____

R# _____ Date 10/12 Searcher Initial 711
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NY
NY Buildup
Alexander H.
A. H.
NR

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Monte M. Lemann

OCT 13 1955

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, Monte M. Lemann, New Orleans attorney, is a member of the committee appointed by the association of the bar of New York City which is studying the Loyalty Security Program of the Federal Government. A grant for this study was made by the Fund for the Republic.

In 1943 Lemann was reportedly a sponsor of the New Orleans Council of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, an organization cited by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450. (The newspaper "The Pilot" dated 11/19/43 62-102013-14)

Lemann was also reportedly a member of this organization in 1945 and 1947.

In 1940 and 1942 he was reportedly a sponsor of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, which as been cited as a Communist front by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities.

In 1951 Lemann advised that he had been a member of these organizations but immediately withdrew when he learned that they had been cited as subversive. He also advised that he attended only public meetings of these organizations and

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that his activities in connection with these groups were prompted by his interest in promoting improved racial relations and increased international friendship between the United States and the Soviet Union. (100-10355-3; 100-22712-27; 100-146964-182, 559, 1372; 121-30436-32)

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~~123-9824~~
~~138-2714~~
~~138-2714-5 (from 1-25-5)~~
~~62-60527-41248 (from 1-11-5)~~
~~100-391697-111~~
 Paul - Felix
~~77-23-72~~
 Paul
 NIP
 P.T.
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September 9, 1955

~~ALEXANDER H. LEIGHTON~~
FUND FOR THE REPUBLIC

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism, Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book, Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Alexander H. Leighton. Leighton was identified as a Professor of Anthropology, Cornell University, member of a special committee which reviewed problems in connection with the study and developed the questionnaire which was the basis of the study.

BACKGROUND:

"Who's Who in America" for 1954-1955 contained the following bibliography concerning Alexander Hamilton Leighton probably identical with the captioned individual.

Alexander Hamilton Leighton, psychiatrist; born in Philadelphia, July 17, 1908, son of Archibald Ogilivie and Gertrude Ann Hamilton Leighton. A.B., Princeton, 1932; M.A., Cambridge University, England, 1934; M.D., Johns Hopkins, 1936; married [redacted] August 17, 1937; children - [redacted] [redacted] Medical Intern, Johns Hopkins Hospital, 1936-1937; psychiatry, house officer, in 1937-1939; 1940-1941; Social Science Research Council Fellowship (jointly with wife) at Columbia University studied anthropology and doing field work among the Navaho Indians and among Eskimos of St. Lawrence Island, Alaska, 1939-1940; Professor, Sociology, Cornell University since 1946; fellowship (jointly with wife) John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 1946-1947. Served in Medical Corp, United States Naval Reserve in Recruiting Station and psychiatric hospital; trained for Aviation Medical Examiner, 1941; assigned to Japanese Relocation Center, Poston, Arizona, to develop and direct research unit to aid administration, 1942-1944; assigned to Office of War Information to develop and direct (in collaboration with military intelligence) a research unit for analysis of current Japanese social and

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DATE 8-2-89 BY 608 BTJ/8

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psychological changes, 1944-1945; one of research leaders in Moral Division, United States Strategic Bombing Survey of Japan, 1945-1946; inactive duty as Commander, United States Navy, 1946. Received Human Relations award given by Society for Advancement of Management, 1946. Fellow, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Psychiatric Association, American Anthropologic Association; member American Philosophical Society, Medical and Chirurgical. Home; 115 East Main Street, Trumansburg, New York, New York. Office: Cornell University, Ithaca, New York.

RELATIONS WITH THE BUREAU:

[redacted] Professor of Child Development and Family Relationship, Cornell University, probably identical with [redacted] was interviewed May 16, 1950, by Bureau Agents in connection with an applicant-type investigation and was cooperative. 123-4788-10 b6 b7C

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in June, 1946, that a check in the amount of \$5 drawn on the Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., signed by [redacted] was deposited to the account of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Third National Bank, Nashville, Tennessee. 123-4788-5, page 9 b6 b7C

It is now known whether [redacted] is identical with [redacted] however, it is pointed out that "Who's Who in America" (1954-1955) lists [redacted] as [redacted] [redacted]

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract Southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the south." Although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient which largely aims to serve the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in United States." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report Number 592, June 12, 1947)

ACTIVITIES:

Hearings before the Subcommittee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal

Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, Second Session on the Institute of Pacific Relations, May 2 and June 20, 1952, listed an Alexander H. Leighton, not further identified, as a contributor of one article in 1945 comprising two and one half pages to "Pacific Affairs," a publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations.
100-64700-1215 (Enclosure, page 5568, 5569)

Alexander H. Leighton, Commander United States Naval Reserve, not further identified was listed as a book reviewer for the June, 1945, quarterly issue of "Pacific Affairs."
100-64700-404x, page 103

The "Pacific Affairs" issue for June, 1945, page 199, reflected a book review by Alexander H. Leighton, not further identified, on the book entitled "Prejudice: Japanese Americans" by Carey McWilliams. In reviewing this book, Leighton commented that it was written in a swift and readable style, which presents the story of the Japanese in the United States as a case record of prejudice in action. "The emphasis of that record for national harmony and international peace where every people of 'different races' must get along together are made clear." Leighton pointed out that chapter two on the history of the Japanese on the west coast and chapter 6, made up largely of comments from Japanese-Americans are worthy of particular attention; a section on loyalty, and a section on the Dies Committee, the Congressional Committee for the Investigation of Un-American Activities.

In conclusion, Leighton stated that the book shows signs of having been put together in a hurry and that some points seem overdrawn, perhaps deliberately, for example, the "California-Japanese War" said to have been going on for 41 years before Pearl Harbor. "He seems to go rather far in blaming the missionaries for being tools of the Japanese Government and in blaming General DeWitt for being the instigator of the evacuation policy when it might have been avoided. The Japanese-American view reflected in the book is predominantly that of the liberal intellectuals who make up a very small part of the total group. Little insight is given into the thoughts and feelings of the

ordinary high school graduates and not into the thinking of their alien parents, many of whom are conservative, substantial people, ignorant in some respect, yet showing the wisdom of their years." It was noted that the above book review carried the name Alexander H. Leighton, Washington, February, 1945.

The Institute of Pacific Relations was founded in 1925 in Hawaii, as an organization engaged in research on the economic, political and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. As a result of documentary evidence and testimony from witnesses who appeared during 1951 and 1952 before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded in its report dated July 2, 1952, that while most members of the Institute of Pacific Relations (including the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, succeeded by the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc.) and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and while the names of eminent individuals were by design used as a responsible and impressive screen for the activities of the Institute of Pacific Relations inner core, the activities, administration and policies of the Institute of Pacific Relations were controlled by a small core of Communists or pro-Communist personnel; that the Institute of Pacific Relations was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policy, propaganda and military intelligence; that the IPR was used as a channel for Communist and Soviet propaganda and its leadership used Institute of Pacific Relations prestige to promote the interests of the Soviet Union; that the Institute of Pacific Relations had for its chief function the influencing of United States public opinion and was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies; and that persons associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations were instrumental in keeping United States policy on a course favorable to Communist objectives in China.

WRITINGS:

"Who's Who in America" (1954-1955) lists the following books authored by Leighton.

"Navaho Door" - 1944

"The Governing of Men" - 1945

"Human Relations in a Changing World" - 1949

Leighton was the author of the following articles.

"Navaho Builds a House and A Navaho Makes a Blanket" (Stories in pictures) Natural History, pages 272-274; May, 1941

"Navaho Makes Soap and Takes a Turkish Bath" Natural History, pages 19-21; June, 1941

"That Day At Hiroshima" Atlantic Monthly, pages 85-90; October, 1946

(Above articles located in Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature maintained in Bureau library)

OCT 13 1955

ALEXANDER H. LEIGHTON

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, the Fund made an appropriation for a national opinion survey by a committee under the leadership of Professor Samuel A. Stouffer of Harvard University which resulted in a book, "Communism Conformity and Civil Liberties." In this book, Professor Stouffer acknowledged assistance rendered by Alexander H. Leighton. Leighton was identified as a Professor of Anthropology, Cornell University, member of a special committee which reviewed problems in connection with the study and developed the questionnaire which was the basis of the study.

Alexander H. Leighton, not further identified, was listed as a contributor of one article in 1945 to "Pacific Affairs," a publication of the Institute of Pacific Relations. (Hearings before the Sub-Committee to Investigate the Administration of the Internal Security Act and Other Internal Security Laws of the Committee on the Judiciary, United States Senate, 82nd Congress, 2nd Session on the Institute of Pacific Relations, May 2 and June 20, 1952, 100-64700-1215 enclosure page 5568, 5569)

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Alexander H. Leighton, not further identified, was listed as a book reviewer for the June, 1945, issue of "Pacific Affairs." (Pacific Affairs issue for June, 1945)

The Institute of Pacific Relations was founded in 1925 in Hawaii, as an organization engaged in research on the economic, political and social aspects of countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean. As a result of documentary evidence and testimony from witnesses who appeared during 1951 and 1952 before the Subcommittee on Internal Security of the United States Senate Committee on the Judiciary, this Committee concluded in its report dated July 2, 1952, that while most members of the Institute of Pacific Relations (including the American Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations, succeeded by the American Institute of Pacific Relations, Inc.) and its Board of Trustees were inactive and without any influence over the policies of the organization, and while the names of eminent individuals were by design used as a responsible and impressive screen for the activities of the Institute of Pacific Relations inner core, the activities, administration and policies of the Institute of Pacific Relations were controlled by a small core of Communists or pro-Communist personnel; that the Institute of Pacific Relations was considered by the American Communist Party and by Soviet officials as an instrument of Soviet policy, propaganda and military intelligence; that the IPR was used as a channel for

Communist and Soviet propaganda and its leadership used Institute of Pacific Relations prestige to promote the interests of the Soviet Union; that the Institute of Pacific Relations had for its chief function the influencing of United States public opinion and was a vehicle used by the Communists to orientate American Far Eastern policies; and that persons associated with the Institute of Pacific Relations were instrumental in keeping United States policy on a course favorable to Communist objectives in China.

A confidential source who has furnished reliable information in the past advised in June, 1946, that a check in the amount of \$5 drawn on the Washington Loan and Trust Company, Washington, D. C., signed by [] was deposited to the account of the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, Third National Bank, Nashville, Tennessee. (123-4788-5, page 9)

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It is pointed out that "Who's Who in America" (1954-1955) lists [] as []. It is not known whether the above-mentioned [] is identical with [].

The Southern Conference for Human Welfare was cited as a Communist-front organization "which seeks to attract Southern liberals on the basis of its seeming interest in the problems of the South." Although its "professed interest in southern welfare is simply an expedient which largely aims to serve the Soviet Union and its subservient Communist Party in United States." (Congressional Committee on Un-American Activities, Report Number 592, June 12, 1947)

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Oct. 24, 1955

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SUBJECT

Earl Latham

Address

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Birthdate & Place

DATE 8-2-89 BY 203573/af

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<u>Z</u>	<u>138-2818</u>
<u>NP</u>	<u>67-68527-4133</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>61-6198-57</u>
<u>NP</u>	<u>60-391697-65</u> ✓
<u>NR</u>	<u>11-2100-49710</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>60-35302-1</u>
	<u>Earl Benson Latham</u>
<u>LT</u>	<u>138-2818</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>60-391697-65-Sub 1/18/55</u> ✓
<u>NP</u>	<u>1-1-0-11550</u>
	<u>Earl J.</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>67-2-77</u>
<u>LT</u>	<u>138-2818</u>
<u>I</u>	<u>11-105-25-1</u>
	<u>E.B.</u>
	<u>60-391697-65</u>
<u>NI</u>	<u>104-3-52-18</u>
	<u>Incl 11/1/55 (Latham)</u>
<u>LT</u>	<u>171-4-26-5656</u>

Oct. 24, 1955

EARL GANSON LATHAM

According to the annual report for the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, Earl Latham, Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, was one of a group of scholars connected with the Fund's project "Study of Communist Influence in American Life." Latham was specifically listed in connection with the study "Communism in Government."

A confidential informant, who has furnished reliable information in the past, furnished this Bureau a copy of a letter dated December 19, 1941, from the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, ⁵¹⁹~~258~~ West 121st Street, New York ^{City}, to the Governor of Oklahoma protesting the prosecution of Communists tried in the State Criminal Syndicalism trials in Oklahoma City. The letter contained printed pages of signature which were allegedly signed ^{for}~~by~~ the American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom, among which, under a listing for the University of Minnesota, was ~~Earl Ganson~~ Latham. (100-3-52-18;)

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It is noted that according to the personnel records of the University of Minnesota Earl Ganson Latham was an assistant professor in the Department of Political Science at the University during the above period. (138-2818-7)

The American Committee for Democracy and Intellectual Freedom was cited by the Special Committee on Un-American Activities in its 1942 and 1944 reports as a Communist front which Communist teachers.

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Paul F. Lazarsfeld

001 1 65

According to the annual report of the Fund for the Republic dated May 31, 1955, Paul F. Lazarsfeld was director of the Fund's Study of Fear in Education and member of the group on Study of Attitudes toward Communism and Civil Liberties.

It was reported from Vienna, Austria, in July, 1937, that [] former wife of Dr. Paul Lazarsfeld, had been sentenced to three-months imprisonment after pleading guilty to aiding Socialist and possessing Socialist literature. (New York Times 7/3/37 under the by-line Vienna, Austria)

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In May, 1945, the Newspaper Guild of New York presented a free speech forum on station WMCA, New York City. The speakers were Earl Browder, former Communist Party official, and Paul Lazarsfeld.

The "Daily People's World," west coast Communist newspaper dated May 22, 1950, reflected that Lazarsfeld had announced his cancellation of a summer teaching appointment at the University of California in protest against the Regent's loyalty oath compromise.

FBI File 100-391697
WJ:bew;plc
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A confidential source, of unknown reliability, who was an associate of Dr. Lazarsfeld, advised that in the 1930's Lazarsfeld had lectured at the New School of Social Research, New York City, and that the source, believed that School was dominated by Socialists and Marxists.

In 1942, associates of Lazarsfeld, reported that [redacted]

[redacted] had a pro-German attitude prior to World War II, and that her family in Austria were pro-German.

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A confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that in October, 1943, Lazarsfeld took part in the program of the Writers Congress held at the University of California, Los Angeles. This Congress, according to the California Committee on Un-American Activities, was sponsored by the Hollywood Branch of the League of American Writers (LAW). The LAW has been designated by the Attorney General pursuant to Executive Order 10450.

The informant furnished a list of persons taking part in the Writers Congress and stated that they were either Communists or followers of the Party line. Lazarsfeld's name was included on that list.

In 1948, a confidential informant who has furnished reliable information in the past advised that Lazarsfeld was Chairman of the Radio Committee, One World Award Committee.

The One World Award Committee was reported in May, 1949, by a source of unknown reliability as being used as a Communist front.

The files of another Government Agency reflected that Lazarsfeld had been reported by an informant of that Agency as being a member of the Institute of Social Research, date not indicated, described by the informant as consisting of Communists and fellow travelers. The informant further advised that Dr. Lazarsfeld advocated government ownership of property, and approved the Communist form of government.

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